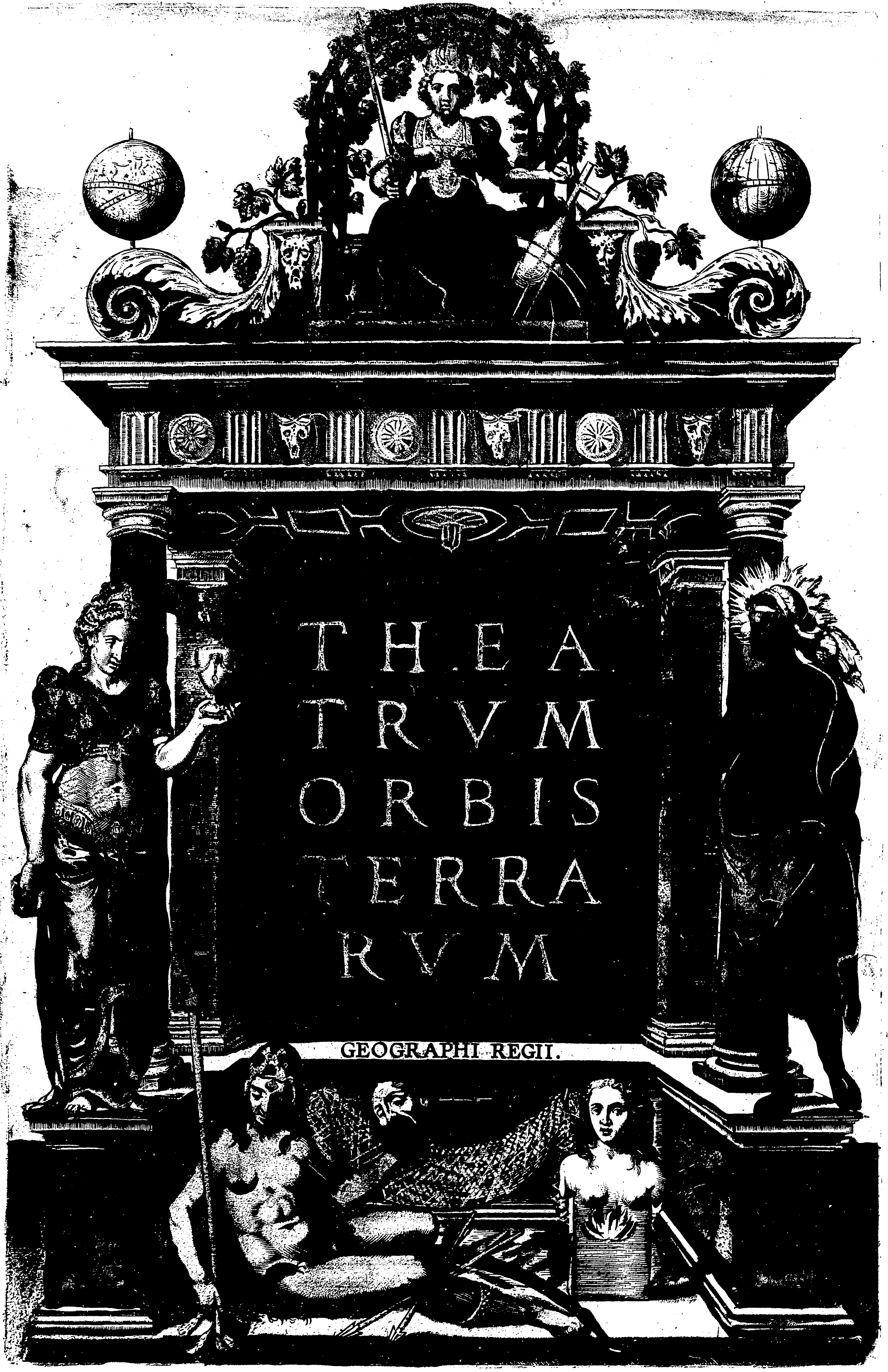

THE THEATRE OF THE WHOLE WORLD: SET FORTH BY THAT Excellent Geographer *Abraham Ortelius.*

LONDON,
Printed by IOHN NORTON, *Printer to the Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie in Hebrew, Greeke, and Latine.* 1606.

The ſway, by Sea & Land, great IAMES *doth beare,*
His Birth, His Bloud, Theſe Kingdomes figure here:
But, were his ſeuerall vertues to be crown'd
A World, paſt thine, Ortelius, muſt be fownd.

TO THE
MOST HIGH,
MOST MIGHTY,
AND MOST HAPPY
PRINCE, IAMES BY THE
GRACE OF GOD, KING
OF GREAT BRITAINE,
FRANCE AND IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE
FAITH, &c.

IOHN NORTON

HIS MAIESTIES MOST
HVMBLE AND
FAITHFVLL SERVANT CONSECRATETH
THESE IMMORTALL LABOVRS OF ABRAHAM
ORTELIVS, TRANSLATED INTO
ENGLISH.

CONTEMNO ET ORNO MENTE MANV

ABRAHAMI ORTELII
QVEM VRBS VRBIVM ANTVERPIA EDIDIT,
REX REGVM PHILIPPVS GEOGRAPHVM HABVIT,
MONVMENTVM HIC VIDES.
BREVIS TERRA EVM CAPIT
QVI IPSE ORBEM TERRARVM CEPIT,
STILO ET TABVLIS ILLVSTRAVIT:
SED MENTE CONTEMPSIT,
QVA CAELVM ET ALTA SVSPEXIT
CONSTANS ADVERSVM SPES AVT METVS,
AMICITIAE CVLTOR, CANDORE FIDE, OFFICIIS,
QVIETIS CVLTOR, SINE LITE, VXORE, PROLE.
VITAM HABVIT, QVALE ALIVS VOTVM.
VT NVNC QVOQVE AETERNA EI QVIES SIT
VOTIS FAVE LECTOR.
OBIIT IIII. KAL. IVLII. ANNO ꝏIↃ.XCIIX.
VIXIT ANN. LXXI. MENSS. II. DIES IIXX.
COLII EX SORORE NEPOTES B.M.POSS.

THE LIFE OF
ABRAHAM ORTELL,
COSMOGRAPHER TO PHILIP THE SECOND, LATE KING OF SPAINE,

written firſt in Latine by *Francis Sweert* of Antwerpe, his familiar
and louing friend, and now tranſlated into Engliſh by
W. B, *as great a louer of his learning*
and vertues.

THe ſtocke of the ORTELS flouriſhed not long ſince, and liued in good ſtate and credit at Auſpurg in Bayern, (*Auguſtam vindelicorum*, the Latines called it.) From that family came WILLIAM ORTELL, who about the yere of our Lord 1460 left his natiue country, and ſeated himſelfe in Antwerpe, (at that time one of the famouſeſt Mart-townes of the world) where he did many notable things worthily deſeruing great commendation: among which that is moſt memorable, that of his owne proper coſt and charges he cauſed a goodly croſſe of free ſtone to be ſet vp without the Emperours gate, in that place where the malefactours are vſually woont to be executed and put to death. Beneath this croſſe, at the baſe or foot of the ſame, ſtood Mary and Iohn, and beſide them, a little farther off, hung the two theeues; the one vpon the right hand and the other vpon the left, vpon their ſeuerall gibbets. This *William* died vpon the ſeuenth day of Ianuary in the yeere of our Lord God 1511, and was buried in the cloiſters of the Franciſcane Friers in Antwerpe, leauing his ſonne LEONARD ORTELL ſole Executor, and heire, not only of his goods and ſubſtance, but alſo of his vertues and good qualities: For they report that he was a man ſo deuout and religious, that it was an hard matter to finde him from his booke, ſerious meditation on heauenly matters. This *Leonard* maried ANNA HERVVAYERS, and by her had iſſue two daughters, and one ſome named ABRAHAM, (whoſe life we heere purpoſe to deſcribe) borne vpon the ſecond day of Aprill, in the yeere of our Lord God 1527. Hee was euen in his child-hood of ſingular towardneſſe, great capacity and paſſing quicke conceit, and, that which is very ſtrange in youth, hee was neuer giuen to the reading of any trifles or idle vanities. Wherefore his father purpoſing to make him a ſcholar, began firſt himſelfe to inſtruct him priuatly at home in his owne houſe in the Latine and Greeke tongues: (For the old man was very learned in both theſe languages.) But ſee how theſe good purpoſes were ſoon croſſed by the vntimely death of his moſt louing and kinde father! who departing this life, in the yeere of Chriſt 1535, left this his ſonne to be further informed and taught abroade by ſtrange ſchoolemaſters, whoſe care and diligence to profit him, whatſoeuer their learning were, was nothing ſo great and painfull: notwithſtanding euen vnder theſe he made ſuch profit in the Artes and liberall Sciences, that he was not much inferiour to the beſt of his degree and time: For, as I ſaid before, no vaine pleaſure, or trifles, paſtimes (which commonly are the ouerthrow of many yongue men) could euer with-draw him from his ſetled purpoſe, or alienate his minde from his booke. Yet his greateſt delight and commendation conſiſted in the knowledge of the Mathematicall ſciences, which for the moſt part he ſtudied and practiſed without an inſtructor, or teacher, atteining, only by his owne paines and induſtrie, to the great admiration of others, euen to the vnderſtanding of the greateſt and deepeſt myſteries of the ſame. In the thirtieth yeare of his age, hauing many great matters in his head, and loathing to liue idly at home in his owne natiue country, he began to entertaine a conceipt of trauelling into diuers and ſundry forreine parts and countries of the world. To Frankford vpon the Main, by reaſon of the great Marts or Faires, there held at two ſeuerall times euery yere, he went very often. In the yeere of our Lord 1575, he went with *Iohn Viuian* of Valence, a Marchant, but a great louer of learning, and *Hierome Scoliers* of Antwerp, to Leige, Trier, Tungren and Mentz: of which iourney and peregrination of theirs, there is at this day a booke of his exſtant in print, wherein he hath learnedly deſcribed the particulars obſerued by them. In the yeere of Chriſt 1577, with *Immanuël Demetrius* of Antwerpe, hee trauelled beyond the Seas, into England and Ireland. Italy, that nource of great wits, that worker of ſtrange woonders, that mother of reuerend antiquities and ancient monuments, hee viſited thriſe. The third time that he went thither, which was in the yeere 1578, he went in company of *George Houſnayle* of Antwerp, who was ſo excellent a painter that he was greatly eſteemed and beloued of the illuſtrious princes, *Albert* and *VVilliam*, Dukes of Bayern: of *Ferdinand*, Duke of Auſtrich; yea and of *Rudolphus* himſelfe, at that time Emperour of the Germanes. But this his conſort, to the great greefe of his friends and ſuch as loued his ſingular qualities, left his life at Prage in Bohemia, vpon the thirteenth of Ianuary in the yeere of our Lord, 1600. This man was woorthy of longer life, if the Fates would reſpect men for their great parts and excellent vertues. But ſo it is, that Death, like as the ſythe in Harueſt, cutteth downe, without diſtinction, aſwell the yongue as old. There was nothing either in Germanie or in France, that was woorth the ſeeing, that this our authour had not ſeene and viewed with a cenſorious and iudicious eie. At length, hauing ouercome ſo many tedious and toilſome trauels, he returned againe to Antwerpe his natiue ſoile. There and then he began to apply himſelfe to benefit ſuccedent ages, to write of thoſe countries by him viewed and ſeene, to ſet out in Charts and Mappes diuers places both of Sea and Land vnknowen to former ages, to deſcribe the tracts and coaſts of the Eaſt and Weſt, South and North neuer ſpoken of nor touched by Ptolemey, Pliny, Strabo, Mela or any other hiſtoriographer whatſoeuer: and laſtly to bend all his forces to the framing of that his THEATER, which now is beheld and read with ſuch admiration and applauſe of all men: in which worke of his he was ſo generally well liked and approued of all, that Philip the Second, that renowmed King of Spaine, graced him with the honour and title of *The Kings Coſmographer*. He wrot alſo his GEOGRAPHICALL TREASVRE, a very learned and pleaſant worke, in which the ancient names or appellations, (yea and oft times the new, by which they are now called and knowen at this day,) of Mountaines, Hils, Promontories, Woods, Ilands, Hauens, People, Cities, Townes, Villages, Seas, Baies, Creekes, Straights, Riuers, &c. are at one view inſtantly to be ſeene. Moreouer, out of ancient coines, for the benefit and delight of ſuch as are louers and ſtudious of antiquities, he ſet out The HEADS OF THE GODS AND GODDESSES, which afterward were illuſtrated with an hiſtoricall narration or diſcourſe done by Francis Sweert the yonger. In the yeere of Chriſt 1596, he ſet forth THE IMAGE OF THE GOLDEN WORLD, that is, A treatiſe deſcribing the life, Maners, Cuſtomes, Rites and Religion of the ancient Germans, collected and gathered out of diuers and ſundry old writers of both languages. By theſe his labours and trauels he hath gotten and purchaſed vnto himſelfe an immortall name and credit amongſt the learned of all ſorts. In company he was of an excellent diſcreete cariage, paſſing courteous, merry and pleaſant. Such was his ſingular humanity, that it was ſtrange to ſee how he did winne and retaine the loue and fauour of all men whereſoeuer he became. His enemies he choſe rather to ouercome with kindneſſe, or to contemne them then to reuenge himſelfe of their malice. He did ſo much hate vice, euen in his owne kindred, that he rather reuerenced vertue in his enemies and ſtrangers. Vaine queſtions, and ſubtill diſputations of diuinity, or matters of religion, as dangerous and pernicious, hee did alwaies greatly deteſt and abhorre. A deepe in-ſight and ſound iudgment in any kinde of matter, he preferred before gloſing eloquence and quaint termes. Preſent aduerſity and daungers he alwaies endured with more patience then feare of ſuch as were comming on and neere at hand: and thoſe which were bitter, more eaſily then ſuch as were doubtfull and vncertaine of euent. He was a man which in his life time did ſet as little by himſelfe as any man could: For he neuer ſet his minde much vpon the wealth of this world, or ought of thoſe things in the ſame, hauing alwaies in memory that his learned poeſie CONTEMNO ET ORNO, MENTE, MANV, *I ſcorne and trimme, with minde, with hand.* For ſurely this man was led with ſome heauenly ſpirit, which did ſo with-draw his minde from thoſe earthly cogitations, that he neuer tooke any thing in his life more vnkindly then when he was drawne from his bookes, which he alwaies preferred before all other things in the world beſide. Theſe great learned men following were his familiar friends, and ſuch as he did greatly loue and reuerence. In Spain *Benedictus Arias Montanus*, that great linguiſt and graue Diuine; and the reuerend father *Andrew Schotte*, borne in Antwerp, a learned Ieſuite. In Italy, *Fuluius Vrſinus*, *Franciſcus Superantius*, and *Iohannes Sambucus*. In Germany, *Gerard Mercator*, that famous Coſmographer, *Iames Monaw*, *Marke Velſer*, *Ioachim Chamberlin*, *Ionas Grutterus* of Antwerp, and *Arnold Milius*. In France, *Petrus Pithœus*, and others. In the Low-countries, *Iuſtus Lipſius*, *Læuinus Torrentius*, *Nicolaus Rockoxius*, *Cornelius Prunius*, *Balthaſar Robianus*, *Ludouicus Perezius*, *Iohannes Brantius* a ciuillian, recorder to the ſtate of Antwerp, *Iohannes Bochius*, ſecretarie to the ſame city, *Francis Raphalengius*, *Chriſtopher Plantine*, *Iohn Moret*, *Philip Gally*, *Otho Venius* that famous painter, and *Francis Sweert* the yonger. In England, *Humfrey Lloyd*, the only learned courtiour of his time, and *VVilliam Camden*, now Clarenceux, the painfull and iudicious antiquary of our land. With all theſe and many other he was familiarly acquainted. To theſe he wrot often, and from theſe he often receiued moſt kinde and louing letters. He was a great ſtudent of antiquities, and ſearcher out of rare and ancient things. He had at home in his houſe, Images, Statues, Coines of Gold, Siluer and copper both of the Greeks, Romans and others: Shelfiſhes brought from India and our Antipodes: Marble of all kinde of colours: Torteiſes ſhelles of ſuch wonderfull bigneſſe, that tenne men, ſitting round in a circle, might eate meat out of them at once: Others againe ſo little and narrow, that they were ſkarce ſo bigge as a pinnes head. His Library was ſo maruellouſly well ſtored with all ſort of Bookes, that his houſe might iuſtly haue beene termed, A ſhoppe of all manner of good learning, vnto which men flocked from diuers places, like as in former times they did to Plato's Academy, or Ariſtotle's Lyceum. This *Erneſt* and *Albert*, returning conquerour from the battaill at Hulſten, with other great Princes, and men of all ſorts, came in troops to ſee and behold. While he was thus buſied, and hauing now liued aboue threeskore and eleuen yeeres, he fell ſicke in Iune in the yeere of our Lord 1598, and growing euery day worſe and worſe, at length, he yeelded to nature and died vpon the 28 day of the ſame moneth. The Phyſicians affirmed that he died of an vlcer of the reines, which Hippocrates writeth will hardly euer be cured in old men. He was of ſtature tall and ſlender; the haire of his head and beard was of a yealow colour. His eies were gray, and his forehead broad. He was very courteous and affable. In ſerious buſineſſes he was very graue and ſober, but without any ſhew of arrogant diſdaine: in mirth and ieſting he was as pleaſant, yet with that moderation, that all was guided by the rules of Chriſtian piety and modeſty. This deceaſed bachelour, Anna Ortell, a virgine his ſiſter, who liued not long after this her brother Abraham, (for ſhe died in the yeere of Grace 1600) cauſed to be buried and intombed in Saint Michaëls, the Abby of the Præmonſtratenſes in Antwerp. He might well want the honour of a gorgeous and coſtly tombe, who by the generall conſent of all men, had for his rare and ſingular vertues deſerued an euerlaſting fame and reputation. Francis Sweert, the yonger, gathered together the mournefull verſes of thoſe poets and friends of his, which did bewaile his death, ſet them foorth, and dedicated them to the State and citizens of Antwerp. Iuſtus Lipſius, at the inſtant requeſt of his heires, and for a perpetuall memoriall of their conſtant loue and friendſhip wrote that Epitaph which is in capitall letters ingrauen vpon his tombe.

ABRAHAM ORTELIVS CITIZEN OF ANTWERPE, and Geographer to Philip the ſecond, King of Spaine, to the courteous Reader.

Seeing, that as I thinke, there is no man, gentle Reader, but knoweth what, and how great profit the knowledge of Hiſtories doth bring to thoſe which are ſerious ſtudents therein; I doe verily beleeue and perſwade my ſelfe, that there is almoſt no man, be it that he haue made neuer ſo little an entrance into the ſame, and touched them neuer ſo lightly, that is ignorant how neceſſary, for the vnderſtanding of them aright, the knowledge of GEOGRAPHY is, which, in that reſpect therefore is of ſome, and not without iuſt cauſe called The eye of Hiſtory. For thou ſhalt meet with many things in the reading of Hiſtories, (I will not ſay, almoſt all) which, except thou haue the knowledge of the countreys and places mentioned in them, cannot onely not bee well conceiued and vnderſtood, but alſo oft-times they are cleane miſtaken and otherwiſe vnderſtood then they ought to bee: which thing commeth to paſſe in many diſcourſes: but eſpecially in the expeditions and voyages of great Kings, Captaines and Emperours: in the diuers and ſundry ſhiftings of Nations from one place to another: and in the traueils and peregrinations of famous men, made into ſundry countreys. But ſeeing that this is a matter which euen experience it ſelfe doeth teach vs to be true, there is no reaſon why I ſhould ſtand long vpon the proofe of the ſame. This ſo neceſſary a knowledge of Geography, as many worthy and learned men haue teſtified, may very eaſily be learn'd out of Geographicall Chartes or Mappes. And when we haue acquainted our ſelues ſomewhat with the vſe of theſe Tables or Mappes, or haue attained thereby to ſome reaſonable knowledge of Geography, whatſoeuer we ſhall read, theſe Chartes being placed, as it were certaine glaſſes before our eyes, will the longer be kept in memory, and make the deeper impreſſion in vs: by which meanes it commeth to paſſe, that now we do ſeeme to perceiue ſome fruit of that which we haue read. I omit here, that the reading of Hiſtories doeth both ſeeme to be much more pleaſant, and in deed ſo it is, when the Mappe being layed before our eyes, we may behold things done, or places where they were done, as if they were at this time preſent and in doing. For how much we are holpen, when as in the Holy Scripture, we read of the iourney of the Iſraëlites, which they made from Egypt, through the Red ſea, and that ſame huge Wilderneſſe, into the Land of promiſe, when as looking vpon the Mappe of Paleſtina, we doe almoſt aſwell ſee it, as if we were there, I thinke any ſtudent in Diuinitie, or that Hiſtory hath oft made triall. Which things being ſo, how much thoſe which are ſtudents and louers of Hiſtories are combred, hindred and ſtayd, yea, & many times, euen while they are in their race and continued courſe, drawne backe, it is an eaſie matter to conceiue, when either the deſcription of all countreys cannot be gotten, or if they may be gotten, they are dearer then that euery mans money will reach and attaine vnto eſpecially thoſe that are but poore, or none of the wealthieſt. For there are many that are much delighted with Geography or Chorography, and eſpecially with Mappes or Tables contayning the plotts and deſcriptions of Countreys, ſuch as there are many now adayes extant and euery where to be ſold: But becauſe that either they haue not that, that ſhould buy them: or if they haue ſo much as they are worth, yet they will not lay it out, they neglect them, neither do they any way ſatisfie themſelues. Others there are who when they haue that which will buy them, would very willingly lay out the money, were it not that by reaſon of the narrowneſſe of the roomes and places, broad and large Mappes cannot ſo be opened or ſpread, that euery thing in them may eaſily and well be ſeene and diſcern'd. For, that I may ſpeake that which is the trueth, thoſe great and large Geographicall Maps or Chartes, which are folded or rowl'd vp, are not ſo commodious: nor, when any thing is peraduenture read in them, ſo eaſie to be look'd vpon. And he that will in order hang them all along vpon a wall, had need haue not only a very large & wide houſe, but euen a Princes gallery or ſpacious Theater. This I hauing oft made triall of, I began to bethinke my ſelfe, what meanes might be found to redreſſe theſe diſcommodities, which I haue ſpoken of, and either to make them ſomewhat leſſe, or, if poſsibly it might bee, to take them all cleane away. And at length me thought it might be done by that meanes which we haue obſerued and ſet downe in this our booke, to which I earneſtly wiſh that euery ſtudent would affoord a place in his Library, amongſt the reſt of his bookes.

But that thou mayeſt the better vnderſtand, what it is that wee haue done in this our Theater, and what it is that thou muſt exſpect and looke for in the ſame; I thinke it not amiſſe in few wordes briefly here to declare vnto thee. Firſt

my purpoſe was to repreſent vnto thy view whatſoeuer heretofore thou had'ſt, or new haſt, in any Geographical or Chorographicall Chartes here and there lately or long ſince ſet out that euer came to my handes, or were poſsibly to bee gotten for loue or money. Of all countreys whoſe deſcriptions are ſet out in Geographicall Tables, we haue ſelected one (for of ſome there are diuers) which in our iudgement ſeemed to bee the beſt and moſt exact: Which, notwithſtanding that it were, by the firſt draught of the Authour ſomewhat large and broad, we haue brought into that ſmall forme, as might agree with this our worke, and that the whole Mappe might be contein'd in one leafe: or, which ſometime thou ſhalt obſerue we haue done, as thou may'ſt ſee, that in one leafe many might bee contein'd and expreſsed: yet ſo as nothing, no neuer ſo ſmall a thing, is either omitted or altered that was to bee found in the greater: except it be this, which oftentimes thou ſhalt finde, that the names of places and other things, which in the firſt Copies could hardly be read, in theſe our Mappes we haue ſo expreſsed, that they may perfectly be read of any man. And ſometime, where occaſion did ſerue, or need require, and the place would permit, vnto the moderne and vſuall names of certaine places, wee haue added the ancient names mentioned by old writers, but now vulgarly vnknowne. Which, as we doubt not, we haue done with the good-leaue and liking of the Authours themſelues: ſo I hope it will be a thing very well pleaſing to all ſuch as are readers and ſtudents of old Hiſtories and Antiquities. In thoſe Mappes, which haue their Authours names written vpon them, we haue, as I ſaid, altered nothing at all, excepting two or three of the Marine tracts of the Low-countreys, which the Sea hath much changed ſince the time that their deſcriptions were firſt ſet foorth: As for examples ſake, in Flaunders, ouer againſt Zeland, not farre from the towne Wateruliet, where by the goodneſſe and great benefit of Almighty God, long after that the deſcription of this Countrey was firſt ſet out, the Maine-land was much enlarged and had gotten an aduantage of the Sea: wee there haue altered the forme of that Mappe, according as the place is found to be at this day. The deſcription of which plot of ground we obteined of Maſter Marke Laurine, the Lord and owner thereof, a braue gentleman, greatly renowmed both for the noble ſtocke from whence hee is deſcended, as alſo for his wiſdome and great experience. But in other Mappes, which had no name of the Authour ſubſcribed vnto them, we were ſomewhat more bold: for in theſe, in ſome places, at our diſcretion, where we thought good, wee haue altered ſome-things, ſome-things we haue put out, and otherwhere, if it ſeemed to be neceſſary, we haue put in. Of ſome Countreys alſo, that we might, as much as in vs did lye, make vp our iuſt number and fill vp our ranke, we haue made ſome Mappes of our owne, that there might as few Mappes be wanting as poſsibly might be. In the abridgement and bringing of thoſe Mappes, which had as I ſaid the names of the Authours added vnto them, into a leſſer forme, we haue vſed that faithfulneſſe and diligence, that we hope to deſerue thankes not onely of the Reader, but alſo euen of the Authours themſelues, or at leaſt we haue dealt ſo in them, that no man need be aſham'd of theſe of ours whatſoeuer they be; yea he may aſwell acknowledge and take this little one of ours, for his owne, as that greater one firſt ſet out by himſelfe. For wee haue endeuoured to the vttermoſt of our power in this our worke, if it were poſsible, to deſerue thankes of the Authours, if not, yet by no meanes to diſpleaſe them: Not to follow or imitate that bad cuſtome of ſome men in theſe our dayes, who, that they may ſeeme to the world to ſet foorth ſome new thing, doe nothing els but alter the workes and labours of other men, and oftentimes, out of thoſe which are good, to ſelect that which is not good, and to ſell it commonly for the beſt: Sometimes by adding ſomething at their pleaſure, and in ſome places againe taking out and detracting ſomething and withall either by concealing the right Authors names, or ſetting to their owne, or feyning a name of ſome one or other, they thinke to pleaſe the vulgar ſort with nouelties, that that their worke may ſell the better; and they may rake money together they care not how: For we were not mooued to vndertake this labour by any couetous deſire of getting much by it, but euen of a willing and forward minde that wee had to helpe and further thoſe that had a loue and affection to theſe ſtudies, not any whit reſpecting the gayning of any vaine glory and commendation by other mens labours. For what need we to make new Mappes, when as the old Mappes of other men, now extant, would ſerue our turne? Some there are peraduenture, which will looke to finde in this our Theater more deſcriptions of particular Countreys, (for euery man naturally, for the loue that he beareth to his natiue ſoile, would, I doubt not, wiſh that it were here ſeuerally deſcribed amongſt the reſt:) but let them know, that thoſe which are here miſsing, are not left out and omitted, either by our negligence, or for that we were lothe to be at that coſt and charges: but becauſe that either we neuer ſaw any ſuch, or at leaſtwayes for that there neuer came any ſuch to our hands. If there be any man, which either hath any ſuch, or knoweth where there may be had, him we would earneſtly entreate, that he would be the meanes to helpe vs vnto them, aſſuredly promiſing him, that we will, at our owne coſt and charges, not without great thankes to him, and a moſt honourable mention of his name, cauſe them to be cut and imprinted apart and by themſelues, that hereafter they may be inſerted into this our Booke, either in their owne place, elſewhere, as any man ſhall like beſt.

Of the Order alſo by vs here obſerued in the placing of theſe our Mappes, I thinke it not amiſſe, gentle Reader, to ſpeake a word or two, and to acquaint thee with our purpoſe: that if peraduenture there be any man, which doeth thinke that they ought to haue bene placed otherwiſe, we may either ſatisfie him, if we may, or els excuſe our ſelues, which is all, I thinke, that can be looked for at our hands. Firſt of all, we preſent vnto thy view an Vniuerſall Mappe of the whole world: Then, the foure quarters or principall parts of the ſame; to wit, Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America: in this following dame Nature, in which alwayes before the parts can be, the whole, whereof they be the parts, muſt of neceſsitie firſt be. Next after theſe we haue put the ſeuerall and particular Countreys of theſe parts, beginning at the Weſt part of the world, in this following Ptolemey the Prince of Geographers, and almoſt all others that haue written of this argument: And ſo the Prouinces and particular countreys of America do firſt put foorth and ſhew themſelues: next to theſe do follow the Brittiſh Iles, after them Spaine, and then France. From hence we paſſe to Germany: whoſe Countreys being after our maner diligently ſurueyed, from Heluetia or Switzerland we paſſed ouer the Mountaines into Italy, which is the next countrey vnto it Eaſtward, purpoſing alſo to view all the Prouinces thereof ſeuerally. From thence we croſsed the Sea and ſayl'd into Greece. Whereupon going into Slauonia, we ſurueyed all the Countreys ſeuerally which do vulgarly ſpeake the Slauonian *tongue, (to wit,* Hungary, Tranſſyluania, Polonia, Scandia, *and* Ruſsia.) *Thus hauing finiſhed* Europe, *we come vnto the* Iſthmus *or Straight-land, which is betweene the head of the Riuer* Tanais *and the North ſea, which is in deed the bound of* Europe *and* Aſia: *from it we ſtep into* Aſia. *Which, after we haue a while beheld, we left, and ſo paſſed into* Africa, *by the Streights, or narrow piece of the Mainland, which runneth betweene the Bay of* Arabia, *and the gulfe of* Damiata, (Sirbonis lacus) *made by the ouerflowing of the Midland-ſea. From thence paſsing through* Egypt *and* Barbary *wee came vnto the Streights of* Gibraltar, *which we croſſed, and at length came home againe to our owne natiue countrey from whence we firſt ſet foote; like vnto a trauailer or a Pilgrime, which hath viewed and trauailed through many and ſundry ſeuerall Nations and Countreys, paſsing out of one into another, orderly as they lay and were ſituate one by another, ouerskipping none, at laſt returneth ſafely and ioyfully from whence he firſt ſet foorth.*

Thus farre of the Mappes themſelues: Now let vs ſpeake a word or two of the backſide of the ſame. Becauſe we thought it would be a thing nothing pleaſing to the Reader or Beholder, to ſee the backeſides of the leaues altogether bare and empty we determined there to make a certaine briefe and ſhort declaration and Hiſtoricall diſcourſe of euery Mappe, in the ſame maner and order as we ſaid we obſerued in the Mappes themſelues; omitting nor concealing any mans name, that we had occaſion to vſe. Moreouer to theſe alſo we haue added a Table of the names of all the Authours, that euer wee knew or had; out of which, thoſe that are ſo diſpoſed, may fetch a more ample and larger diſcourſe and deſcription of the ſeuerall Countreys handled by them. Wherefore the ſtudents of Geography *ſhall haue here, in the Authours thus named in order, and in the Catalogue of the Authours of the Geographicall Tables or Mappes, which we haue ſet before this our worke, and laſtly in theſe Tables themſelues, a certaine ſhoppe, as it were, furniſhed with all kinde of inſtruments neceſſarily required in ſuch like buſineſſe: out of which, if peraduenture there may ſeeme any thing wanting, in his iudgement, either to the finiſhing of any Booke of that argument, or more fuller deſcriptions of any Countreys whatſoeuer, very eaſily, or in deed without any labour at all he may ſee, from whence it may by and by be fetched.*

Theſe things they are which I thought good to admoniſh the Reader of. It remaineth now, that wee doe entreate euery man, to take this our labour and entertaine it, with no other minde then it was by vs both begunne and finiſhed; and at length ſet out and Imprinted. Farewell, and wiſh well to Francis Hogenberg, Ferdinand, *and* Ambroſe Arſen, *by whoſe skilfull hands and extraordinary great paines and diligence almoſt all theſe Mappes were engrauen and cut.*

From Antwerp, this preſent yeere 1570.

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Spectandum dedit Ortelius mortalib. orbem,
Orbi ſpectandum Galleus Ortelium. Pegius

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

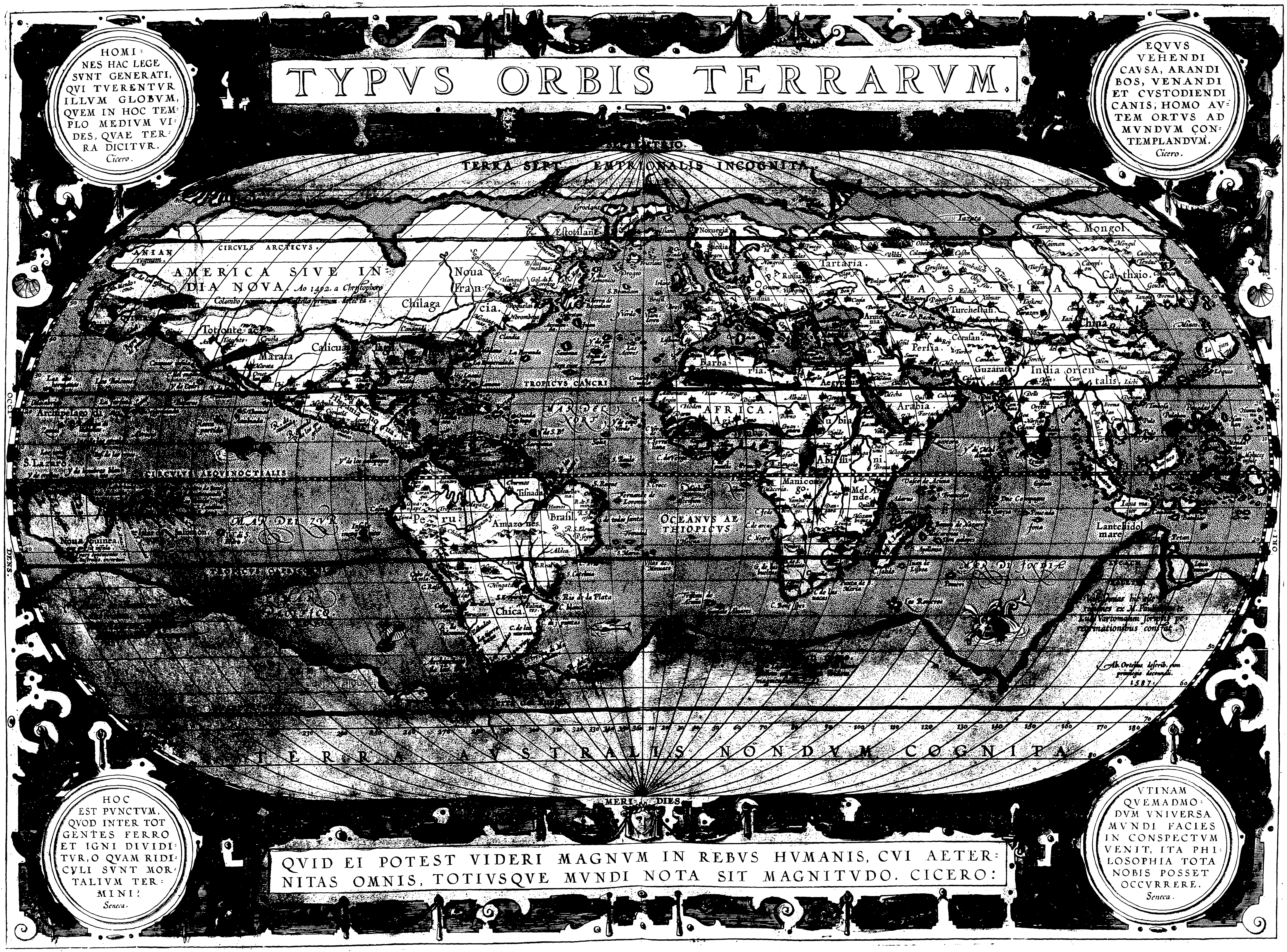
THIS Map next enſuing containeth and repreſenteth the portraiture of the whole earth, and of the maine Ocean that enuirons & compaſſeth the ſame : all which earthly Globe the Ancients (who were not as then acquainted with the New world, not long ſince deſcried) diuided into three parts ; namely, *Africa*,*Europe*,and *Aſia*. But ſince that diſcouery of *America*, the learned of our age haue made that a fourth part, and the huge Continent vnder the South pole, a fifth. *Gerardus Mercator* the Prince of moderne Geographers in his neuer-ſufficiently-commended vniuerſall Table or Map of the whole world, diuides this Circumference of the earth into three Continents : the firſt he calles that,which the Ancients diuided into three parts,and from whence the holy Writ beares record,that mankinde had their firſt originall,& firſt was ſeated : the ſecond,is that which at this preſent is named *America* or the *VVeſt Indies* : for the third, he appoints the South maine,which ſome call *Magellanica*, as yet on very few coaſts thorowly diſcouered. That this orbe or maſſe of the earthly Globe containes in circuit, where it is largeſt, 5400 German or 21600 Italian miles, antiquity hath taught,& late Writers haue ſubſcribed to their opinion. *And theſe ſo manifold portions of earth* (ſayth *Plinie* in the 11. booke of his Naturall hiſtorie) *yea rather, as ſome haue termed them, the pricke or center of the world (for ſo ſmall is the earth in compariſon of the whole frame of the world) this is the matter,this is the ſeat of our glorie. Here we enioy honours,here we exerciſe authoritie,here we hunt after riches, here men turmoile and tire themſelues, here we moue and maintaine ciuill diſſenſions, and by mutuall ſlaughter make more roome vpon the earth. And to let paſſe the publike tumults of the world,this in which we force the borderers to giue place and remoue farther off, and where we incroch by ſtelth vpon our neighbors lands : as he that extends his lands & lordſhips fartheſt,and cannot abide that any ſhould ſeat themſelues too neere his noſe,How great,or rather how ſmall a portion of earth doth he enioy ? Or when he hath glutted his auarice to the full,How little ſhall his dead carcaſe poſſeſſe ?* Thus far *Plinie*.

The ſituation of this earth and ſea, the diſpoſition of the ſeuerall regions, with their inlets and gulfs, the maners and inclinations of the people, and other memorable and note-worthy matters are deſcribed by men of ancienter times, ſuch as follow :

PTOLEMEY of ALEXANDRIA.
CAIVS PLINIVS 2,3,4,5,and 6 books of his Natural hiſtory.
ARISTOTELES DE MVNDO written and dedicated to *Alexander* the Great.
STRABO in 17. books.
SOLINVS POLYHISTOR.
POMPONIVS MELA.
DIONYSIVS APHER and his Expoſitor.
EVSTATHIVS.
APVLEIVS in his booke of the World.
DIODORVS SICVLVS in his fiue former books.
MARTIANVS CAPELLA.
PAVLVS OROSIVS in the beginning of his Hiſtory.
ÆTHICVS and another of that name ſurnamed SOPHISTA, not yet printed.
IVLIVS the Oratour called by *Caſſiodore*, PRIMVS.
BEROSVS deſcribed the antiquitie of the World.
ANTONIVS AVGVSTVS (if the title be true) ſet downe the Iournals of the Romane empire.
SEXTVS AVIENVS, the ſea-coaſts.
STEPHANVS, the cities.
VIBIVS SEQVESTER, in an Alphabeticall order, the Riuers, Fountaines, Lakes, Woods, Hilles, and Nations thereof.

By new Writers, as

RAPHAEL VOLATERANVS.
ABILFEDEA ISMAEL, in the Arabian tongue.
IOANNES HONTERVS ; and HIERONYMVS OLIVERIVS: both in verſe.
BARTHOLIMVS in the eighth booke of *Auſtria*.
SEBASTIAN MVNSTER, that learned Diuine, diligent Hiſtorian, painfull Hebrician and Linguiſt, well ſtudied in all maner of learning, and vnto whom the learned Student is ſo much beholding.
ANTONIVS the Archbiſhop of *Florence*, in his Hiſtorie, in the third chapter of the firſt Title.
DOMINICVS NIGER.
IOHN AVENTINE in his ſecond booke of his Annals.
IOHN CAMERS in his Commentaries vpon *Solinus*.
GEORGE RYTHAIMER.
IOACHIM VADIAN.
PETRVS IOANNES OLIVARIVS vpon *Mela*.
LAVRENTIVS CORVINVS NOVOF.
ANTONIVS VERONENSIS.
GVALTERVS LVDOVICVS in his Mirrour or Looking-glaſſe of the World.
S. ISIDORE of SIVILL in *Spaine*.
MICHAEL of VILLANOVA,in his Commentary vpon *Ptolemey*.
ZACHARIAS LILIVS VICENT.
HIERONYMVS GIRAVA in the Spaniſh tongue.
ALEXANDER CITOLINVS, in his *Typocoſmia* or Patern of the World written in the Italian tongue.
VINCENTIVS BELVACENSIS in the Mirrour of Hiſtories the ſecond booke.
GVILIELMVS POSTELLVS *Barentonius*.
S^r^. IOHN MANDEVILL and his companion in his trauels.
ODERICVS of FRIVLY.
MICHAEL NEANDER of *Soraw*.
GAVDENTIVS MERVLA in his 5. booke of memorable things.
FRANCISCVS MONACHI, in his Epiſtle to the Archbiſhop of *Panormus*.
ANDREAS THEVETVS, FRANCISCVS BELLEFORESTIVS, and PETRVS HEYNSIVS, in French : but this latter alſo in Dutch rythmes or verſe.
LAVRENTIVS ANANIENSIS, in the Italian tongue.
ANTONIVS PINETVS, in French : and he hath withall ſet forth many Tables and Mappes (as the title ſheweth) of Countries, Cities and Townes, aſwell of *Europe*, as of *Afrike*, *Aſia* and *America*.
IVLIVS BALLINVS, hath put forth the Plots and drafts of the moſt famous Cities of the whole world, with a briefe hiſtorical diſcourſe, written in the Tuſcane tongue. The ſame is done by
GEORGIVS BRVNO, in Latine,but much more beautifully and curiouſly.
BENEDICTVS BORDONIVS, hath deſcribed all the Ilands of the World. So alſo hath
THOMAS PORCACCIVS: both in the Italian tongue.
WOLFGANGVS LASIVS, and
IOANNES GOROPIVS BECANVS, the originall and ſhifting of the nations of the ſame.
PETRVS APPIANVS, and
BARTHOLOMAEVS AMANTIVS,haue gathered the ancient Inſcriptions : and ſo hath
MARTINVS SMETIVS, but with greater diligence and care than ordinary.
IOANNES BOHEMVS, and ALEXANDER SARDVS haue written of the maners, rites and cuſtomes of all nations and people of it. The ſame hath
FRANCISCVS BELLEFORESTIVS done in the French tongue.


TYPVS ORBIS TERRARVM.
HOMINES HAC LEGE SVNT GENERATI, QVI TVERENTVR ILLVM GLOBVM, QVEM IN HOC TEMPLO MEDIVM VIDES, QVAE TERRA DICITVR. Cicero.
EQVVS VEHENDI CAVSA, ARANDI BOS, VENANDI ET CVSTODIENDI CANIS, HOMO AVTEM ORTVS AD MVNDVM CONTEMPLANDVM. Cicero.
HOC EST PVNCTVM, QVOD INTER TOT GENTES FERRO ET IGNI DIVIDITVR, O QVAM RIDICVLI SVNT MORTALIVM TERMINI! Seneca.
VTINAM QVEMADMODVM VNIVERSA MVNDI FACIES IN CONSPECTVM VENIT, ITA PHILOSOPHIA TOTA NOBIS POSSET OCCVRRERE. Seneca.
QVID EI POTEST VIDERI MAGNVM IN REBVS HVMANIS, CVI AETERNITAS OMNIS, TOTIVSQVE MVNDI NOTA SIT MAGNITVDO. CICERO:
SEPTENTRIO
TERRA SEPTENTRIONALIS INCOGNITA
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
CIRCVLVS ARCTICVS
TROPICVS CANCRI
CIRCVLVS AEQVINOCTIALIS
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI
TERRA AVSTRALIS NONDVM COGNITA
AMERICA SIVE INDIA NOVA. Ao 1492. a Christophoro Colombo nomine regis Castellae primum detecta.
ANIAN regnum
Noua Francia
Chilaga
Totonteac
Marata
Calicua
Noua Hispania
MAR DEL NORT
MAR DEL ZVR
MAR PACIFICO
Peru
Amazones
Brasil
Tisnada
Rio de la Plata
Chica
Ninguta
Archipelago di S. Lazaro
S. Lazaro
Noua Guinea
Estotilant
Groclant
Islandt
Noruegia
Tartaria
ASIA
EVROPA
Mongol
Cathaio
China
Iapan
Persia
Turchestan
Arabia
India orientalis
Guzarate
Barbaria
AFRICA
Aegyptus
Nubia
Abissini
Manicongo
Melinde
OCEANVS AETHIOPICVS
MAR DI INDIA
Iaua ma.
Lantchidol mare
Ab. Ortelius describ. cum privilegio decennali. 1587.

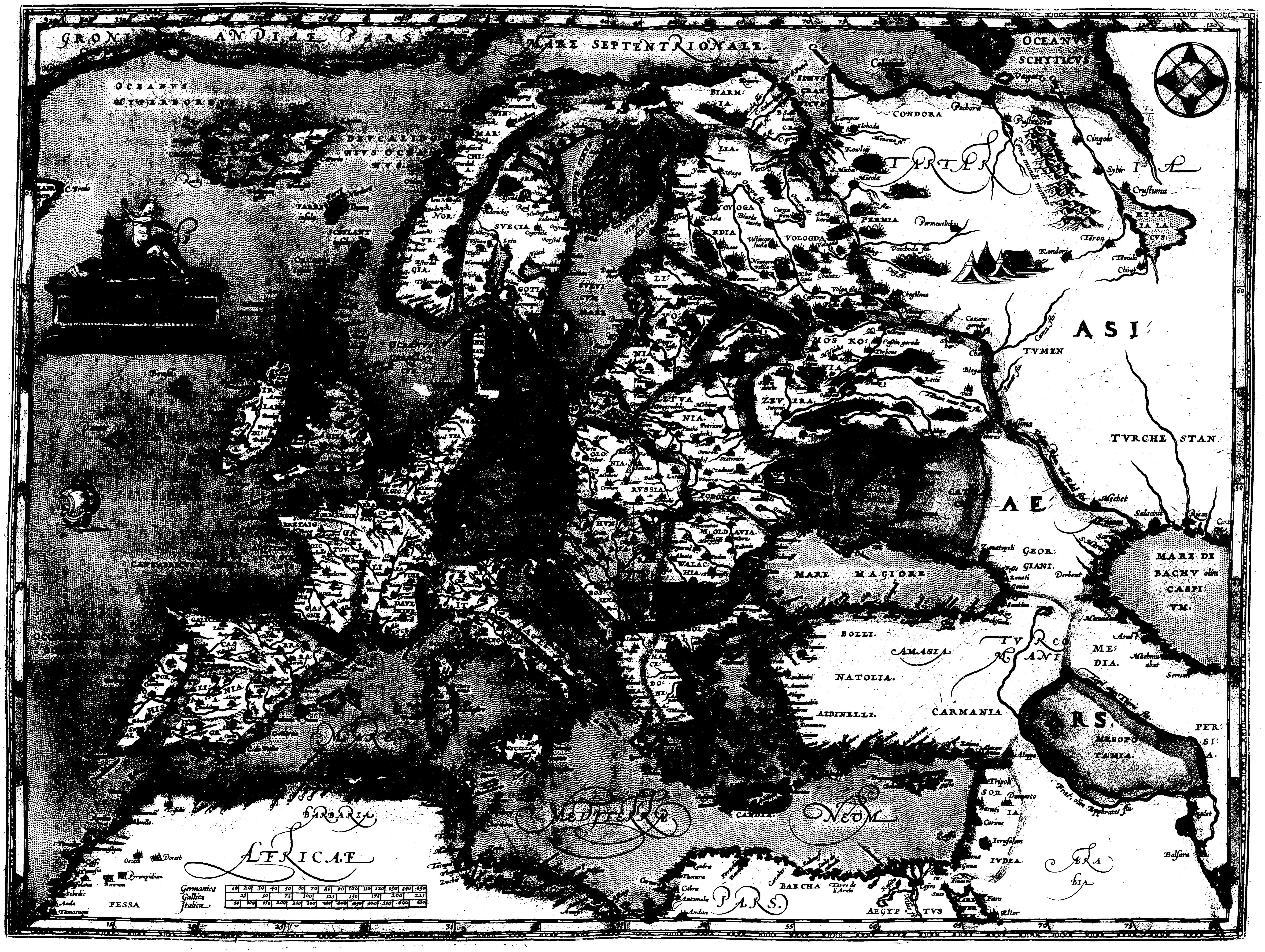
EVROPA.

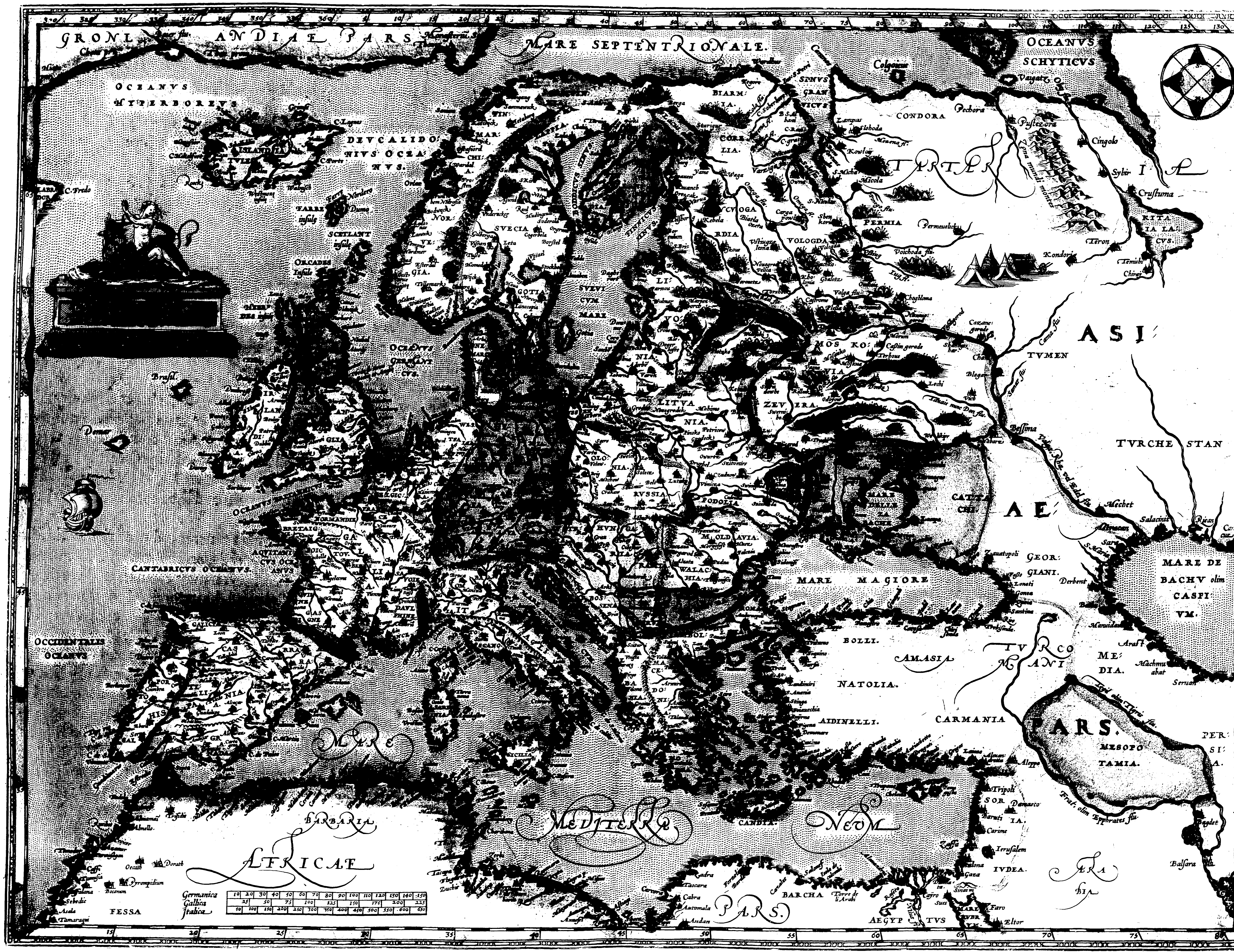
WHy *Europe* ſhould be ſo called, or who was the firſt Authour of this name, no man as yet hath found out; vnleſſe (ſayth *Herodotus* in his fourth booke) we ſhould thinke that the whole region borrowed this name from *Europa* daughter to the King of *Epyrus*. This *Plinie* calleth the Nurſe of the victorious and conquering people of all other nations of the world, moſt beautifull and farre ſurpaſsing the reſt: and ſo it is ſometimes compared to *Aſia* and *Africa*, not for his greatneſſe and compaſſe, but for his might and power. Certaine it is, that this part, being moſt plentifully inhabited, is for multitude of nations inferiour to neither of the other. The North and Weſterne ſides hereof are bathed by the Ocean; the South coaſt is diſioyned from *Africa* by the Mediterranean ſea. Then Eaſtward by the Ægæan ſea (now called *Archipelago*) by the Euxin ſea (named at this preſent *Mar Maggiore*) by the lake of *Mæotis* (now termed *Mar delle Zabacche*) by the riuer Tanais (commonly called *Don*) and by the Iſthmus or ſtraight of the maine land, which is from the head or fountaine of this riuer directly vnto the North Ocean; it is diuided from *Aſia*, according to the opinion of *Glarean*. And thus it beares the ſhape of a Peninſula (which ſignifies a place of the earth almoſt diſioyned and cut from the Continent, and ſo well neere on euery ſide enuironed with waters) as in the Table it ſelfe is maniſeſt. The head hereof *Rome*, was whilome conquereſſe of the earth.

The regions thereof (as they are now called) are *Spaine, France, Germanie, Italie, Slauonia, Greece, Hungarie, Poland* with *Lithuania, Moſcouia,* or more ſignificantly *Ruſsia*; and that Peninſula which conteineth *Norway, Sweden*, and *Gotland*. Among the Iſles thereof the firſt place is due to *Britany* conteining *England* and *Scotland*; then followes *Ireland, Groenland, Friſland*, and *Iſland*: all ſituate in the maine Ocean. In the Mediterran ſea it hath *Sicilia, Sardinia, Corſica, Candia, Maiorica, Minorica, Corfu, Negropont*; and others of leſſe note, the particular names and ſituations whereof are to be ſeene in the Table.

This our *Europe*, beſides the Roman Empire reuerenced of all the world, hath in all (if you adde thoſe foureteene, which *Damianus à Goes* reckens vp only in *Spaine*) eight and twentie Chriſtian Kingdomes: whereby you may eſtimate the worthineſſe of this region. It is a place out of meaſure fruitfull: and the naturall diſpoſition of his aire is very temperate. For all kindes of Graine, for Wine, and abundance of Woods, it is inferior to none, but comparable to the beſt of the others. It is ſo pleaſant, and ſo beautified with ſtately Cities, Townes and Villages, that for the courage and valour of the people and ſeuerall nations, although it be leſſe in quantitie and circuit, yet might it well be accounted, and indeed of all ancient Writers hath it euer beene accounted ſuperiour vnto the other parts of the World: moſt renowmed alſo hath it beene both in regard of the Macedonian Empire, and the great command and power of the Romans. The praiſes thereof you may reade in *Strabo*, who in his third booke, and ſeuen bookes following, hath moſt learnedly and excellently deſcribed it. Peruſe alſo other ancient Geographers. Of late Writers, amongſt other things by the way, *Volateranus, Sebaſtian Munſter, Dominicus Niger, Georgius Rithaimerus*, in their Geographies, haue endeuoured to paint it out in his colours. But *Pius* the ſecond, *Chriſtopher Cella* and *Anſelmus* his brother haue deſcribed it a part and by it ſelfe.

Diuers Iournals ouer all *Europe* in a maner, together with the diſtances of places, haue beene committed to writing by *Cherubin Stella, Iohn Herbacius*, and *George Mayerus*. The like hath beene done by *William Gratarolus* in the end of his booke, which is entitled, *De regimine iter agentium*, or *A direction for trauellers*.


GRONLANDIAE PARS
MARE SEPTENTRIONALE
OCEANVS SCHYTICVS
OCEANVS HYPERBOREVS
DEVCALIDONIVS OCEANVS
BIARMIA
CONDORA
TARTARIA
SIBIRIA
Crustuma
KITAIA LACVS
CANDORA
NORVEGIA
SVECIA
GOTTIA
VOLOGDA
PERMIA
MOSKOVIA
TVMEN
ASIAE
LITVANIA
POLONIA
RVSSIA
PODOLIA
MOLDAVIA
WALACHIA
ZAVOLHA
TVRCHESTAN
GEORGIANI
MARE MAGIORE
MARE DI BACHV olim CASPIVM
BOLLI
AMASIA
NATOLIA
AIDINELLI
CARMANIA
TVRCOMANIA
MEDIA
MESOPOTAMIA
PERSIA
CANDIA
SORIA
Tripoli
Damasco
Baruti
Ierusalem
IVDEA
ARABIA
Balsara
MEDITERRANEVM
MARE
BARBARIA
AFRICAE PARS
BARCHA
AEGYPTVS
FESSA
Germanica
Gallica
Italica
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150
25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650
15 20 25 35 50 55 60 65 70 75
120 125 130
60
50


GRONLANDIAE PARS
MARE SEPTENTRIONALE
OCEANUS SCHYTICUS
OCEANUS HYPERBOREUS
DEUCALIDONIUS OCEANUS
ISLANDIA
SUECIA
GOTIA
NORVEGIA
FINMARCHIA
BIARMIA
CORELIA
CONDORA
TARTARIA
SYBIR
PERMIA
VOLOGDA
KITAIA LACUS
ASIAE
TUMEN
TURCHESTAN
MOSKOVIA
LITUANIA
POLONIA
RUSSIA
PODOLIA
MOLDAVIA
WALACHIA
ZEVERA
OCEANUS GERMANICUS
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS
CANTABRICUS OCEANUS
OCCIDENTALIS OCEANUS
MARE MAGIORE
MARE DE BACHU olim CASPIUM
GEORGIANI
BOLLI
AMASIA
NATOLIA
AIDINELLI
CARMANIA
TURCOMANI
MEDIA
PARS
MESOPOTAMIA
PERSIA
MARE MEDITERRANEUM
CANDIA
BARBARIA
AFRICAE PARS
FESSA
BARCHA
AEGYPTUS
IUDEA
ARABIA
Tripoli
Damasco
Ierusalem
Aleppo
Balsara
Germanica
Gallica
Italica

AFRICA

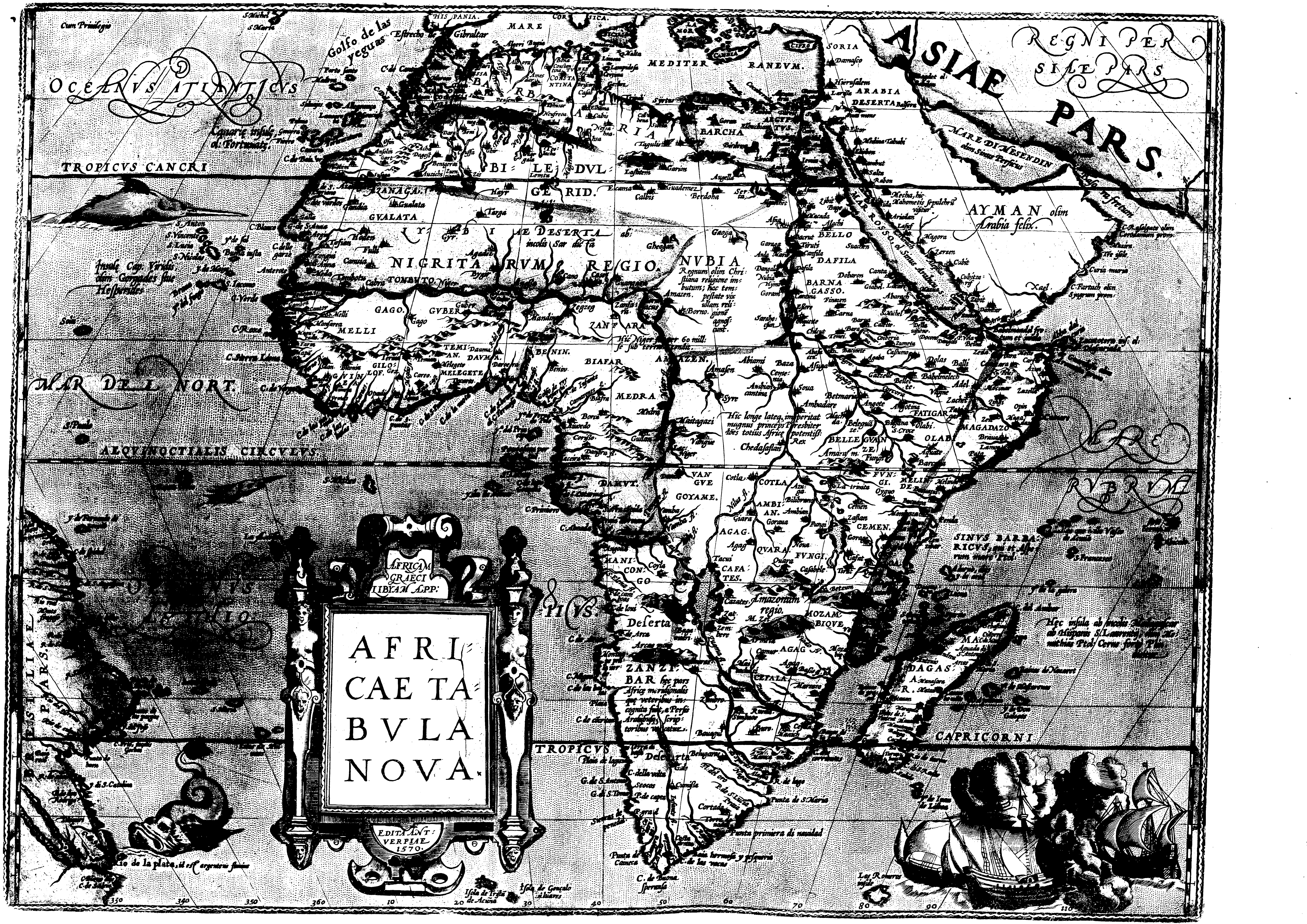
This the Ancients haue diuerſly diſtinguiſhed; but at this preſent it is diuided by *Iohn Leo* of *Africa*, into foure chiefe parts; *Barbarie*, *Numidia*, *Libya*, and the Land of *Negros*. BARBARIE, which is accounted the beſt, they circumſcribe with the Atlantick & Mediterranean ſeas; with mount *Atlas*, & with the region of *Barcha* bordering vpon *Ægypt*. NVMIDIA, called by the inhabitants *Biledulgerid*, and abounding with Dates (for which cauſe the Arabians call it by no other name, but the Date-bearing region) is bounded Weſtward by the Atlantick Ocean; Northward by mount *Atlas*; it ſtretcheth Eaſt as farre as the citie *Eloacat*, which is an hundred miles diſtant from *Ægypt*; and the ſandie Deſerts of *Libya* embrace it on the South. LIBYA the third part, is named in the Arabian tongue *Sarra*, which word ſignifies a Deſert. It beginnes Eaſt from *Nilus*, and thence runneth Weſt as farre as the Atlantick ſea; *Numidia* lies to the North of it, and the Land of *Negros* to the South. Now followeth the fourth part, which they call NIGRITARVM *terra*, either from the inhabitants, which are of a blacke colour, or from the riuer *Niger*, that runneth thorow the countrey. It is confined North by *Libya*; South by the Æthiopick Ocean; Weſt by *Gualata*; and Eaſt by the Kingdome of *Gaoga*. And here we are to note, that according to this their diuiſion all *Africa* is included within the Mediterran, Atlantick, and Æthiopick ſeas and the riuer *Nilus*; wherefore *Ægypt* and *Æthiopia* are accounted parts of *Aſia*, which we notwithſtanding thinke more properly to belong to *Africa*: For the true *Æthiopia* containes at this day *Presbyter Iohns* Empire, which by all late Writers is aſcribed to *Africa*. We therefore with *Ptolemey* iudge that it ought to be bounded by the Mediterran and Ocean ſeas, rather than by any riuer whatſoeuer; and ſo it hath the forme of a Peninſula, being ioyned to *Aſia* by an Iſthmos or ſmall neck-land, which lies betweene the Mediterran ſea and the gulfe of *Arabia*. The South part hereof was vnknowen to our anceſtours, till the yeere 1497, whereas *Vaſco de Gama* firſt doubling the Cape *de buona ſperanza* or *of good hope*, and ſailing about *Africa*, came to *Calicut* in *Eaſt India*. This Southern part by the Perſians and Arabians is called *Zanzibar*.

At the foreſayd Cape of good hope the inhabitants are exceeding blacke; which we thought in no wiſe to omit, becauſe all men ſuppoſe the cauſe of blackneſſe to be heat, and the neareneſſe of the Sunne; wheras here the Sunne ſcorcheth no more, than about the Streight of *Magellan* (if we meaſure the heat of the place, according to the poſition of the heauens and diſtance from the Equinoctiall line) where notwithſtanding the people are reported to be maruellous white. But if we will needs aſcribe this blackneſſe to the ſcorching heat of the Sun, let vs conſider, what makes the Spaniards and Italians looke ſo white, whenas they are equally diſtant from the Equinoctiall with the inhabitants of the foreſayd Cape; namely the one towards the South, and the other towards the North. *Presbyter Iohns* people are of a browne colour; in *Zeilan* and *Malabar* the inhabitants are coale blacke, yet all in one & the ſame diſtance from the æquator, and vnder the very ſame parallele of the heauens. * And on the contrary, why did *Herodotus* and *Pindarus* deſcribe ſuch as inhabited the ſame climate with themſelues, namely *Colchis*, to be of a blacke colour, and curled haire? *Herodotus* in his *Thalia* makes the Indians blacke like the Æthiopians: which the experience of our times confirmeth. I know *Herodotus* will haue the cauſe hereof to be the ſeed of the parents, which he ſayth is not white, as that of other people, but blacke. To whom *Poſtellus* alſo ſubſcribeth, and imputeth the originall of this blackneſſe vnto *Chams* curſe. Againſt which opinion I haue nothing to allege. Let the trueth of the matter reſt vpon the authours credit. But this a man may thinke more ſtrange; that in all *America* there were no blacke people found beſides a few, only in one place called by them *Quareca*. What then is the efficient cauſe of this colour? Is it the drineſſe of the heauen, or of the earth? Is it perhaps ſome hidden propertie of the ſoile? Or a kind of qualitie inherent to the nature of men? Or is it all theſe vnited in one? But theſe things we leaue to be conſidered by them, who do more curiouſly ſearch into the ſecrets of nature.

This portion of the world is called by the Greeks *Libya*, and by the Latines *Africa*, becauſe it is not moleſted with extremity of colde: or (if we may credit *Ioſephus*) from *Afer* one of *Abrahams* poſteritie. Another deriuation of the name you haue ſet downe by *Iohn Leo in the beginning of his firſt booke of the Deſcription of* Africa, *who deriueth it from the Arabick theme* Faraka, *ſignifying to diſioine or ſeparate; becauſe it is diſioyned from* Europe *by the Mediterran ſea; from* Aſia, *as he ſaith, by the riuer* Nilus, *or rather as the beſt authours haue taught, by the Arabian gulfe called of the Greeks* ἐρυθραῖα θάλασση, Mare rubrum *the red ſea: of the Hebrewes* ים-סוף iam-ſuff, mare algoſum vel iuncoſum *the ſedgie ſea: of the Arabians the neere inhabitants* Bahci 'lkulzom *the ſea alkulzom. Vpon the like reaſon doth* Iul. Cæſar Scaliger *thinke that* Sicilia *was ſo called of* Seco *which ſignifieth*, to cut, *for that this Iſland was thought of the ancients to haue beene a portion cut from the maine Continent, and ſometimes to haue beene ioined to* Italie. *Others, after their maner*, nullo digno autore, nullo ſolido & certo argumento, *do fetch the name of* Africa *from* Africus *a king of bleſſed* Arabia, *whom they affirme to haue brought colonies hither and to haue firſt inhabited the ſame.*

The principall iſlands of this part (for here to expreſſe all by name, we thinke it not neceſſarie, becauſe they are to be ſeene in the Table) are *Madagaſcar*, the *Canaries*, the iſles of *Cape verde*, and *S. Thomas* iſland ſituate vnder the æquinoctiall, which aboundeth with ſugar.

Among the olde Writers none haue particularly deſcribed this region. But concerning the ſame reade *Saluſt* his *Bellum Iugurthinum*; *Hanno* his nauigation about *Africa*, in *Arrianus*; and *Iambolus* his voyage, in *Diodorus Siculus*; and likewiſe *Herodotus* his *Melpomene*. *Barlaams* narration of the inner *Æthiopia* or *India* is extant in the Auguſtan Librarie. Of late Writers reade *Aloyſius Cadamoſtus*, *Vaſco de Gama*, *Francis Aluarez*, who trauelled *Æthiopia*. But of all others *Iohn Leo* hath moſt exactly deſcribed it; and *Ludouicus Marmolius*; and *Liuius Sanutus*. *Iohn Barros* alſo promiſeth a volume of *Africa*. Concerning the riuer *Nilus*, the greateſt in all the world, you haue the letters of *Iohn Baptiſta Ramuſius* and *Ierom Fracaſtorius*. *Of* Africa *likewiſe you may reade at large in the ſecond volume of* M. Richard Hakluyts *Engliſh voyages*.


AFRICAE TABULA NOVA
AFRICAM GRAECI LIBYAM APP.
EDITA ANTVERPIAE 1570
Cum Priuilegio
OCEANVS ATLANTICVS
MARE MEDITERRANEVM
ASIAE PARS.
REGNI PERSICI PARS
TROPICUS CANCRI
AEQVINOCTIALIS CIRCVLVS
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI
MAR DEL NORT
MARE RVBRVM
SINVS BARBARICVS, qui et Aspe rum mare Ptol.
Canariæ insulæ, ol. Fortunatæ
Insulæ Cap. Viridis olim Gorgades siue Hesperides
BARBARIA
BILEDVLGERID
LYBIAE DESERTA
NIGRITARVM REGIO
NVBIA
Regnum olim Christiana religione imbutum; hoc tempestate vix ullam religionis agnoscunt.
BARCHA
AEGYPTVS
ARABIA DESERTA
AYMAN olim Arabia felix
MARE DI MESENDIN olim Sinus Persicus
MAR ROSSO ol. Sinus Arabicus
Mecha, hic Mahometis sepulchrũ visitur
GVALATA
ZANAGA
GAGO
GVBER
MELLI
TOMBVTO
ZANFARA
BENIN
BIAFAR
MEDRA
AMAZEN
BARNAGASSO
DAFILA
BELLO
ADEL
FATIGAR
BELLEGVAN
MAGADAZO
Hic longe lateq. imperitat magnus princeps Presbiter Ioes totius Africæ potentiss. Rex
Hic Niger ... 60 mill. ... sub terram condit.
VANGVE
GOYAME
COTLA
AMBIAN
AGAG
QVARA
FVNGI
CAFATES
CEMEN
MANICONGO
Deserta
Amazonum regio
MOZAMBIQVE
ZANZIBAR hec pars Africæ meridionalis quæ veteribus incognita fuit, a Persis Arabibus scriptoribus vocatur.
CEFALA
MADAGASCAR
Hec insula ab incolis Madagascar ab Hispanis S. Laurentij ... mithias Ptol. Cerne ...
C. de Buona Speranza
Punta primera di nauidad
Isola de Tristã de Acuña
Isola de Gonçalo Aluares
Rio de la plata, id est argenteus fluuius
BRASILIAE PARS
Golfo de las yeguas
Estrecho de Gibraltar
SORIA
350 340 350 360 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 110

The New World, commonly called AMERICA.

That all this Hemiſphere or halfe-rundle (which is called *America*, and in regard of the large extenſion, *The New world)* ſhould lie concealed from our anceſtours, till the yeere of Chriſt 1492, at what time *Chriſtopher Columbus* a Genoway firſt diſcouered the ſame; is a matter ſurpaſſing the meaſure of human admiration. For conſidering both the diligence of ancient Geographers in deſcribing the World, and the commodious opportunitie of moſt large Empires for the ſearching out of new Regions, then alſo the inſatiable auarice of mankinde, leauing nothing vnattempted for the attaining of Golde and Siluer, wherewith theſe Countries incredibly abound; I haue often wondered, how it could ſo long haue beene hidden from our World. Some there are which ſuppoſe that this Continent was deſcribed by *Plato* vnder the name of *Atlas*: my ſelfe alſo am of opinion, that *Plutarch* ſpeaking of the face in the bodie of the Moone, makes mention thereof vnder the name of a Maine continent. Some thinke that *Seneca* rauiſht with a Poeticall furie, preſaged the diſcouerie hereof in theſe Propheticall verſes *in the very end of the 2. Act. of* Medea:

—— venient annis *Secula ſeris, quibus Oceanus* *Vincula rerum laxet & ingens* *Pateat tellus, Typhiſq; nouos* *Detegat Orbes,* *Nec ſit terris vltima Thyle.*	In Engliſh thus:	Long hence thoſe yeeres will come, When th'Ocean ſhall diſſolue Natures faſt bonds and barres. Then ſhall huge lands appeare, *Typhis* ſhall then detect New worlds; nor *Thyle* then Shall bound the paths of men.

Like to thoſe Sibyllin verſes, which (as *Iacobus Nauarchus* writeth) were found at the foot of the promontorie of the Moone (commonly called *Rochan de Sinna)* vpon the Ocean ſea-ſhore, ingrauen vpon a foure-ſquare pillar, in the time of *Don Emmanuel* King of *Portugall*, to this or the like purpoſe:

Voluentur ſaxa literis & ordine rectis, *Cùm videas Occidens Orientis opes.* *Ganges, Indus, Tagus, erit mirabile viſu,* *Merces commutabit ſuas vterque ſibi.*	In Engliſh thus:	The ſtone with myſtick letters, row'ld ſhall bee, When Weſt the treaſures of the Eaſt ſhall ſee. The Portugals and Indians (a thing admir'd) Shall truck their wares, on either part deſir'd.

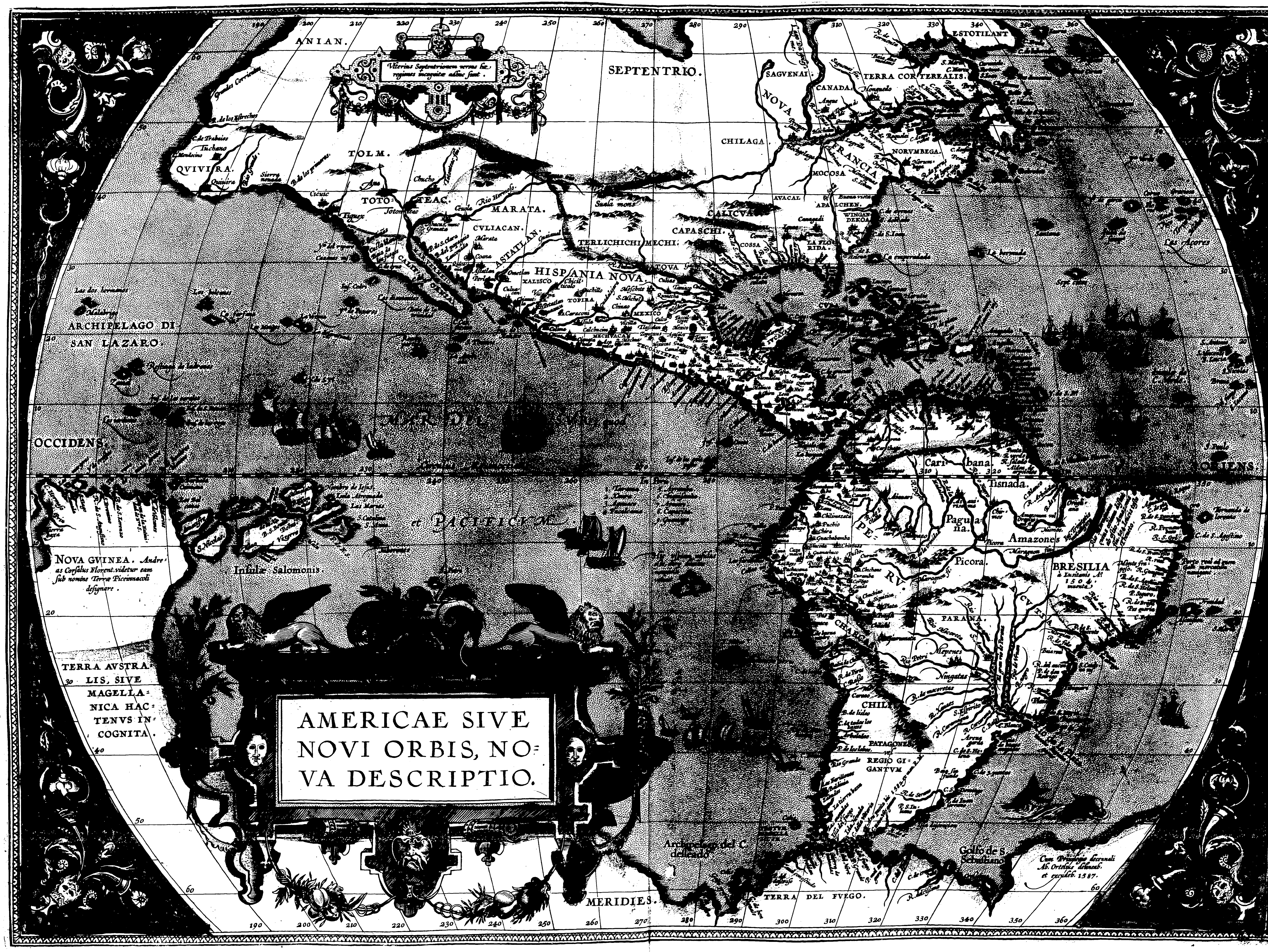
Howbeit, that theſe verſes are not ancient, but grauen in our times; nor part of *Sibylles* Propheſies, but counterfait; I was aduertiſed (being in hand with the ſecond edition of this my *Theatrum)* from *Rome*, by *Caſar Orlando* a Ciuilian, in his letters, out of ſome printed works of *Gaſpar Varerius*, in which ſince that I my ſelfe haue read the ſame. And afterward I found it confirmed by *Amil. Reſende* in his Antiquities of *Portugale*: namely, that in the time of *Don Emmanuel* King of *Portugale*, one *Hermes Caiado* of the ſame countrey, cauſed them to be ingrauen and buried in the earth: and when he ſuppoſed that the marble began to corrupt with the moiſture of the ground; pretending ſome cauſe of recreation, he inuites his friends to a countrey-houſe of his, neere vnto which this fained Propheſie lay hid. Wherefore being all ſet at meat, in comes his Bailiffe with newes, that his Labourers had by chance digged vp a ſtone engrauen with letters. They all immediatly runne forth, they reade it, they admire it, they highly eſteeme it, and are ready to adore it, &c. See how apt *Caiado* was to delude his friends. *Marinaus Siculus* in his Chronicle of *Spaine* writes, that there was found in Gold-mines an ancient piece of coine with *Auguſtus Caſars* image vpon it, and for the more confirmation of the matter, that it was ſent by the Archbiſhop of *Conſance* to the Pope. But I am of opinion, that it was there loſt by the ſame familie which firſt found it. *Ioſephus Acoſta* in his booke *De Natura noui orbis* indeuours by many reaſons to proue, that this part of *America* was originally inhabited by certaine Indians, forced thither by tempeſtuous weather ouer the South ſea which now they call *Mare del Zur*. But to me it ſeemes more probable, out of the hiſtorie of the two *Zeni*, gentlemen of *Venice* (which I haue put downe before the Table of the South ſea, and before that of Scandia) that this New world many ages paſt was entred vpon by ſome iſlanders of *Europe*, as namely of *Groenland*, *Iſland*; and *Friſland*; being much neerer thereunto than the Indians, nor diſioyned thence (as appeares out of the Map) by an Ocean ſo huge, and to the Indians ſo vnnauigable. Alſo, what elſe may we coniecture to be ſignified by this word *Norumbega* (the name of a North region of *America)* but that from *Norway*, ſignifying a North land, ſome Colonie in times paſt hath hither beene tranſplanted? But why in mine opinion the maine Ocean was neuer ſailed by ancient Nauigatours, I haue declared in my *Theſaurus Geographicus*, ſpeaking of OPHIR.

All this part of the World, (except the North tract thereof, whoſe Coaſts are not yet diſcouered) hath in theſe laſt times beene ſailed round about. From North to South it ſtretcheth in forme of two Peninſulæ or Demi-iſles, which are ſeuered by a very narrow Iſthmos or neck-land. The Northermoſt of the two conteineth *New Spaine*, the prouince of *Mexico*, the countrey of *Florida* and *New-found-land*. But the Southermoſt (which the Spaniards call *Terra firma)* containes *Perú* and *Braſil*. A deſcription of all which regions the ſtudious in Geography may reade in *Leuinus Apolonius*, in the Decads of *Peter Martyr*, and in *Maximilianus Tranſſiluanus*, who writ all in Latine. Alſo to this purpoſe you haue many things worthy the obſeruation in the Ieſuites Epiſtles, and in *Maffeius* his ſtory of the Indies. *Poſtellus* alſo promiſeth Diſcourſes of Weſt-Indie-matters: and ſo doth *Fredericus Furius Cariolanus*.

Theſe that follow haue purpoſely written of *America*, but all in their mother-languages, and for the moſt part in Spaniſh; but the better halfe of them are tranſlated into Italian.

PEDRO CIEÇA DE LEON.
GONSALVO FERNANDO DE OVIEDO.
FERNANDO CORTEZ.
PETER ALVARADO.
DIEGO GODOYA.
ALVAREZ NVNNEZ.
NVNNEZ DE GVSMAN.
FRANCIS VLLOA.
FRANCIS VASQVEZ DE CORONADO.
ANTONIE MENDOÇA.
FRIER MARCO DE NIZZA.
FERNANDO ALARCHON.
FRANCIS XERES.
IOHN VERARZANO.
AMERICO VESPVTIO.
FRANCIS LOPEZ DE GOMARA.
IEROME BENZO, in Italian.
IAQVES CARTHIER, and
ANDREVV THEVET, wrote in French.
IOHN STADEN, in Dutch.

Diuerſe of which Authours, and many that haue written ſince, are tranſlated into Engliſh in the third volume of *M. Hakluyts* Engliſh Voyages.


AMERICAE SIVE NOVI ORBIS, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.
Vlterius Septentrionem versus hæ regiones incognitæ adhuc sunt.
Cum Privilegio decennali Ab. Ortelius delineab. et excudeb. 1587.
ANIAN.
SEPTENTRIO.
ESTOTILANT
TERRA CORTEREALIS.
SAGVENAI
CANADA
NOVA FRANCIA
NORVMBEGA
CHILAGA.
MOCOSA
QVIVIRA.
TOLM.
TOTONTEAC.
MARATA.
CVLIACAN.
ASTATLAN.
TERLICHICHIMECHI.
CAPASCHI.
CALICVA.
AVACAL.
APALCHEN.
LA FLORIDA.
HISPANIA NOVA.
MEXICO
Las Açores
ARCHIPELAGO DI SAN LAZARO.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MAR DEL SVR
et PACIFICVM
Insulæ Salomonis.
NOVA GVINEA. Andreas Corsalus Florent. videtur eam sub nomine Terræ Piccinnacoli designare.
TERRA AVSTRALIS, SIVE MAGELLANICA HACTENVS INCOGNITA.
Caribana
Tisnada.
PERV
Paguana.
Amazones
BRESILIA
Picora
PARANA.
CHARCAS
Nugatas
CHILI
PATAGONES
REGIO GIGANTVM
Archipelago del C. del Espiritu S.
Golfo de S. Sebastiano
TERRA DEL FVEGO.
MERIDIES.
180
190
200
210
220
230
240
250
260
270
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360
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60

The peaceable or the ſouth ſea, called by the Spaniards MAR DEL SVR.

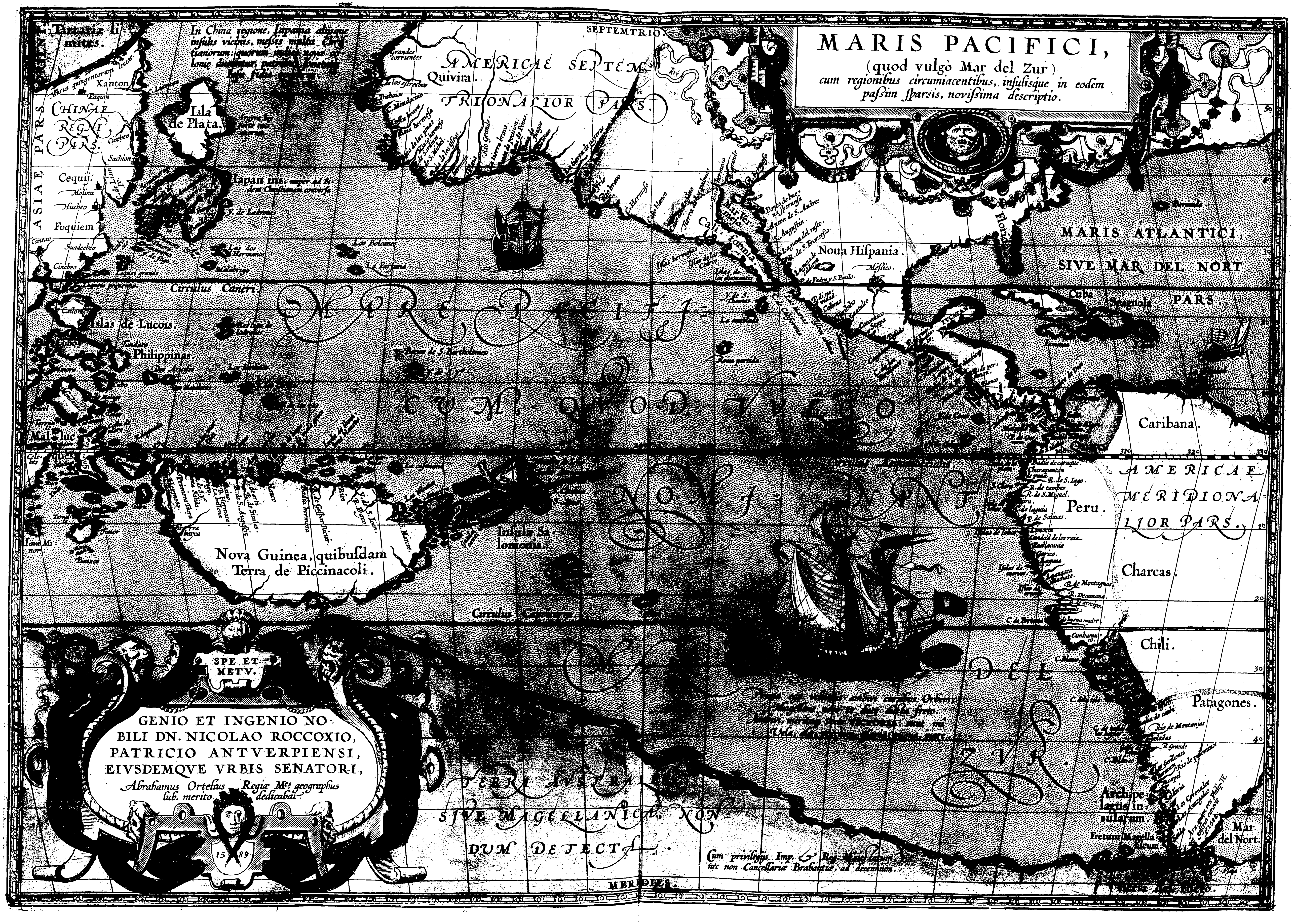
This ſea albeit vnknowen, yet was it not vnnamed by ancient writers: for *Plinie* calles it *Ecum*, and *Oroſius Orientale*, that is, The Eaſt ſea. *Ptolemey* falſly termes it SINVM MAGNVM, A great bay; whereas he ſhould haue nam'd it MARE MAGNVM, A great ſea. For of all the ſeas in the world it is the greateſt and the wideſt. In *Paulus Venetus* it is deſcribed vnder the name of *Mare Cin, (that is, as I interpret it out of Nubienſis Arabs,* Bahci 'Irzni vel alkini, Mare Sinarum, *The ſea of China)* and in *Haithon Armenus* (whom elſwhere we more truly call *Antonie Curchino)* by the name of *Mare Cathay*. Well therefore might it be named by the ancient and middle-age writers; but neuer was it fully knowen and diſcouered, till *Fernando Magellan* a Portugale ſailed thereupon. Seene it was indeed, and as it were ſaluted in the yeere 1513, by *Vaſco Nunnez*, from the coaſt of *Perú*. But *Magellan* in the yeere of our ſaluation 1520. hauing paſſed the ſtreight by him found, and called after his owne name (which it hitherto retaineth, for euery common Mariner calles it The Streight of *Magellan)* with an heroick and Herculean courage entred this ſea, which vncertaine it is, whether any ſhippe before his had euer ſtemmed. For meditating a voyage to the iſles of the *Moluccos*, whereunto the Portugals vſually ſailed from Weſt to Eaſt; and intending to make thither a ſhorter cut from Eaſt to Weſt, he came at length vnto them by this ſea: in one of which iſles called *Machian*, he was ſlaine in a ſkirmiſh. The courſe of his voyage was this: Departing from *Siuil* with fiue ſhips, whereof one being his owne, was called by a name of good preſage *Victoria*, he came to the fortunate or *Canary-iſles*; then to the *Gorgones* or *Heſperides*, now termed The iſles of *Cape verde*; and thence to the Streight abouenamed: which when he had found and paſt thorow, he enters into this ſea; where with a freſh and proſperous gale hauing ſailed vpon the maine 40. dayes together, and beholding nothing but ſea on all ſides, and ſtill the ſea; when he had croſſed the South tropick he deſcried two ſmall barren and vnhabited iſles: where notwithſtanding, becauſe they found good fiſhing, they ſtaied two dayes & then departed, calling them the Vnfortunate iſles. Now, they are knowen by the name of *Tuberones*, and the iſles of *S. Peter*. Then he proceeds on his nauigation, & in the ſpace of 3. moneths and 20. dayes, hauing ſailed ouer this vaſt Ocean 2400. leagues, he attained at length to the Æquinoctiall, and thence to the deſired *Moluccos*. And becauſe (as we haue ſaid) he had for the moſt part a proſperous & no tempeſtuous wind, he named this *Pacificum* or The peaceable ſea, now called by the common Mariner, The South ſea, or *Mar del Sur*. Thoſe that haue written of the New world, ſay, that this ſea about thoſe vnfortunate iſles, is moſt exceeding deepe, and that neere vnto the coaſt of *Perú* it yeeldeth pearles, and that there are in it 7449. iſles, ſo that ſome in our times not vnfitly haue called the Weſtern part thereof *Archipelagus* or A ſea thicke ſet with iſles: ſeeing this, like the Ægean ſea (which is planted all ouer with the *Cyclades*, the *Sporades*, and many other iſlands, and is called in the Italian tongue *Archipelago)* is alſo with iſles moſt notably repleniſhed. In the bottome of this ſea *Francis Vlloa* and *Antonie Digafetta* do report, that there growes a weed of 14. or 15. fathoms high within the water; and that it riſeth out of the water to the height of ſome 4. or 5. fathom: ſo that ſometimes you ſhall ſeeme not to ſaile thorow a ſea, but rather thorow a greene medow. The place of *Ariſtotle* in his booke *De Admirandis* &c. doth not much diſagree from this; where he writes of the Phœnicians which inhabited *Gadyra*, that when they had ſailed a while without the pillars of *Hercules*, they arriued at certeine regions abounding with weeds and ſlime, which were ouerflowed with the tides of the ſea. The very ſame affirmeth *Iornandes* in the beginning of his Getiſh hiſtory; where he writes, that none could ſaile thorow the Ocean, being impaſſable in regard of weeds or turfs, and for that cauſe vnknowen. Yea *Plinie* and *Antigonus* out of *Megaſthenes* haue left recorded, that all the Eaſt Ocean growes full of woods. And that the ſea neere *Portugale* ſhould beare Okes laden with maſt, *Polybius* reporteth in *Athenæus*. Alſo, that the Bay-tree growes in the Red ſea, the ſame authour affirmes vpon the credit of *Pythagoras*. Hereunto you may adde that of *Theophraſtus* in his 4. booke of the hiſtory of Plants, *cap.* 7. 8. 9. and the teſtimony of *Ælianus, lib,* 13. *de Animal. cap.* 3. and *Strabo, lib.* 16. and *Plinie, lib.* 2. *cap.* 103. *lib.* 6. *cap.* 22. and *lib.* 13. *cap.* 25. and *Plutarch* in his naturall queſtions concerning the face in the orbe of the Moone. All theſe are in ſome ſort confirmed by *Platoes* fables or hiſtories in his *Timæus* concerning the iſle *Atlantis*; whoſe ſea he affirmes to be vnnauigable by reaſon of the ſlime or oaze remaining of the ſame iſles inundation. But concerning the ſhip called *La Victoria* learne thus much: it is not ſayd amiſſe: *Bare names oft times things named doe reſemble*: Manifeſt it is by this ſhip, which vnder this happy name, the firſt voyage that euer ſhe made, was the only ſhip that caried away the victory of ſailing quite ouer the maine Ocean, for ſo many ages before. For departing from *Spaine*, by the Streight of *Magellan*, to the *Moluccos*, thence hauing doubled the Cape of *Buona Eſperança*, and returned, whence ſhe firſt put forth, ſhe was the firſt of all ſhips and in all ages, that euer circumpaſſed the whole earth. The ſame ſhip made out of *Spaine* a ſecond voyage as farre as *S. Domingo* and home againe. Thither alſo ſhe made a third voyage; but in her returne ſhe was quite loſt; neither was it euer knowen what became of her. Antiquity would haue thought ſhe had beene taken vp into the skies, and placed among the Conſtellations, like another *Argo*. Nor had this propheticall verſe of the peereleſſe Poet beene vnfitly alleged in her commendation: *Then comes another* Tiphys, *another gold-fleeced* Argo. Let *Plinie* now ceaſe to maruell, that out of a ſmall hemp-ſeed ſhould grow that, which was of force to cary vp and downe the globe of [his] earth. We in our age haue ſeene with the very ſame thing this world of [ours, much greater than his] nauigated round about. Ours, I ſay: which that you may more perfectly vnderſtand, do but compare the firſt Table of our Theatre with the firſt of our Parergon or By-worke, and you ſhall ſee the difference.

And here, I ſuppoſe, I ſhall not beſtow my labour altogether in vaine, by adding certaine particulars not commonly knowen, concerning the firſt diſcouery hereof. Which by all our late Writers is not vnworthily aſcribed to *Chriſtopher Columbus*. For in the yere 1492, he was the firſt man that laid it open, & made it knowen, and communicated the vſe and benefit thereof to the Chriſtian world. Howbeit I finde, that the North part of *America* (which lieth neereſt vnto *Europe*, and to ſome of our European iſles, namely, *Groenland*, *Iſland*, and *Friſland*; and is called *Eſtotiland)* was long ſince diſcouered by certaine Friſlandiſh fiſhers, driuen by tempeſt vpon that coaſt: and afterward about the yere 1390, that it was reuiſited anew by *Antonie Zeno*, a gentleman of *Venice*: and that by the authority of *Zichmi*, then King of the ſaid iſle of *Friſland*, a Prince in thoſe times very valiant, and ouer all that ſea, for his warres and victories moſt renowmed. Concerning this his expedition there are extant in Italian certaine Collections or briefe extracts drawen by *Francis Marcolino* out of the letters of *Nicolas* and *Antonie Zeno* gentlemen of *Venice*, who liued in theſe parts. Out of which Collections I adde this that followes touching the deſcription of this region. *Eſtotiland* (he ſaith) abounds with all things neceſſary for mankind. In the mids therof ſtands an exceeding high mountaine, from whence iſſue foure riuers that water the whole country. The inhabitants are witty, and moſt expert in all kind of handicrafts. A language and letters they haue peculiar to themſelues. Howbeit in this Kings Library there are certeine Latine books, no whit vnderſtood by them, which might perhaps before that time be there left by ſome of their European neighbors that had traffique with them. They haue all kinds of mettall, but ſpecially gold, wherewith they mightily abound. They exerciſe trade of merchandize with the people of *Groenland*; from whence they fetch hides, pitch, & brimſtone. The inhabitants ſay, that towards the South there are countries rich of gold, and repleniſht with inhabitants. There are alſo many & great woods; out of which they haue matter for the building of their ſhips and cities; whereof and of fortreſſes there are great numbers. Of the loadſtones vſe in nauigation they are vtterly ignorant. They alſo make mention of *Drogeo*, a region toward the South, inhabited by Canibals, and ſuch as are delighted to eat mans fleſh; for want whereof, they liue with fiſhing, which they very much vſe. Beyond this there are large countries and another New world; but the inhabitants are barbarous, and go naked: howbeit againſt the cold of Winter they arme themſelues with beaſts skinnes. Theſe haue no kind of mettall: they liue by hunting. For weapons they vſe long and ſharp-pointed ſtaues and bowes. They make warres one vpon another. Gouernours they haue, and lawes wherto they yeeld obedience. Southward of this place they liue in a more temperate climate, hauing cities and idol-temples, wherin they ſacrifice liuing men, whoſe fleſh they afterward deuoure. Theſe haue the vſe of gold and ſiluer. Thus much concerning this tract of land, out of the foreſaid collections or extracts; wherein this alſo is worthy the obſeruation, that euen then our European Pilots by meanes of the loadſtone ſailed thoſe ſeas. For I am of opinion, that there is not to be found in any hiſtory a more ancient teſtimony touching the foreſayd vſe of this ſtone. And theſe things I was the willinger to adioyne to this Table, becauſe I ſee none of them that haue written the hiſtories of the world ſo much as once mention this matter.

That you may better vnderſtand this relation, peruſe our Table of America and Scandia.

But concerning the loadſtone or ſea-compaſſe you are to vnderſtand, that the firſt inuentour therof was *Iohn Goia* a citizen of *Melfi*, whom *Alexander Sardus* in his booke *De inuentoribus rerum* calleth *Flauius Campanus*. For ſo write the Italians, and ſo much is confirmed by *Antonie Panormitanus* in this one verſe of his: *Firſt* Melfi *Sailors taught, the loadſtone how to vſe*, and that in the yere of our Sauior 1300. This *Melfi* called *Amalphis* in Latine, is a towne ſituate vpon the ſea-ſhore of *Lucania*. *Goropius* aſcribes the finding out of this ſecret to our Danes or Dutchmen; being perſuaded hereunto, becauſe the names of the 32. winds written vpon the compaſſe, are by all Pilots and Mariners, be they French, Spaniards, or of what nation ſoeuer, expreſſed in the Dutch tongue: which I confeſſe to be true, if you except the Italians only: for they both write and ſpeake of theſe winds in their owne mother-language. Howbeit ſeeing all our nauigatours of *Europe*, be they Spaniards, French, Engliſh, or Dutch, do expreſſe them in our language, I am verily of opinion, that as it was firſt found and vſed by the Amalfitans or Italians eſpecially within their owne Mediterran ſea: ſo was the knowledge therof from them deriued vnto our Netherlanders, and moſt of all to thoſe of *Bruges*; whoſe city at that time (before all traffique was reduced to *Antwerpe)* was a famous mart-towne, and frequented by Italians, eſpecially of *Venice*, as the foreſaid *Zeni* report: and according to the teſtimony of *Peter Quirini*, *Chriſtopher Fiorouanti*, and *Nicolas Michele*, who in this our Ocean ſuffered that horrible ſhipwracke which we reade of in the Italian volumes: witneſſe alſo *Lewis Cadamoſta*, who in his Epiſtles written about the yeere 1454, affirmes this city of *Bruges* to be a Mart inferiour to none elſe in all the North parts of the world. Wherefore, that the citizens of *Bruges* receiued the vſe of the ſea-compaſſe from the Italians, and out of Italian tranſlated the names of the winds into their owne language, and that from them the other nations before mentioned borrowed this knowledge, I ſee not well, how it may be denied. Of the nature and admirable vertue of the loadſtone you may reade many notable things in *Liuius Sanutus* his deſcription of *Africa*, printed in Italian at *Venice*.

The iſles of *Salomon*, which in this table you ſee deſcribed about *Noua Guinea*, were not long ſince diſcouered by *Oliuer Mendanio*, after he had conducted his fleet out of the part of *Lima* in *Perú*, & had ſailed ouer this huge Ocean: as I find recorded in *Ioſephus Acoſta* his 1. book & 17. chapter *De natura noui orbis*.

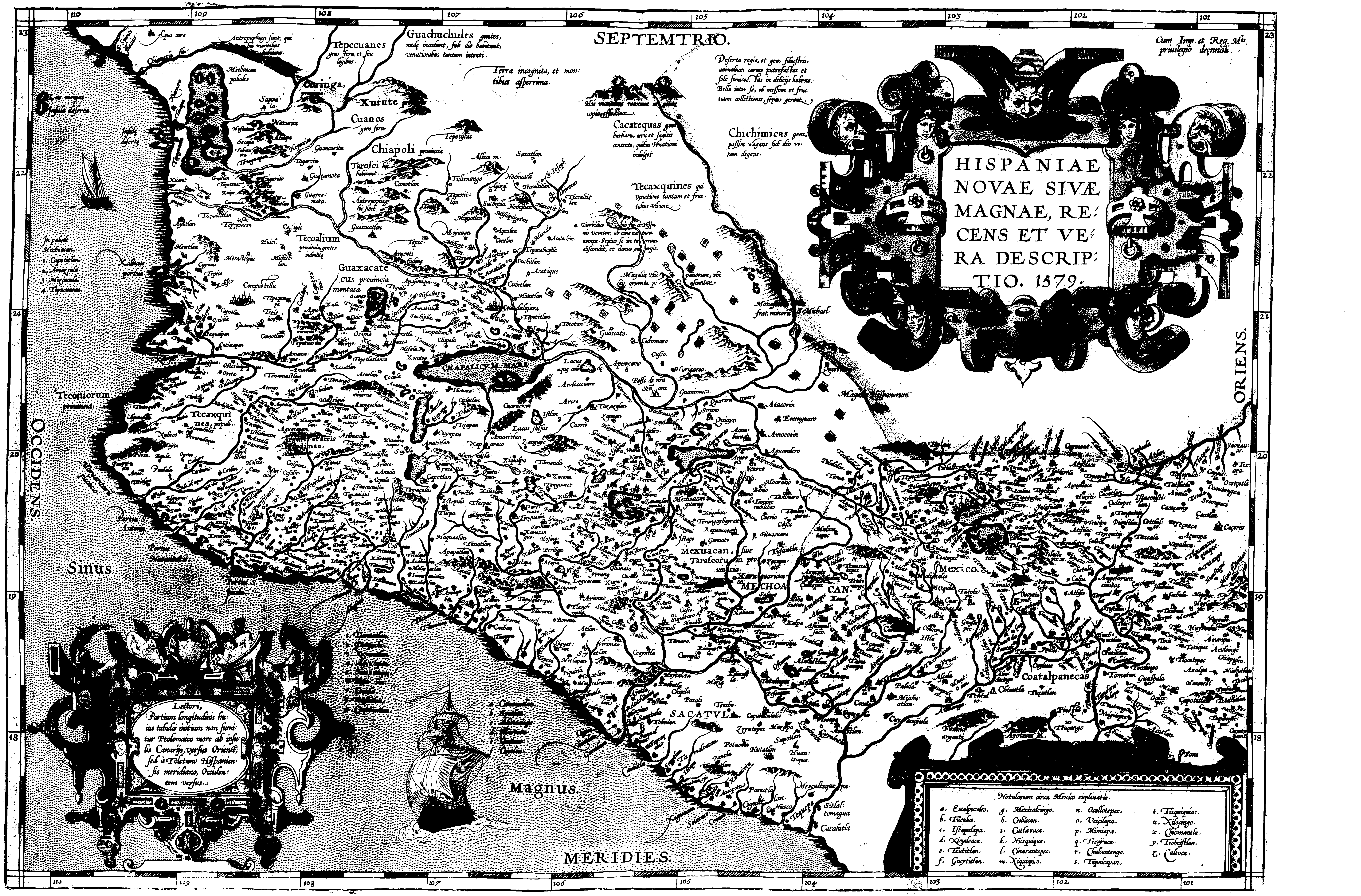
MARIS PACIFICI,
(quod vulgò Mar del Zur)
cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisque in eodem
passim sparsis, novissima descriptio.
GENIO ET INGENIO NOBILI DN. NICOLAO ROCCOXIO,
PATRICIO ANTVERPIENSI,
EIVSDEMQVE VRBIS SENATORI,
Abrahamus Ortelius Regiæ Mtis geographus
lub. merito dedicabat.
SPE ET METV.
1589
In China regione, Iaponia aliisque insulis vicinis, messis multa Christianorum: quorum
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
Tartariæ limites.
ASIAE PARS
CHINAE REGNI PARS.
Xanton
Paquin
Sachion
Cequij
Hucheo
Foquiem
Cantao
Cincheo
Isla de Plata.
Iapan ins.
Los Bolcanes
La Farfana
Circulus Cancri.
Islas de Lucois.
Philippinas
Malucæ
Celebes
Iaua Minor
Nova Guinea, quibusdam Terra de Piccinacoli.
Insulæ Salomonis
Circulus Capricorni.
AMERICAE SEPTEMTRIONALIOR PARS.
Quivira.
Grandes corrientes
Mar Vermejo
California
Noua Hispania.
Mexico.
Florida
MARIS ATLANTICI, SIVE MAR DEL NORT
Bermuda
Cuba
Spagnola PARS.
MARE PACIFICUM, QUOD VULGO MAR DEL ZUR.
Caribana.
AMERICAE MERIDIONALIOR PARS.
Peru.
Charcas.
Chili.
Patagones.
Archipelagus insularum.
Fretum Magellanicum
Mar del Nort.
TERRA AUSTRALIS, SIVE MAGELLANICA, NONDUM DETECTA.
Cum privilegiis Imp. & Reg. Maiestatum nec non Cancellariæ Brabantiæ, ad decennium.

7

NEVV SPAINE.

THis Prouince was about the yeere 1518 forcibly ſubdued to the Spaniſh gouernment, vnder the command and conduct of *Fernando Corlez*: who with the great ſlaughter of his owne people, but farre greater of the inhabitants fighting for their liberty, conquered the ſame. It is a region rich of ſiluer and golde: for it hath very many riuers yeelding ſands or graines of perfect gold. Vpon the coaſt of this countrey are many commodious fiſhings for pearle. Salt lakes here are diuers, the water whereof through the heat of the Sunne is conuerted into excellent ſalt. Here is great abundance of *Caſsia fiſtula*, and a kind of fruit in the Mexican language called *Cacao*, ſomewhat reſembling an Almond: which is with them very highly eſteemed; for hereof they make a kinde of drinke, to their owne taſte moſt delicate. The ſeas and riuers belonging to this countrey abound mightily with fiſh. Their riuers alſo breed Crocodiles, whoſe fleſh is food to the inhabitants. In theſe places this creature is for the moſt part aboue twenty foot long. It is a countrey very mountainous and beſet here and there with moſt lofty and cragged rocks. So great is the diuerſity of languages in theſe regions, that one cannot vnderſtand another without an Interpreter. The principall Colonies to be ſeene in this Table, which in *New Spaine* haue been planted by the Spaniards, are firſt *Compoſtella*, the ſeat of a Biſhop, and of one of the Kings counſels. *Colima*, by another name called the city of the Purification. *Guadalajara*, a towne moſt famous, and head of the Kingdome of *New Gallicia*. *Mechoacan*, a Biſhops ſea alſo. *Sacatula*, the city of Angels, a mother-towne and a Biſhoprick. *Mexico*, a Kingly city, or rather Queene of all the cities in the New world; ſituate vpon the banke of a lake, or rather of a fenne: yea the very ground-plot of this city is ſo fenny, that you cannot come thither, nor depart thence but ouer bridges and cawſeys. The lake adioyning is ſalt, being ſix leagues long and fiue broad. Fiſhes it hath none, but very ſmall ones; which more aptly may be called wormes than fiſhes: of whoſe putrefaction, which is there cauſed by the heat of Summer, the aire is ſometimes ſo infected, that it is moſt vnholeſome dwelling there: yet is it as much frequented with inhabitants and merchants, as any mart-towne in *Europe*. It is a large city; for in compaſſe it containeth about three leagues. The other lake adioining to this, is freſh water, and very plentifull of fiſh; wherein alſo ſtand many townes. There are likewiſe a great number vpon the banks of either lake. In this city (as *Ierome Giraua* reporteth) there was by Pope *Paul* the third eſtabliſhed the ſeat of an Archbiſhop, in the yeere 1547.

This citie was taken by the Spaniards 140 yeeres after the firſt foundation thereof; *Montezuma* at the ſame time being King, the ninth in number. A wonder, how in ſo few yeeres it ſhould grow to ſuch largeneſſe and magnificence. The nature, ſituation, and cuſtomes of this citie and of the territory adiacent, who deſires more perfectly to know, may reade the relations of *Fernando Cortez*. Extant they are in the volume intituled *Nouus orbis*; and in the volume of Nauigations printed at *Venice* in Italian: but eſpecially *Iohn Gonſaluo*, who in his little booke of *China* hath a moſt large deſcription of this region. You haue alſo many notable diſcourſes hereof in the third Volume of M. *Hakluyts* Engliſh voyages.


HISPANIAE NOVAE SIVÆ MAGNAE, RECENS ET VERA DESCRIPTIO. 1579.
Cum Imp. et Reg. Mtis priuilegio decennali.
SEPTEMTRIO.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
Sinus
Magnus.
Lectori,
Partium longitudinis hu-
ius tabulæ initium non ſumi-
tur Ptolemaico more ab inſu-
lis Canarijs, verſus Orientẽ;
ſed à Toletano Hiſpanien-
ſis meridiano, Occiden-
tem verſus.
Notularum circa Mexico explanatio.
a. Escalpucolco.
b. Tucuba.
c. Iſtapalapa.
d. Ximaloaca.
e. Teutitlan.
f. Gucytitlan.
g. Mexicalcingo.
h. Culiacan.
i. Catlavaca.
k. Nisquique.
l. Cinarantepec.
m. Xiquicpico.
n. Ocellotepec.
o. Vcicilapa.
p. Mimiapa.
q. Tecoyuca.
r. Chalcontengo.
s. Tapalcapan.
t. Tisquiquiac.
u. Xilocingo.
x. Chiconantla.
y. Techciſtlan.
z. Caltoca.
Tepecuanes gens fera, et sine legibus.
Guachuchules gentes, nudæ incedunt, ſub dio habitant, venationibus tantum intenti.
Terra incognita, et montibus aſperrima.
Antropophagi ſunt, qui his montibus habitant.
Deſerta regio, et gens ſilueſtris, animalium carnes putrefactas et ſoli ſemicoct. ſuis in delicijs habens. Bella inter ſe, ob meſſem et fructuum collectiones, ſæpius gerunt.
Chichimicas gens, paſſim Vagans ſub dio vitam degens.
Cacatequas gens barbara, arcu et ſagittis contenta, quibus Venatione indulget.
Tecaxquines qui venatione tantum et fructibus Viuunt.
Coringa
Kurute
Cuanos gens fera
Chiapoli prouincia
Tecoalium prouincia, gentes indomitæ
Guaxacatecus prouincia montosa
Compostella
CHAPALICUS LACUS
Teconiorum prouincia
Tecaxquines populi
Mexuacan, ſiue Taraſcorum prouincia
MECHOACAN
Mexico
Angelorum ciuitas
Coatalpanecas
SACATULA
110
109
108
107
106
105
104
103
102
101
23
22
21
20
19
18

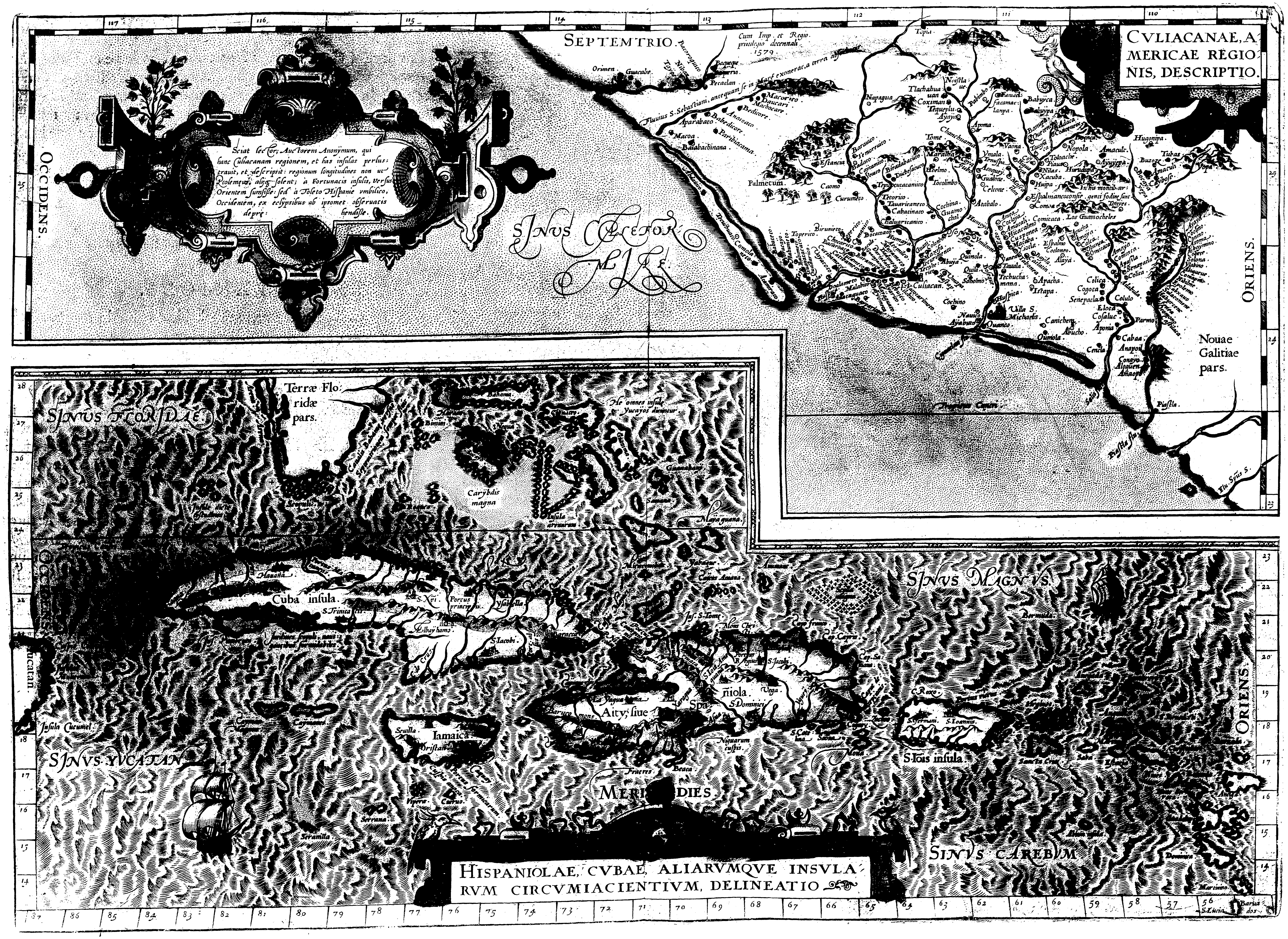
The Prouince of CVLIACAN.

THis Prouince of CVLIACAN is part of the kingdome of *New Galicia*. It was diſcouered vnder the gouernment of *Charles* the fifth, in the yeere 1530. In this region is one only colonie of Spaniards called, The towne of *S. Michael.* Villages here are very many, built by the inhabitants; all which before the Spaniards arriuall were at their owne libertie: yeelding obedience to no King or Gouernour. The region is indifferently furniſhed with things neceſſary. Out of the mountaines is digged great abundance of ſiluer. The inhabitants are addicted to war and robbery. They that dwell vpon the coaſt, employ moſt of their time in fiſhing; but the vplandiſh people liue by hunting. They goe naked, couering only their priuities with a piece of Cotton. They haue many languages. They lodge for the moſt part in the open aire. They are a moſt beggerly nation.

CVBA and HISPANIOLA.

THis Iſland of *Cuba* is ſo called by the naturall inhabitants; but by the Spaniards *Fernandina*, and *Joanna*; and (as *Peter Martyr* reports) *Alpha* and *Omega*. In length it extendeth Eaſt and Weſt 300 Spaniſh leagues: containing in bredth fifteene, and in ſome places twenty of the ſaid leagues. The land is very mountainous, but rich of gold, and excellent copper. Madder, which the Apothecaries, becauſe it is very apt to die wooll and leather, call Diers-madder, is heere found in great abundance. It is in all places beautified with thicke woods, with riuers and pooles of freſh water: albeit there are lakes naturally ſalt. The woods breed vp Hogges and Kine in great plentie: the riuers ſometimes yeeld graines of gold. It containes ſix colonies or townes of Spaniards: the principall whereof called *Sant Jago*, is the ſeat of a Biſhop. But *Hauana* is the chiefe mart and hauen towne of all the Iſle. Two wonderfull things *Gonſaluo de Ouiedo* deſcribes in this Iſle: one, a valley extended betweene two mountaines ſome three Spaniſh miles in length: (the Ancients would haue named it, as in *Gallia Narbonenſi*, now called *Prouence, The ſtony field*) which bringeth forth round ſtones in ſo great abundance, that a man may lade whole ſhippes with them, being by nature framed ſo exactly round, that no Turner can amend them. The other is a mountaine not farre from the ſea, whereout iſſueth a kind of Bitumen or Pitch in ſo great a quantity, that it runnes into the ſea, and there floats farre and wide, according as it is carried by the waues or windes. This Pitch, they ſay, is very commodious for the calcking and braying of ſhips.

HISPANIOLA lies to the Eaſt of *Cuba*. This Iſle by the firſt inhabitants was called *Quiſquæia*, afterwards *Haiti*, and *Cipanga* likewiſe. But the Spaniards name it *Hiſpaniola*, and (of the principall city) *San Domingo*. The compaſſe hereof is 350 leagues. It is an Iſle rich in Sugar, and it hath many Gold-mines. It is very ſtrange that is reported concerning a little flie very common in this Iſland, called by the inhabitants *Cucujo*, and as big almoſt as one of the ioynts of a mans finger, hauing foure wings, two very thin, and the other two greater and harder, wherewith the thin ones are couered. This ſhineth in the night as glowe-wormes doe with vs. The force of this light is not only in his eyes, ſparckling like fire, but alſo in his ſides, ſo that by lifting vp his wings, he ſhines more flying, than when he lies ſtill. By the naturall curteſie of this little creature, all their chambers, they ſay, are ſo lightſome euen in the darkeſt nights, that a man may reade and write very plainly without the helpe of any other light. This light of theirs is augmented by their number; ſo that many will giue a greater light than a few. Whoſo deſires a larger deſcription of theſe Iſlands, let him reade the hiſtory of the New world written by *Jerome Benzo*, *Peter Martyr* his Decads of Iſlands lately diſcouered, and other writers of *America*.



CVLIACANAE, AMERICAE REGIONIS, DESCRIPTIO.

Sciat lector; Auctorem Anonymum, qui hanc Culiacanam regionem, et has inſulas perluſtrauit, et deſcripſit: regionum longitudines non ut Ptolemeus, alijq; ſolent; à Fortunatis inſulis, Verſus Orientem ſumſiſſe: ſed à Toleto Hiſpanie vmbilico, Occidentem, ex eclypſibus ab ipſomet obſeruatis deprehendiſſe.

Cum Imp. et Regio priuilegio decennali. 1579.

HISPANIOLAE, CVBAE, ALIARVMQVE INSVLARVM CIRCVMIACIENTIVM, DELINEATIO

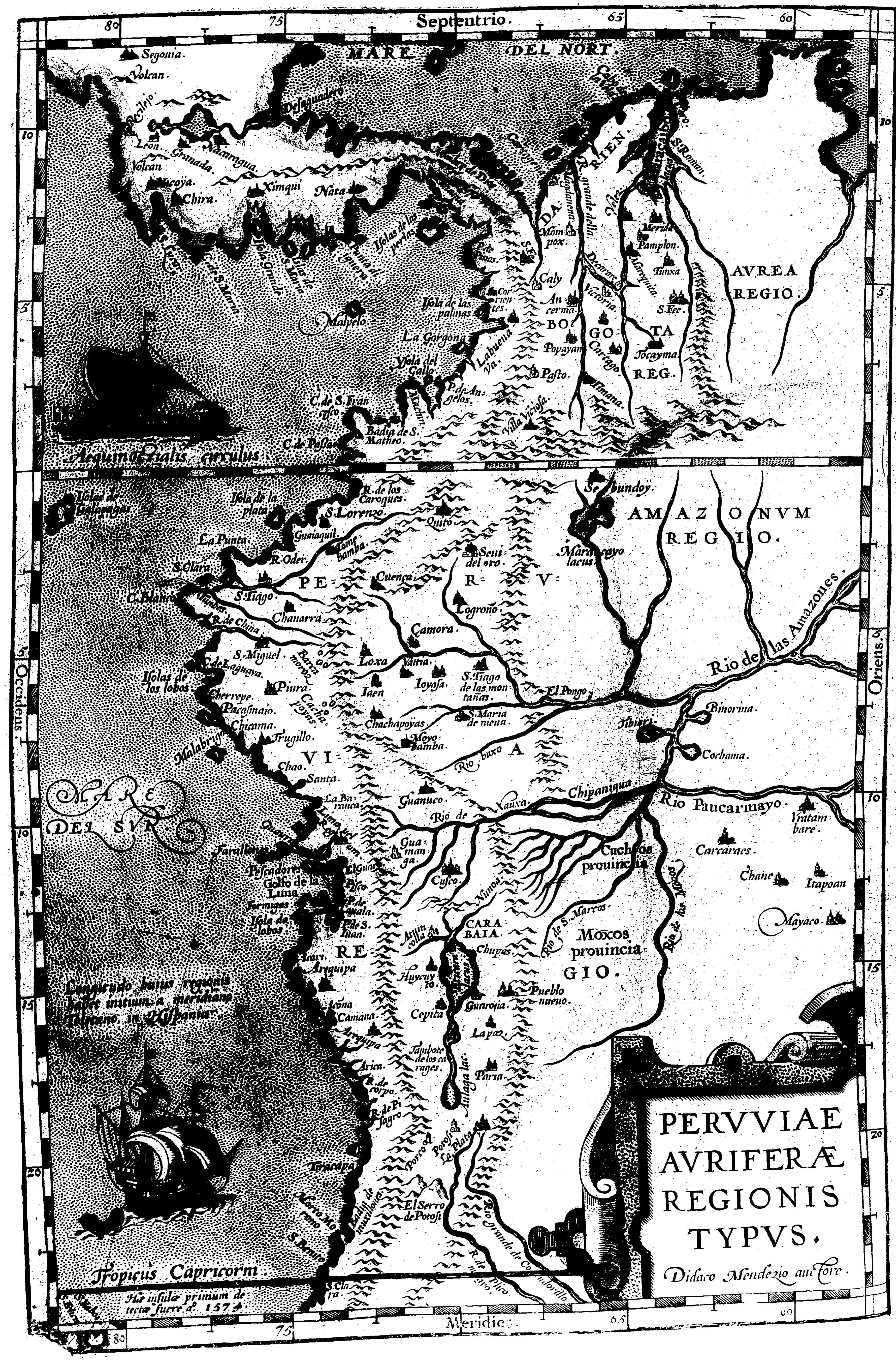
PERV.

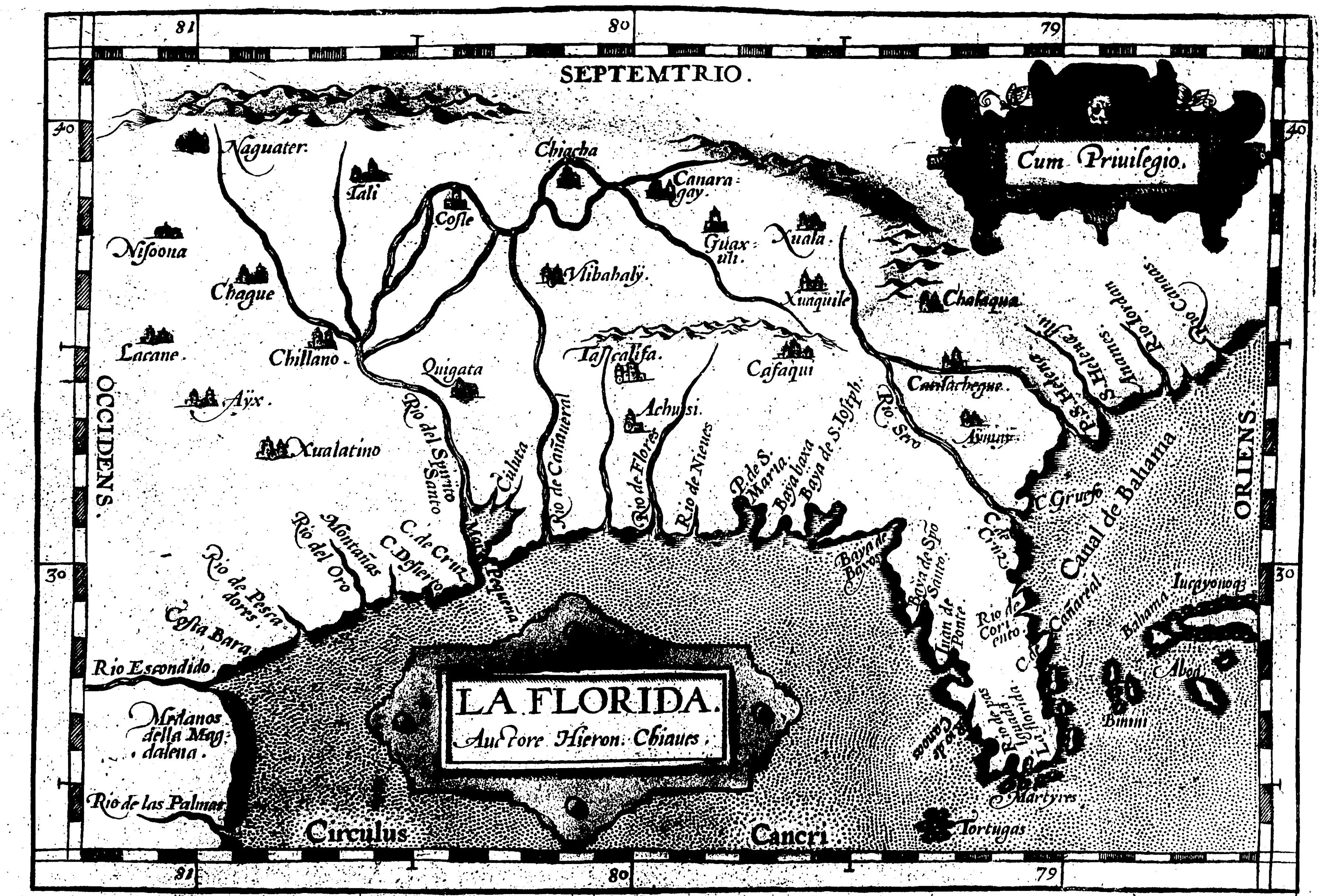
The Spaniards diuide the South part of *America* into fiue regions, namely, *The golden Caſtilia*, *Popaian*, *Perú*, *Chili*, and *Braſil*. *Perú* in times paſt before the Spaniards comming thither was much larger, vnder the gouernment of the Ingas, than at this preſent, as *Giraua* and others write. Now they confine it with *Quito* on the North, and with *Puerto de Plata* on the South. It was thus named from a riuer & hauen named *Perú*. At this preſent they diuide it, according to the ſituation thereof, into three parts; into *Sierras*, *Andes*, and *Plaines*. The plaine countrey they call that which lieth next the ſea; *Sierras* are the mountaines; and *Andes* a region beyond the mountaines toward the Eaſt.

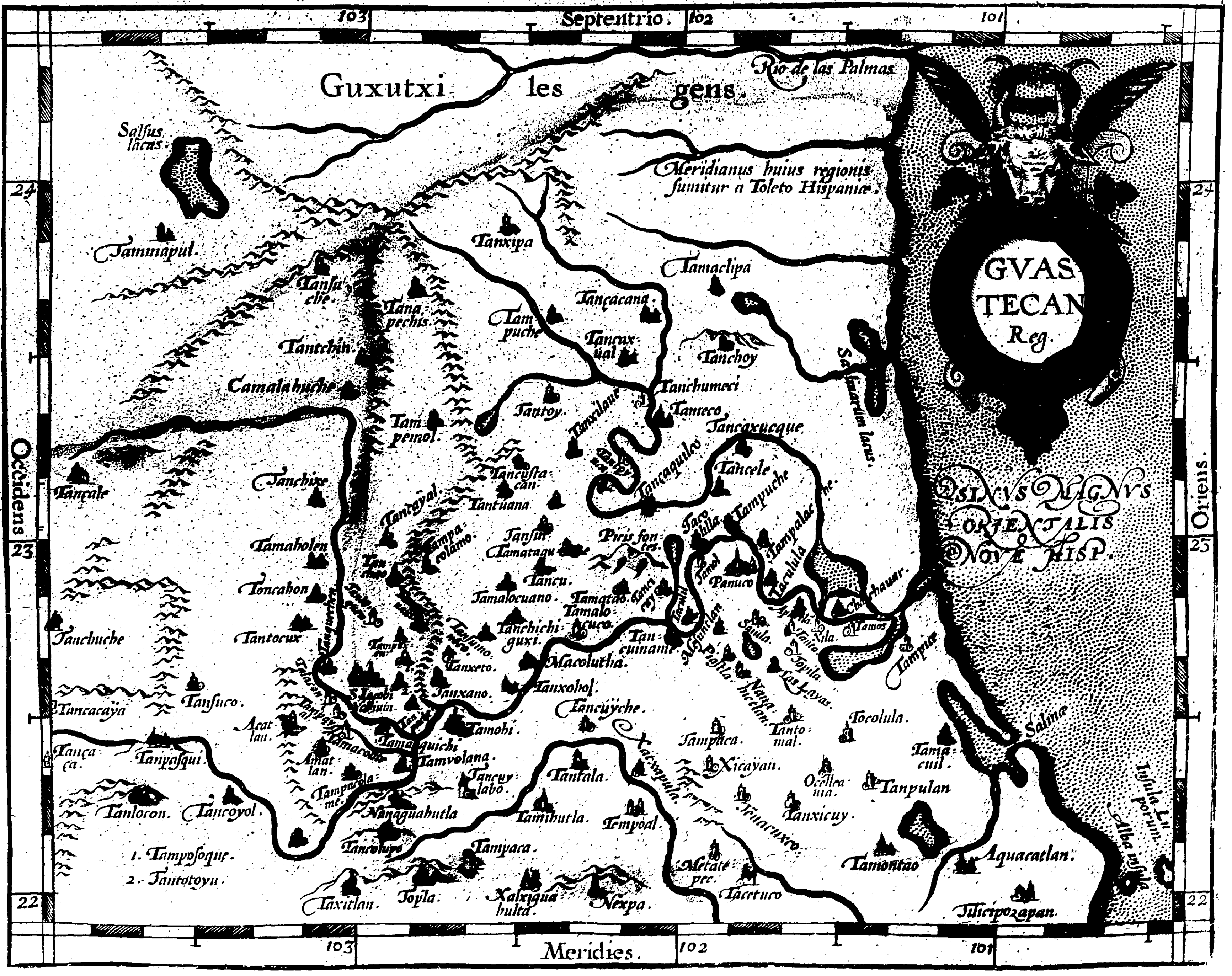
The head-city of this countrey of *Perú* is *Lima*, otherwiſe called *La ciadad de les Reges*, where the Kings ſeat, and the Chancerie of the whole Kingdome remaines. Alſo it is the ſea of an Archbiſhop, who vnder his iuriſdiction hath theſe Biſhopricks following; *Quito*, *Cuſco*, *Guamanga*, *Arequipa*, *Paz*, *Plata*, *Trugillo*, *Guanuco*, *Chacapoia*, *Puerto viejo*, *Guajaquil*, *Popajan*, *Charchi*, *S. Michael*, and *S. Francis*.

That this is the richeſt of golde of all the countreys in the world, beſides many other, theſe few arguments do euidently demonſtrate. *Francis Xeres* writeth, that in *Cuſco* there were houſes, whoſe pauement, walles & roofes were couered quite ouer with plates of golde. *Giraua* reports, that the inhabitants of the prouince *Ancerna* go to warres all armed in gold from head to foot: their habergions, their breſt-plates, their leg & thigh harneſſe, conſiſt wholly of gold. The ſame authour aſſirmes, that out of certeine gold-mines neere *Quito* is digged more gold than earth. Thoſe that haue written the ſtorie of King *Atabalipa*, do agree in this, that he offered ſo much golde to the Spaniards for his ranſome, as the roome wherein he was priſoner would containe. It was two and twenty foot long, and ſeuenteene foot broad: this he offered to fill ſo high as he could reach vpon the wall with his longeſt finger; or if they thought better (marke alſo the infinite quantitie of ſiluer in this region) he offered to fill it twiſe with ſiluer euen to the very roofe. It is alſo recorded, that the Spaniards at their firſt entrance vpon this countrey, ſhod their horſes with gold and ſiluer ſhoes.

This region in times paſt was gouerned by Ingas (which word ſignifieth Kings, or ſupreme Gouernours) of whom I finde this catalogue or pedegree in *Simon Fernandez*. The firſt was Mangocapa; him the Peruuians denie to haue been borne of a man, ſuppoſing that he was made out of a certaine rocke, which is to be ſeene nere *Cuſco*. This man of his wife *Mama Guaco* begat a ſonne named Sicheroca. He being more warlike than his father, ſubdued many bordering nations, and enlarged the limits of his Empire. Of his wife *Mama Cura* he had iſſue Locvcopangve, the third Inga. This King thought it better to keepe that which his father had got, than with new conqueſts to augment his dominions. Being very aged he tooke to wife *Mama Anauerque*; which brought him forth a ſonne, and ſucceſſor, called Maytacapa. This ſucceſſor of his ioyned the prouince of *Cuſco* to his fathers Empire. Of his wife *Mama Yacchidela* he begat a ſonne named Capac Yvpangve who atchieued nothing worthy of memory. He had alſo by his wife *Mama Cagna*, a ſonne called Inga Rvca. But neither did he in all his life any memorable act; ſaue that he tooke to wife *Mama Micay*, of whon he begat many ſonnes; concerning one of which named *Yaguar Guacinga Iupangue*, they report this ſtory: Being a childe of three moneths old, he was conueyed away by a certain Cacique to be murdred; but while they were conſulting whether they ſhould kill him, or no; it came to paſſe that drops of bloud trickled from the infants weeping eyes: which they expounding as a matter prodigious, ſurceaſed their intent of murdering him. In the meane time being found by a ſtranger, and reſtored to his father, he proued a moſt valiant and warlike Prince; inſomuch that he ſubdued many bordering nations. He maried *Mama Chiquia*, of whom he had iſſue male Vira Cocha, who ſucceeded him in his Empire, and inlarged it not a little. After him reigned Pachacoti his ſonne borne of his wife *Mama Yunto Cayan*. This Prince in martiall exploits ſurpaſsing all his anceſtours, conquered diuers and ſundry nations. He laid the firſt foundations of the Caſtle of *Cuſco*. After death he left behind him for his heire Topa Inga Yvpangve begotten of his wife *Mama Anabarque*; who not only finiſhed the caſtle that was founded by his father, but treading alſo in his warlike ſteps, he wan from his neighbours the kingdoms of *Chili* and *Quito*, annexing the ſame to his crowne. Theſe common high wayes moſt admirable to the world, from *Cuſco* to *Charchas*, and ſo to *Chili*, he was the firſt author of; which being all the way built of *Chaſqui* (or as we terme them, woodden piles) he made the iourney very ſhort: for by the benefit hereof he marched with a company of ſpeedy footmen (a thing incredible in our eares) the ſpace of 120 leagues in three dayes: (for before the Spaniards comming, the inhabitants neuer knew what beaſts of cariage meant.) This King left behinde him aboue 150 ſonnes. But Gvaina Capa whom he had by his wife *Mama Oclo*, he ordeined to be his heire: who, albeit he had a father ſo valourous, and ſo renowmed both in peace and warre; yet by his braue exploits he far ſurpaſſed him: for he extended the bounds of the Peruuian Empire a great way farther than before. The Common wealth he reduced into a better forme, he reformed many lawes, and ſome he ordained anew. He tooke to wife *Coia Pilico Vaco*; by whom when he could haue no iſſue, he maried diuers others: of which wiues he begat ſonnes not only equall, but ſuperiour in number to thoſe of his father; the eldeſt whereof was Gvascar, whoſe mothers name was *Raua Oclo*. He had alſo another ſonne named Atabalipa. Betweene theſe two brothers ſome diſſention ariſing about the gouernment of the kingdome, *Atabalipa* remaining in *Caſſamalca*, and *Guaſcar* in *Cuſco*; *Atabalipa* marching with an army againſt his brother, became Victor, tooke him, and caried him captiue to *Cuſco*, in which place he afterward put him to death, and was there himſelfe alſo burned by the Spaniards. This was the end of theſe two brothers. Whereupon Mango *Inga* a third brother tooke the gouern-


PERVVIAE AVRIFERÆ REGIONIS TYPVS.
Didaco Mendezio auctore.
Septentrio
Meridies
Occidens
Oriens
MARE DEL NORT
MARE DEL SVR
AVREA REGIO
AMAZONVM REGIO.
PERV
Rio de las Amazones
Rio Paucarmayo
Moxos prouincia
Cuchos prouincia
Aequinoctialis circulus
Tropicus Capricorni
Longitudo huius regionis habet initium a meridiano Toletano in Hispania.
Hæ insulæ primum detectæ fuere. A° 1574.


LA FLORIDA.
Auctore Hieron. Chiaues.
Cum Priuilegio.
SEPTEMTRIO.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
Circulus Cancri
Canal de Bahama
Tortugas
Martyres


GVASTECAN Reg.
Guxutxi les gens
Septentrio
Meridies
Occidens
Oriens
Meridianus huius regionis sumitur a Toleto Hispaniæ.
SINVS MAGNVS ORIENTALIS NOVÆ HISP.
Rio de las Palmas
Salsus lacus
Panuco
1. Tampasoque
2. Tanxotoyu

ment vpon him (for *Guaina Capa*, as is aforeſaid, had many wiues and ſonnes.) *Mango* deceaſing, appointed for his heire *Inga* XAIREMTOPA, who maried himſelfe to *Coio Cuxi Varcay* daughter to *Guaſcar*. This man before he was crowned with Imperiall diademe changed his name, and called himſelfe MANGO CAPA PACHVTI YVPANGVE. But he ſubmitted himſelfe to King *Philip*, and became his vaſſall. This was done in the yeere 1557. the ſixth of Ianuary vpon the very feaſt of the three Kings. Concerning theſe Ingas, and their memorable acts *Pedro Cieça de Leon* promiſed a peculiar volume: whether he hath performed it I know not. Sufficeth thus much to haue been ſpoken of the Kings. Now let vs out of three worthy eye-witneſſes adde ſomwhat concerning the nature and diſpoſition of the people. *Ierome Benzo* of *Millan*, who liued many yeeres in thoſe countries, in his booke of the New world dedicated to Pope *Pius* the fourth, writeth that the inhabitants of *Perú* are naturally indued with a more ſharpe and ſubtile wit, than any other Indians ſubdued by the Spaniards. The ſame author (ſpeaking of them in another place;) Marke my words (ſaith he:) I can by no meanes be induced to beleeue that which ſome report of them; namely, that they are addicted to theft, and that by their lawes, the leaſt robberies deſerue hanging. But who can imagine them to be theeues, whenas they are neither couetous nor rich, eſteeming nothing more baſe than ſiluer & gold? Of which, if they had a minde vnto the ſame, they might without controlment take as much as they would out of the Mines, like water out of the fountaine. Vnleſſe perhaps they haue learned of the Spaniards to play the thieues, who haue planted their colonies in that country, &c. *Bartholmew de las caſas* a Spaniard of the order of *Dominick*, and Biſhop of *Chiapa*, a great city of the New world, in that volume which he entitled *The deſtruction of the Indies*, and dedicated to King *Philip*; he calleth them a peaceable, humble, gentle, and harmleſſe nation: and in another place, a ſimple, plain-dealing people, void of all malice, moſt obedient and faithfull, not only to their owne naturall Princes, but alſo to Chriſtians that haue any command ouer them. And if there be any in all the world, then theſe are of a moſt quiet diſpoſition, not giuen to brauling or tumults, nor greedy of reuenge. Frier *Iodocus de Reycke*, by order a Franciſcan, born in *Mechilin*, who in *Quito* a city of this region, erected the firſt monaſtery of his order, writeth in his letters (which I my ſelfe haue read) to the Guardian of the Franciſcans at *Antwerpe*: All theſe Indians (ſaith he) thirſt after the Goſpell, and albeit they are barbarous, and without learning, yet nature hath taught them an excellent kinde of gouernment, and behauior. Among them there was not a begger found, notwithſtanding they are all poore in food and apparell. And a little after; With theſe people was found ſo great iuſtice and integrity of life, that therein they excell euen thoſe which abound with books and learning. The ſame in another letter to the Friers of his order in *Flanders*: It is (ſaith he) a witty, bold, and warlike nation, giuing vs hope of their eaſie conuerſion to Chriſtianity, if they be not diſcouraged therefrom by the Spaniards auarice. Theſe letters, I thinke are not printed: The very originals of them, according to his ſingular humanity and fauor to theſe my ſtudies were beſtowed vpon me by the worthy citizen *Adrian Marſelar*, Senatour of *Antwerpe*, being the ſaid *Iodocus* his kinſman by the mothers ſide. Alſo of this F. *Iodocus* mention is made by *Ierom Benzo*, & *Pedro Cieça* a Spaniard, in their ſtories of the *VVeſt Indies*.

FLORIDA.

THis is part of *North America*. It is called by the name of *Florida* in regard of the feaſt of *Eaſter*, which the Spaniards call *Paſcha Florida*, becauſe vpon that very day in the yeere of our Lord 1512, it was (as I reade in *Girava*) vnder the conduct of *Iohn Ponce* of *Leon*, firſt of all coaſted, and diſcouered. *Theuet* (like himſelfe) writes, that it was ſo called, becauſe it was all greene and flouriſhing. By the inhabitants it was named *Iaquaſa*. The French haue more than once attempted to plant a colony here: but hitherto they were neuer able in regard of the Spaniards ill will, who oft expelled them from thence. It is inhabited by a ſauage, forlorne, and beaſtly people. They liue vpon ſpiders, ants, lizards, ſerpents, and other venimous, and creeping things. The region is very fruitfull, and rich of gold. Concerning this country *Iames Cole* my nephew from the mouth of an eie-witneſſe (as he ſaith) writes vnto me as followeth: The inhabitants are of a browniſh colour; but the Kings wiues are blacke by a kind of arte. The King hath power to giue, or rather to ſell wiues to ſuch as are deſirous to marrie. A married woman being taken in adultery, ſhe is for her incontinency from morning till night bound with her backe to a tree, her armes and legs ſtretched abroad, and ſometimes ſhe is beaten with rods. Their women within three houres after they are deliuered of childe, carry forth their infants, and waſh them in the riuer. They haue no hatchets, nor ſpades, but of ſtone. In ſtead of ploughes, they haue certaine woodden pickaxes, wherewith they open the ground, and ſowe a kinde of graine commonly called Turkiſh or Ginny-wheat, whereof they haue yeerely two or three crops. They haue alſo Pheaſants, &c. They ſowe in the moneths of May, Iune, and Iuly; and reape within ſix weeks after. Concerning this region reade the booke of *Iaques Morguez le moine*.

GVASTECAN.

THis alſo is a region of *North America*, and part of *New Spaine*. The inhabitants are poore. Along the ſea-coaſts, and the bancks of riuers, they liue for the moſt part of fiſh, but in the inland with Guinie-wheat, which they call Maiz. Otherwiſe they are a people gentle enough. The Spaniards haue planted two colonies here: the one is called *Panuco*, of the riuer that runneth by it; and the other *S. Iames*, of the vallies. Not farre from *Panuco*, neere the towne called *Tamatao*, ſtands an hill with two fountaines vpon it; one whereof diſgorgeth blacke pitch; and the other red, which is ſcalding hot.

The BRITTISH Iles.

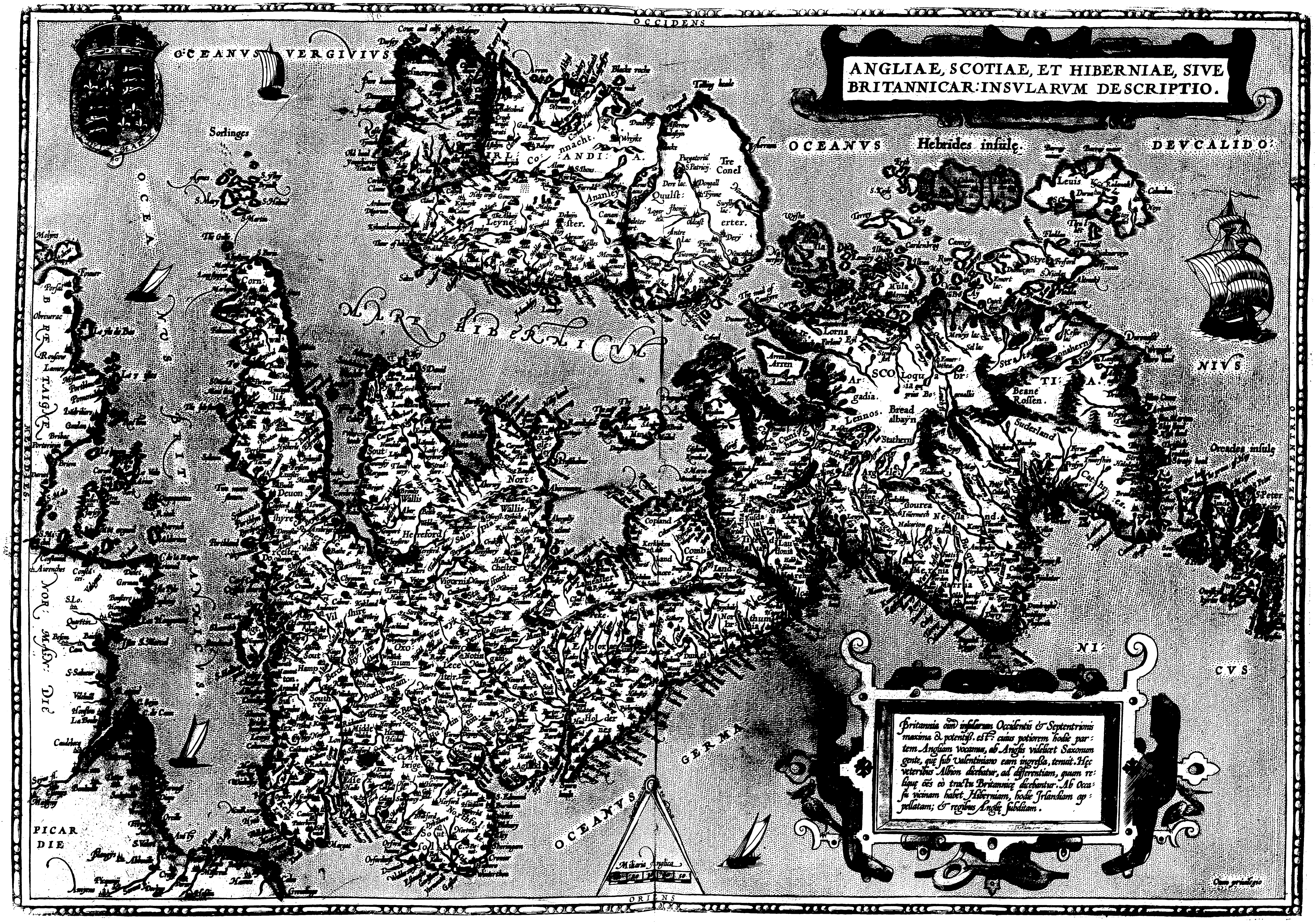
THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN included within the parallels 49. and 63. and the Meridians or longitudes 9. and 26. bounded vpon the South by *France*, vpon the Eaſt by *Germany*, vpon the North & Weſt by the Vaſt Ocean, diſioined from the reſt of the maine land as High Admirall of the ſeas comprehendeth that Iland which at this day conteineth the kingdomes of *England* & *Scotland*, together with *Ireland* ouer againſt it Weſtward, the circumiacent iles, the *Orchades*, *Hebrides*, *Man*, *Angleſey*, *Wight*, the *Sorlings*, & many others of leſſe note, and were generally of the old writers with one conſent called, BRITANNICAE INSVLAE, The Brittiſh Ilands: taking their denomination, as ſeemeth, from the greateſt of them, commander of the reſt, which indeed is properly called BRITANNIA, *Brittaine*. So named (not of that fained *Brutus*, the bloody parricide, as the fabulous hiſtorian *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, againſt all reaſon, authority & truth of ſtorie, hath hitherto made the world beleeue: nor of the Welch word *Prydain* or *Prydcain*, as the learned Britaine *Humfrey Lhoyd* hath thought:) but of *Brit*, a Celticke word, which ſignifieth *Painted*: For theſe people, as *Cæſar* and other old writers report, vſed to paint their bodies, and therefore were called of the Gaules, their next neighbours, BRITONES: as thoſe people of the ſame nation, who to auoid the ſlauery and ſeruitude of the Romanes, and withdrew themſelues into the North parts, (from whom they continually moleſted their colonies heere), were of them, for the ſame reaſon, in their language called, PICTI. The Greekes called it alſo ALBION, not of *Albion Neptunes* ſonne, which ſometime ſweied the ſcepter heere, as ſome haue moſt fabulouſly taught; but of *Alphion*, the *white cliffes* vpon the ſea coaſt, which firſt offer themſelues to the eie of thoſe which to this our land ſaile hither from *France*: and indeed the Welch poets call it *Inis win*, that is, as *Orphæus* the moſt ancient poet of the Greeks doth interpret it, *Neſos leucaeſſa*, and *Leucaios Cherſos*, The white Ile, or The white land.

The firſt *Inhabitants*, which ſeated themſelues heere not long after the vniuerſall Flood and Confuſion of *Babel*, came hither from *France*, as by Neereneſſe of place, Likeneſſe of language, Maners, Gouernment, Cuſtomes & Name is by the learned *Clarencieux Camden*, the onely light of our hiſtories, in that his thriſe renowned *Britannia*, euidently demonſtrated. For to this day the ancient Britans, the Welchmen do call themſelues CVMRI, (not *Cambri*) as come from *Gomer*, the ſonne of *Iapheth*, (called of the Latines *Cimber*,) from whom are deſcended the *Celtæ* or Gaules. The *Romanes*, a ſecond nation, vnder the conduct of *Iulius Cæſar*, about the yeare before the birth of CHRIST 54. entered *Brittaine* and planted their colonies in diuers and ſundry places of this Iland. The *Scottes*, obſeruing the Roman legions to grow weake and their Empire to decline, thereupon tooke occaſion firſt to ſeiſe vpon *Ireland*: then about the yeare of CHRIST 446. great trouble ariſing in *France*, the Emperours were conſtrained wholly to withdraw their forces from hence, and to leaue the Brittaines naked and open to the furie of the Pictes their enemies. From hence enſued a double miſchiefe: for firſt the vnquiet and turbulent Pictes, thinking that now the onely opportunitie was offered them to accompliſh their deſires, thought to make ſure worke, called in the *Scottes* out of *Ireland*, combined themſelues together againſt the poore diſarmed Britans: whereupon the Britans were conſtrained, for ſafegard of their liues and liberties, to call in, about the yeare of CHRIST 440. the Angles, Saxons and Iuites, a warlike people inhabiting along the ſea coaſt of *Germany*, from the riuer of *Rhein*, vnto *Denmarke*, to aid them againſt their violent enemies. The *Normanes*, lead by *William* the Baſtard, their Duke, tooke poſſeſſion of Great *Brittaine* in the yeare 1066. The Vandalles, Norweis and Danes, who by their piracies and robberies a long time and oft greeuouſly vexed theſe Iles, neuer ſeated their Colonies heere, and therefore I paſſe them ouer with ſilence.

The forme of *Brittaine* is triangular, like vnto that figure which the Geometers call *Scalenum*; or as *Nubienſis* the Arabian ſaith, to the head and necke of *Alnaama*, the oſtrich, and therefore it may aſwell as *Sicilia* be called TRINACRIA, The three-cornered Ile. The ancient Geographers did hold it, and that deſeruedly, to be the greateſt Iland of the Maine Ocean; wherefore *Solinus* ſaith, it may well deſerue the name of ANOTHER WORLD: and *Matthew Paris* for the ſame cauſe calleth it THE QVEEN or Empreſſe of the Iſles of the Ocean. In reſpect of which large compaſſe it hath been in former ages diuided into many ſeuerall iuriſdictions and kingdomes: in the time of the Saxons, *England* the South-eaſt part into ſeuen, and *Wales* into three. Great *Egbert*, in the yeare 800. reduced the Saxon heptarchy into a Monarchy. The Iriſh Princes, Nobles, and Commons, after the incarnation 1172. vnited their Pentarchy to the crowne of *Egbert*, and ſwore alleageance to *Henry* the ſecond King of *England*. *Edward* the firſt, to theſe did knit, in the yeare after the birth of Chriſt 1282. the triple crowne of the Pety Kings of *Wales*. In theſe our daies, the eternall wiſedome of the Great King of Heauen and Earth hath caſt all theſe, together with the crowne of *Scotland*, into one maſſie Emperiall Diademe, and placed it vpon the head of our dread ſoueraigne IAMES, lineally deſcended from thoſe mighty Monarches, and ſhall (we doubt not) in time, adde to theſe whatſoeuer from them vnto his Highneſſe do belong.

- BRITANNICAE INSVLAE, or the Empire of *Great Brittaine* conteineth Ilands
  - *Greater*, and often mentioned in hiſtories.
    - BRITANNIA diuided by the Romans into
      - *Superior*, the Higher, conteining
        - ANGLIA, *England*.
        - CVMBRIA, *Wales*.
      - *Inferior*, the Neather, now called SCOTIA, *Scotland*.
    - HIBERNIA, *Ireland*: vpon the Weſt of *Britaine*.
  - *Leſſer*, yet famous, belonging to
    - *England*, from it
      - South,
        - Cloſe to the ſhore of *Brittaine*, VECTA, *Wight*.
        - Vpon the coaſt of *France*
          - CAESARIA, *Gerſey*.
          - SARNIA, *Gernſey*.
          - And many other leſſer.
      - Weſt,
        - From the point of *Cornwall*; SILLINAE, *Silly*, *anno* 145.
        - In the middeſt betweene *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, MONOEDA, *Man*.
    - *Wales*, MONA, called of the Engliſh *Angleſey*, of the Welch, *Tirmôn*.
    - *Scotland*, lying from it
      - Weſt; HEBRIDES, *The Weſt iſles*, in number foure and fortie.
      - North,
        - ORCHADES, *Orkney-iles*: about thirtie.
        - THVLE, *Schetland*.

Of theſe Brittiſh iſles, (beſide the ancient writers, *Tacitus* and *Cæſar*) reade *Henry Huntington*, *Polydore Virgill*, *Iohn Mayor*, *Paulus Iouius*, *Gregory Cenall* in the 2. *ſumma* of his 3. booke *de re Gallica*, *Antony Sabellicus Enne.* 10. *lib.* 5. *William Paradine*, *Ieffrey* of *Monmouth*, *Ponticus Verumius*, and *Beda*: but eſpecially M. *William Camden Clarenceux* his *Britannia*, whom when thou haſt diſcreetly read, I doubt not but thou wilt thinke thou hadſt particularly ſurueyed the whole ile.



ANGLIAE, SCOTIAE, ET HIBERNIAE, SIVE BRITANNICAR: INSVLARVM DESCRIPTIO.

Britannia oĩu insularum Occidentis & Septentrionis maxima & potentiss. est: cuius potiorem hodie partem Angliam vocamus, ab Anglis videlicet Saxonum gente, quę sub Valentiniano eam ingressa, tenuit. Hęc veteribus Albion dicebatur, ad differentiam, quum reliquę oẽs eò tractu Britannicę dicebantur. Ab Occasu vicinam habet Hiberniam, hodie Jrlandiam appellatam; & regibus Anglię subditam.

Of SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, the North part of *Brittaine*, anciently called *Albanie*, and is of the firſt inhabitants, (which they call the wilde Scots, and dwell more in within the land, retaining yet the old language,) at this day called *Albaine*, was formerly called of the Romanes, *Britannia minor* and *ſecunda*, as *Lhoyd* doth gather out of *Sextus Rufus*. This country is diuided into 2. parts, by the rough & craggy mount *Grampius*, (now *Grantzbeen*) whereof *Tacitus* maketh mention. For it begining at the German ocean, neere the mouth of the riuer *Dee*, coaſting along by *Aberden*, through the middeſt of the country toward the Iriſh-ſea, ſtaieth at the lake *Loumond*. This Mountaine was ſometime the bound of the kingdome of the Pictes and Scottes.

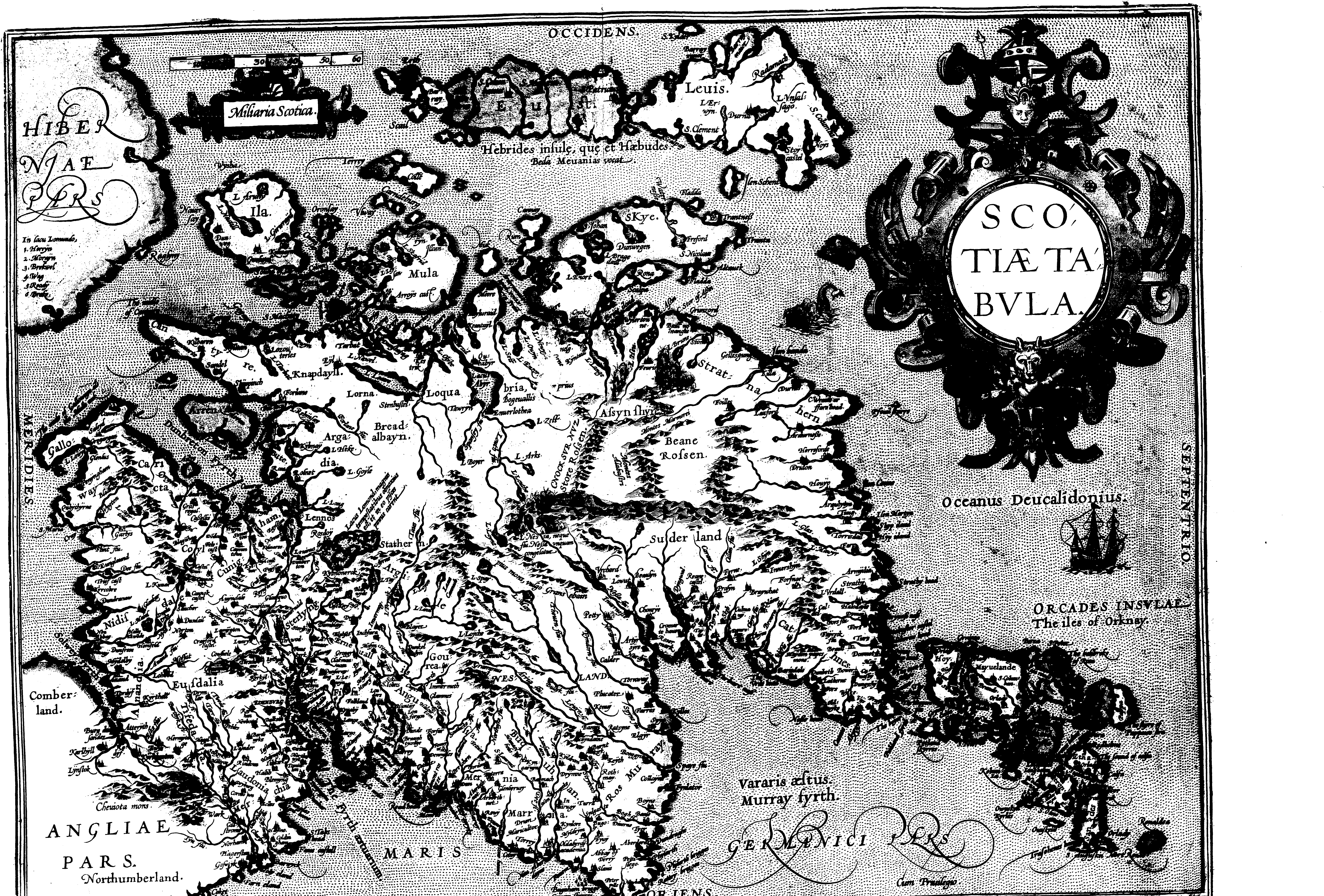
Scotland is fuller of mountaines and more barren then *England*: Yet euery where it hath many commodious ports and hauens. For ſo is this country embraced of the armes of the ſea, that there is no houſe in it, as *Iohn Maior* affirmeth, which is aboue twentie leagues diſtant from the ſalt water. In the vallies are Lakes, meeres, pooles, riuers and fountaines well ſtored with ſundrie ſorts of fiſh. In the mountaines are champion plaines, yeelding great ſtore of paſture for cattell, and woods abounding with plenty of Deere. By the meanes of which commodities it hath been ſo maintained, that hitherto it might neuer be wholly conquered: For in any eminent danger they preſentlie flie to the woods and bogges, for ſuccour and refuge, where they haue of veniſon and fiſh ſufficient ſtore for prouiſion of victuall.

Scotland hath many wonders, whereof ſome we haue heere ſet downe out of *Hector Boëthus*. In *Galloway* ſaith he, is a lake called *Myrtoun*, part of whoſe water in the winter freezeth as other waters do, the other part was neuer knowne to haue beene frozen in the greateſt froſts that euer were. In the country of *Carict* there are very great and large Oxen, whoſe fleſh is verie tender and of a pleaſant and delicat taſt: Beſides that, the fatte neuer waxeth hard, but is alway thinne in the manner of liquid oile. The Sea that waſheth the coaſt of this prouince, is very rich of oiſters, herrings, congers, cockels, and other ſuch like fiſhes. In the prouince of *Coyl* about ten miles from the towne *Aër*, is a Stone, hardly twelue foot high, of 33. cubites thicke, called of the inhabitants, *The deafe ſtone*: For although you ſhall make neuer ſo great a noiſe, nay if one ſhall ſhoote off a peece of ordinance on the one ſide, it ſhall hardly be heard on the other ſide, except one bee a good way off from it, for then the ſound may eaſily be perceiued. In *Lennox*, which *Ptolemey* calleth *Lelgouia*, (*Lelannonia*, as I conceiue out of *Ptolemey*, but I thinke our authour meant *Selgouiæ*, which is farre from this place) there is a very great lake, which they call *Loumond*, aboue twenty foure miles long, and eight miles broad; It conteineth thirtie Ilands, whereof diuers haue villages well inhabited, with Churches and Chappels dedicated to the ſeruice of Almighty God. In this three things are eſpecially worth the obſeruation. For the fiſhes there, moſt wholeſome and good, haue no finnes. The water oft times, when the winds are moſt calme and ſtill, is ſo boiſterous and rough, that it affraieth the beſt experienced watermen from putting forth to croſſe the ſame: For the wind being alaied the boates are taken in their midde-courſe, and are toſſed with ſuch danger, that except ſome commodious hauen ſhall fortune to be neere hand, many times they are ouerturned and caſt away. Laſtly, there is an iland in it, very good paſture for the feeding of cattell, which ſwimmeth and moueth euery way as the winds driue. It is credibly reported, that there is a ſtone which groweth in *Argadia* (*Argathelia* or *Argile*) which if it be couered but a while with ſtraw or flax, it will ſet it on fire. At *Slanis*, a caſtle in *Buquhan*, there is a caue of a ſtrange nature. For the water that droppeth into it in continuance of time is turned into a very white ſtone; and if within a certaine number of yeares they ſhould not be taken out, it would haue been long ſince filled vp with them. In this prouince there is no ratte euer ſeene; and if ſo be that any ſhould be brought in thither, it will not by any meanes liue there. In the countrie of *Fife* great ſtore of a kind of blacke ſtone is digged out of the earth, (we call it ſea-coale) a moſt excellent kind of fuell. At the mouth of the riuer *Forth*, in the maine ſea there is a very high rocke, out of whoſe toppe a ſpring of freſh water, (a great miracle of nature) doth runne abundantlie. About two miles diſtant from *Edenburgh*, is a ſpring, vpon the toppe of whoſe water, dropps of oile, do continually ſwimme, in ſuch ſort, that if you take none from off it, there will be neuer the more: and if you take ought from thence, there will be neuer the leſſe. This oile is good againſt the roughneſſe of the ſkinne. Thus farre of the ſtrange thinges of this Realme. *Scotland* in the countrie of *Driſdaile* hath a mine of *Gold*, in the which alſo is found that which they commonly call *Lazure*. It hath alſo mines both of Iron and Lead.

The inhabitants which poſſeſſe the South part, on this ſide the mount *Grampius*, are more ciuill and humane: and do ſpeake the Engliſh tongue. Thoſe which dwell in the North parts, are a rough and more hard kind of people (they call them The wild-Scottes) and do weare mantles and skirts died with Saffron after the Iriſh faſhion, and go barelegged. They ſpeake the Iriſh tongue. And as the Language of *Scotland* is of two ſorts, ſo are their maners as diuers. Theſe *Marianus Scotus* calleth High-land-men, the other, I meane the wild-Scottes, they call Low-land-men.

The chiefe city of *Scotland* is *Edenburgh*, there is the kings ſeat, and the caſtle of Maidens, often mentioned in hiſtories. Saint *Andrew*, and *Aberdon* are two Vniuerſities. The city *Glaſow* is the Archbiſhops ſea. The towne of *Perth*, commonly called S. *Iohns-toun*, is the onely towne in *Scotland* that is walled about. Of the wood *Caledon*, (whereof *Ptolemey* and other ancient writers haue recorded.) There is ſcarcely any mention to be found, onely about the towne of *Sterling*, there remaineth ſome ſhew of the name. Thus farre of the kingdome of *Scotland*: now it will not be amiſſe to ſpeake ſomewhat of the ilands, that lie round about the ſame, and do belong vnto that crowne.

The HEBRIDES, (commonly called the *Weſt-iles*,) both for bigneſſe and number do excell the reſt. *Hector Boëthus* ſaith that they be in number 43. But heere he reckoneth vp the ile of *Man* as one of them, which is not ſubiect to the kingdome of *Scotland*, but is vnder the allegeance of the King of *England*; neither do I thinke that it was euer accounted of the ancients among the *Hebrides*. The firſt of the *Hebrides* is *Aran*, (otherwiſe called *Boëth*) then *Hellaw* and *Rothes*. Not farre from theſe is *Alize*, where are great plenty of Barnacles, which they call *Soland-geeſe* The greateſt of all and the moſt famous is *Ile*, a fertile ſoile for corne, and rich for veines of mettall. Then *Cumber* and *Mule*. Neere vnto theſe is *Ione*, memorable for the tombs of Kings long ſince buried there. Next vnto this is *Lewis*, laſt of all is *Hirth* ſituate in the 43. degree of latitude. Thus *Boëthus* calleth them. But *Iohn Maior* the Scot nameth them thus, *Argila*, *Aranea*, *Awyna*, *Butha*, or *Rothſaya*, and *Leuiſora*. In theſe ilands are thoſe geeſe, which they call *Clakes*, (*Gyraldus* calleth them *Bernacles*) which *Boëthus* affirmeth to breed of the ſea and of rotten wood; and not to grow vpon trees, as the common ſort beleeue and haue publiſhed in their writings. For if you ſhall caſt, ſaith he, a peece of wood into that ſea, in continuance of time, firſt wormes do breed within the wood, which by little and little become to haue heads, feet & wings: at the laſt being fledge and growen to their full growth, to the bignes of a gooſe, they attempt to flie, and do ſomtimes ſwim and ſometimes vſe their wings as other Sea-foule do. Beyond the *Hebrides*, are the ORCHADES, (or the *Orkeney iles*,) of which the beſt is *Pomona*, famous for the Biſhops-ſea, a goodly Church, and two ſtrong caſtles. One of theſe *Iohn Maior* calleth *Zeland*, which is 50. miles in length. In theſe grow no manner of trees, nor any wheat, and yet otherwiſe of all other ſorts of graine they are very fertile. It breedeth no ſerpent or venimous beaſt. In *Scotland* they buy the barrell'd butter: the inhabitants hauing abundance of Barley whereof they make a moſt ſtrong kind of drinke, and are very great drinkers; yet, as *Boëthus* ſaith, you ſhall neuer ſee a drunken-man, or madde man, one beſtraught or a naturall foole amongſt them. The ſame authour affirmeth the like of the inhabitants of the iles of *Scetland*: but this is no wonder, amongſt them that drinke nought but water. All the wealth and commodities of theſe Scetland-men conſiſt in Stockfiſh, and hides of beaſtes. In the *Hebrides* they vſe the Iriſh tongue: in the iles of *Orkeney* they ſpeake the Gottiſh language. M. *Iordanus* in his mappe of *Denmarke* ſaith that the *Orchades* are ſubiect to the kingdome of *Denmarke*: yet we know them to belong to *Scotland* vnder the title of a Dukedome. But ſe what we haue written of this in the diſcourſe to the mappe of *Denmarke*. Of *Scotland* and of the ilands adioining thou maiſt read more at large in *Hector Boëthus*, *Iohn Maior*, and *Iohn Liſley*, Scottiſh-men which haue written the hiſtories of this their country.


OCCIDENS.
SCO TIÆ TA BVLA.
Miliaria Scotica.
HIBERNIAE PARS
In lacu Lomundo,
1. Horyn
2. Moregre
3. Breleivel
4. Weg
5. Reale
6. Breake
Leuis.
Hebrides insulæ, quæ et Hæbudes Beda Meuanias vocat.
Ila.
Mula
Skye.
Rome
Knapdayll.
Lorna.
Loqua
Bread albayn.
Arga dia.
Lennos
Asyn shyr
Beane Rosfen.
Strat na hern
Oceanus Deucalidonius.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
Gallo way
Carric
Cunig ham
Nidis dal
Eusdalia
Teuia
Laudonia
Comber land.
Cheuiota mons
ANGLIAE PARS.
Northumberland.
Stather n.
Suder land
Cat nes
Gourea
Angus
Fife
Mernia
Marr
Buchan
Ros
Murray
LAND
NES
Vararis æstus. Murray fyrth.
ORCADES INSVLAE The iles of Orkney.
Hoy.
Mayuelande
MARIS
GERMANICI PARS
ORIENS.
Cum Privilegio

Of ENGLAND.

THe South part of the Iland of *Britaine*, is, as we haue ſaid before, diuided into two parts. That part which is toward the Eaſt, abutting vpon the German Ocean, is of the Angles, a people of the Saxons which ſeated themſelues there, in their language called ANGLIA, or *England*, that is, the Angles land. The Weſt part, which is ſeuered from that other by the riuers *Seuern* and *Dee*, and doth vſe the ancient Brittiſh tongue, is of the ſame Angles or Engliſhmen called, WALLIA or *Wales*: yet the Brittan or Welſhman calleth himſelfe *Cumro*; and his country *Cumria*; the Engliſh *Saiſſons*; and their country, *Lhoëgria*: neither do they know, or at leaſt they will not acknowledge, what *England* or an Engliſhman doth meane: So great difference there is betweene the languages of the ſeuerall nations of this Iland.

All this South part, *England*, I meane, and *Wales*, hath their proper king, vnto whom many Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, Barons and great Noblemen are ſubiect and obedient. It is a countrie at all times of the yeare moſt kind and temperate. The Aire is thicke, and ſo it is much ſubiect to windes, clowdes and raine: and therefore in regard of thickneſſe of the aire it is neither oppreſt with too much heat or too much cold. For it is found true by experience that although it be more Northerly than *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and other forrein countries, yet heere the winter is neuer ſo bitter nor the froſt ſo eger as in thoſe parts. It hath euerie where many hilles, (without wood and water,) which notwithſtanding do bring forth very ſmall and ſhort graſſe, an excellent feed for ſheepe: and therefore infinite flockes of ſheepe do beſpread them, which either by reaſon of the kindneſſe of the aire, or goodneſſe of the ſoile, do yeeld moſt ſoft wooll farre finer than thoſe of other countries. And for that this country breedeth neither woolues nor any rauenous beaſt, you ſhall ſee in diuers places flocks of ſheepe vpon the hilles, and dales, greene paſtures, commons, fallowes, and corne fields; into which after the crop is off, euery man, by a certaine ancient cuſtome doth put in his cattell in common, to wander heere and there without a ſhepheard. This indeed is that *Golden fleece*, in which eſpecially the riches of the inhabitants doth conſiſt: for an huge maſſe of gold and ſiluer, is by Merchants, which thither flocke from all quarters for ſuch like wares, yearly brought into the Iland, and there doth continnally reſt, for that it is by proclamation forbidden that no man may carry any money out of the Realme. It aboundeth alſo with all ſorts of cattell, except aſſes, mules, camels, and elephants. There is in no place of the world greater and larger dogges, nor better.

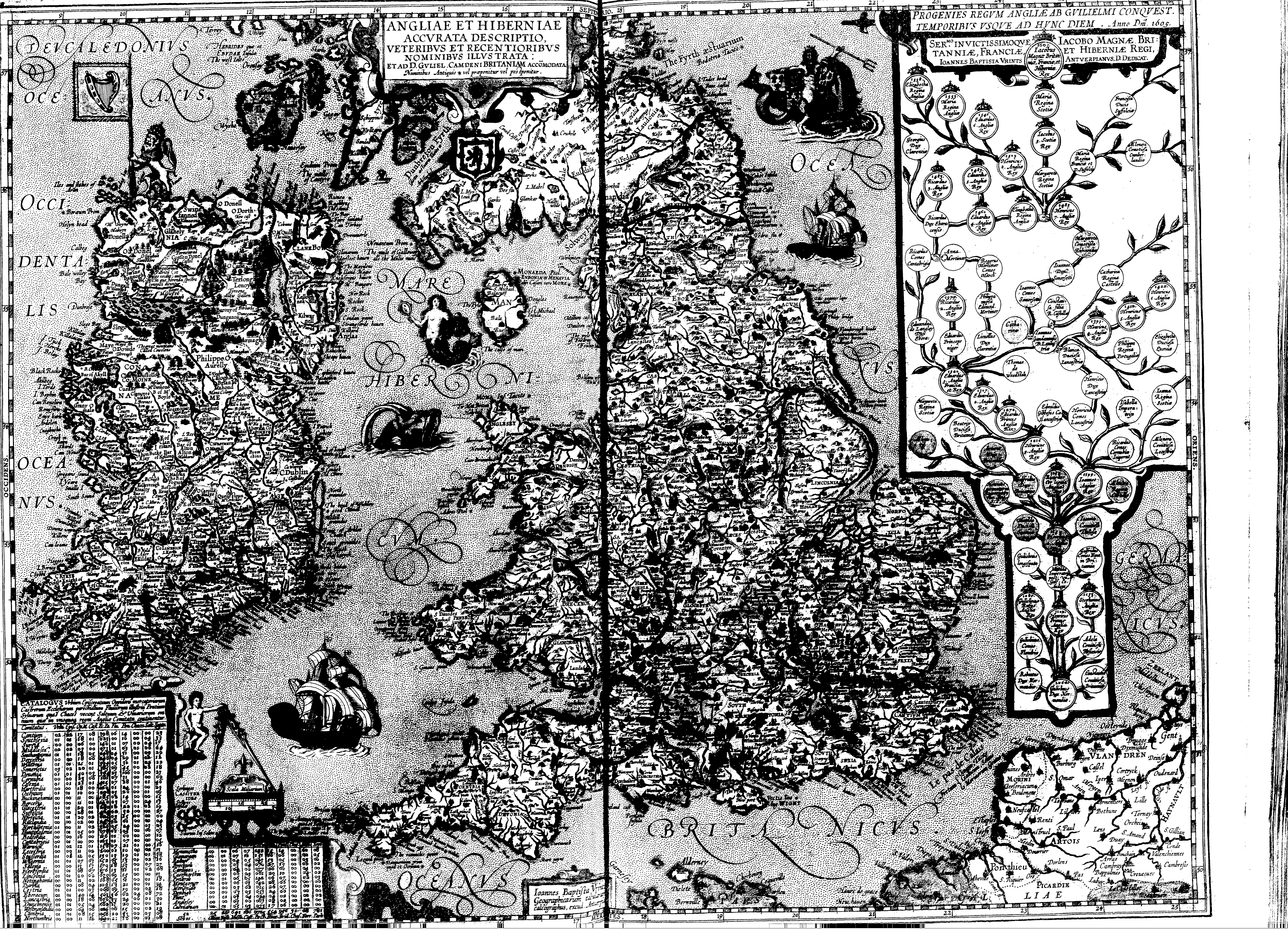
The ſoile is very fatte and fertile, and naturally bringeth foorth, beſide all ſorts of corne and pulſe, all maner of things, onely the firre-tree, and, as *Cæſar* ſaith, the beech tree, although that now it hath in diuerſe places plenty of beeches. The ay-green Bay tree doth in theſe Northren countries no where thriue better. Such abundance of Roſemary heere doth grow in all places and that ſo high, that they oft times do fence their gardens therewith. Wine they haue none, for the grapes ſeldome heere do ripen, and is amongſt them planted rather for ſhade and pleaſure, then for his fruit and profit. There is in no country in Chriſtendome more Crowes than heere, a kind of fowle very harmefull: for it doth not onely ſpoile the ripe and ſtanding corne, but aſſoone as it is ſhotte they will ſtocke and digge it vp with their billes, ſo that the husbandmen are faine at that time of the yeare to ſet Boies in the fields with bow and arrowes (for they are not afraid of mens voices) to skarre them away.

The Ocean or maine ſea, which beateth vpon the coaſt of this Iland, aboundeth with all maner of Fiſh: of which the *Lucius*, or *Pike*, as they commonly call it, they eſteeme as a deinty diſh, and therefore they oft take it out of fenny pooles and riuers, and put it into their fiſhponds and weares; where being purged and cleared from that muddy ſauour, feed with eeles and other little fiſhes, he groweth exceeding fatte and of a holeſome and pleaſing taſt. This fiſh (which is a very ſtrange thing) being brought aliue into the fiſhmarket to be ſold, they open his belly with a knife, to ſhew how fatte he is: if he be not ſold, yet of that wound he dieth not, but the ſlitte being ſewed vp, and preſently put into the pond, amongſt the ſlimie tenches, it is by and by healed againe. There are no where in all the world either more daintie Oiſters, or greater ſtore.

It yeeldeth alſo Gold, Siluer, Copper, and Iron, although no great quantitie of either ſort: but of Lead, and Tinne, (the Latines call that *Plumbum nigrum*, this *Plumbum album*) in their kind the beſt, is heere found in great abundance, and from thence is tranſported to forrein nations.

The people are tall of ſtature, well fauoured and faire countenanced, for the moſt part gray eied, and as in maner of pronunciation they much reſemble the Italian, ſo in proportion and feature of body and maners they little or nothing differ from them. They ſhape their apparell much-what after the French faſhion. The women moſt faire and beautifull, do go very decently and comlily attired. They feed moſt-what on fleſh. The drinke which they vſe, and do make of malt, is indeed very good, holeſome and pleaſant; much ſought after in the Low countries, and therefore conueied thither in great abundance. At their meales both dinners and ſuppers they fare well, daintilie, liberallie, and are very merrie and pleaſant. In warre they are courageous and hardie, good archers, and cannot abide delaies and lingring; and therefore when they ioine battell and come to blowes, one part ſhall ſoone be vtterly ouerthrowne, for the conquerer ſeiſeth all into his hands. They build no Caſtles; yea thoſe which their aunceſtours haue built in former ages, and now are decaied, ruinous and readie to fall, they care not for the reedifying and vpholding of them. Cities they haue, and many faire townes, goodly hamlets, ſtreets, and villages. The chiefe City, mart-towne, and imperiall ſeat of their Kinges is LONDON, ſituate vpon the riuer of *Thames*: ioined with a faire ſtone bridge of twenty piles, very goodly arched. Vpon this bridge are houſes ſo built on ech ſide, that it ſeemeth almoſt to be a continuall ſtreet, not a bridge. This of the nature of the ſoile, temperature of the aire, manners and behauiour of the people, we haue for the moſt part gathered out of *Polydore Virgill* his hiſtorie of *England*: for he hath very curiouſly there deſcribed this Iland. In *England* theſe things are famous and worth the obſeruation, as this verſe ſheweth, *Mons, & fons, & pons, eccleſia, femina, lana*: Of riuers, and mountaines, ſtone bridges and wooll: Faire women, and Churches, *England* is full.

IRELAND, is ſubiect to the crowne of *England*, ſo are diuers other leſſer iles, as *Wight*, *Man*, *Angleſey*, (the ancient ſeat of the Druydes, the Welſhmen call it, *Tirmôn mam Gumry*, *Man* the mother of *Wales*, the Latines, this MONA, that other MENAVIA) and thoſe which now we call the *Sorlinges* (the Greeks called them CASSITERIDES.) *Gernſey* and *Gerſey* with other ſmall ilands about them, although they be hard vpon the coaſt of *France*, yet they do belong vnto *England*. *Humfrey Lhoyd* hath ſo curiouſly deſcribed *England* together with the Antiquities thereof, that others before him may iuſtlie ſeeme to be accuſed of great negligence. Him did *Alexander Neuill* follow in his hiſtorie of the Rebellion in *Norffolke*, which he intituleth *Norwicus*. *Daniel Rogers* my kinſman hath written a booke of the maners, lawes and cuſtomes of the ancient Brittans. The ſame author is alſo about to write of the command and iuriſdiction that the Romanes had in *Brittaine*.


ANGLIAE ET HIBERNIAE
ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO,
VETERIBVS ET RECENTIORIBVS
NOMINIBVS ILLVSTRATA:
ET AD D. GVLIEL. CAMDENI BRITANIAM ACCŌMODATA
Nominibus Antiquis * vel præponitur vel pos.tponitur.
PROGENIES REGVM ANGLIÆ AB GVILIELMI CONQVEST.
TEMPORIBVS VSQVE AD HVNC DIEM. Anno Dn̄i. 1605.
SER.MO INVICTISSIMOQVE IACOBO MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGI,
IOANNES BAPTISTA VRINTS ANTVERPIANVS, D. DEDICAT.
1603. Iacobus Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex
1558. Elizabetha Regina Angliæ
1553. Maria Regina Angliæ
Maria Regina Scotiæ
Francisca Ducis Suffolciæ
Ioannes Baptista Vrints
Geographicarum tabularum
calcographus, excud. Antverpiæ
DEVCALEDONIVS OCEANVS
OCCIDENTALIS OCEANVS
MARE HIBERNICVM
OCEANVS BRITANNICVS
OCEANVS GERMANICVS
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
CATALOGVS
Scala Miliarium
Garnesey
Allerney
PICARDIE
VLANDREN
ARTOIS
HAYNAVLT

WALES.

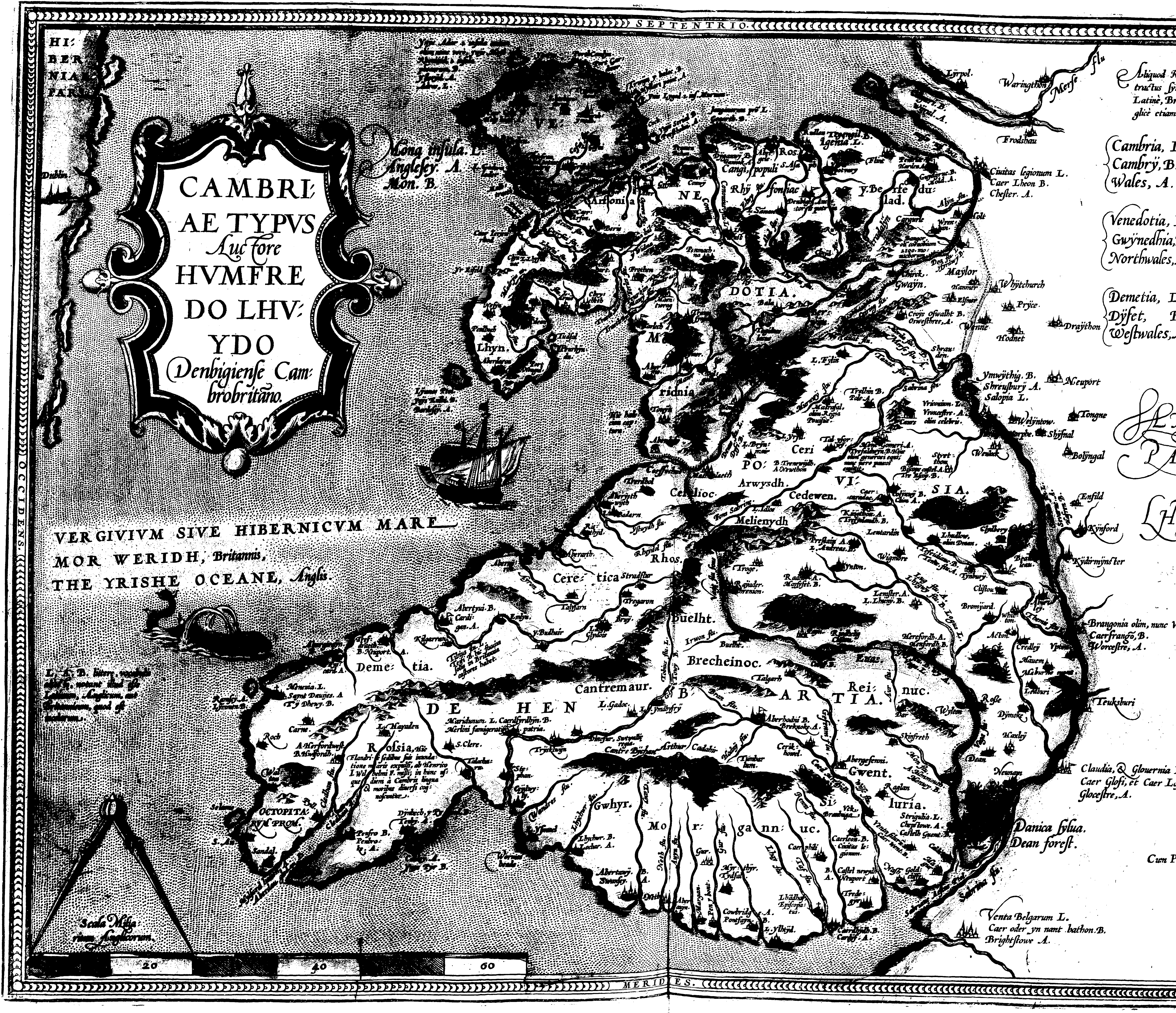
THe diſcourſe of this prouince, we haue compoſed out of a certaine fragment of our ſingular good friend *Humfrey Lhoyd*, which not long ſince wee cauſed *Birkman* to imprint, for the benefit of thoſe that are ſtudents of Geography. CAMBRIA, ſaith he, the third part of *Britaine*, is diuided from *Lhoëgria*, (or *England* if you pleaſe ſo to call it) by the riuers *Seuern* and *Dee*, otherwiſe it is on all parts confined with the Iriſh ſea (the Geographers commonly call it *Oceanus Vergiuius*) it was ſo named (as they dreame) of *Camber*, the third ſonne of *Brute*. The Welſhmen call it *Cymri*, the Engliſh *Wales*, and the Latin WALLIA. This part only of this whole Brittiſh iland doth ſtil enioy the moſt ancient inhabitants being indeed the true naturall Brittans: and do yet retain the Brittiſh tongue, and cannot ſpeake one word of Engliſh, which is a language made eſpecially of the miſture of the Dutch and French tongues. *Wales* they do at this time diuide into three prouinces, *Venedoth*, *Powis-land*, and *Debenbarth*. Vnder *Venedoth* the ile *Angleſey*, (famous long ſince, and accounted for the ancient ſeat of the *Druides*,) is conteined. The inhabitants in courſe of life and faſhion of apparell do follow the Engliſh: and are an idle people not willing to labour or take pains, bragging much of their gentilitie; and do giue themſelues rather to the ſeruice of Noblemen and to follow the court, than to trades and occupations. Heere hence it is that you ſhall find few Noblemen through out all *England*, which hath not the greateſt part of his followers & ſeruants (in which thing Engliſhmen do ſurpaſſe any other nation whatſoeuer) Welſhmen borne: for being men that are fed with whitmeats or butter & cheeſe, they haue nimble & able bodies, fit for any maner of ſeruice. Moreouer being men of haughty minds, and in extreme penury and beggery challenging vnto themſelues to be nobly deſcended, they delight rather to go braue in apparell (like vnto the Spaniard) then to get goods or pamper their bellies, and do ſoone learne courtlike behauiour, and therefore they are of the Engliſh Nobility for ſeruice preferred before the Engliſh. Yet of late heere they haue vſed themſelues to dwell in cities, to learn occupations, to trade as merchants, to go to plough, and to do any maner of buſineſſe good for the common-wealth as well as the Engliſh: nay in this thing they excell them, that there is no man ſo poore amongſt them, but for a while will ſet his ſonnes to ſchole to learne to write and read, and thoſe whom they find to be apt, they ſend to the Vniuerſities, & cauſe them for the moſt part to giue their minds to the ſtudy of the ciuill law: Heere hence it is that the greater part of thoſe, which in this kingdome doe profeſſe the Ciuill or Canon law, are Welſhmen borne. You ſhall find alſo very few of the common and meaner ſort of people but can read and write his owne language, and after their faſhion play vpon the Welſh harpe. Now alſo they haue the Bible, and common praier booke printed in their owne tongue, a language, as we ſaid, vſed of their anceſtors and wholly different from the Engliſh. And as in old time long ſince being a people (as *Tacitus* reporteth) impatient of the leaſt wrongs that might be offered, they were alwaies together by the eares and cutting one anothers throates; ſo now for feare of law, (to which they are more obedient, then any other nation) they will wrangle and contend one with another, as long as they are worth a groate. Theſe few obſeruations we haue gleaned out of *Lhoyd*, to whom we ſend the Reader that deſireth more of the particulars of this country. *Sylueſter Gerrard*, a Welſhman hath deſcribed *VVales* in a ſeuerall treatiſe. Read alſo the Iournall of *VVales*. Moreouer *VVilliam* of *Newbery* in the 5. chap. of his 2. booke hath many things of the nature of this country, & maners of the people. To theſe you may adioine *Polyd. Virg.* & thoſe things which *Robert Cænalis* hath written in the ſumme of his 2. booke, *de re Gallica*.

This *Cymri*, or (as the Engliſh call it) *VVales* belongeth (that we may heere by the way ſay ſomething of this) by an ancient decree, to the King of Englands eldeſt ſonne, or daughter if he faile, to the Kings heire, I meane, who is to ſucceed next after him: and he is called aſſoone as he is born, *The Prince of VVales*: and that in the ſame ſenſe, as in *Spaine* and *Portugall* they call the Kings heire, The Prince; and in *France*, The Dolphin.

Ieffrey of *Monmouth* writeth, that in theſe parts of *VVales* neere the riuer of *Seuern*, there is a poole which the country people call, *Linligune*. This, ſaith he, when the ſea floweth into it, enterteineth the waters like a bottomleſſe gulfe, and ſo drinketh vp the waues that it is neuer full, nor euer runneth ouer. But when the ſea ebbeth, the waters which before it had ſwallowed do ſwell like a mountaine, which then do daſh and run ouer the banks. At which time if all the people of that ſhire ſhould ſtand any thing neere the poole, with their faces toward it, ſo that the water ſhall but daſh into their clothes and apparell, they ſhall hard be able to auoid the danger, but that they ſhalbe drawne into the poole. But if ones backe ſhalbe toward it, there is no danger at all, although he ſhould ſtand vpon the very edge of the ſame. This is the ſtory, I haue nam'd the authour, let him approue the truth of the ſame. Of *Mona* the iland vpon the ſhore of this country thou haſt the opinion of *Humfrey Lhoyd* in his epiſtle which we haue adioined to the end of this booke. Of this alſo *Iohn Leland* in his *Genethliacon* of *Edward* Prince of *VVales*, thus writeth: *This Iland ſaith hee, being conquered by the Engliſh, changed the name, and was called* Angleſey, *that is, the iland of Engliſhmen.* Polydore Virgill, *a man of great reading, and good iudgement in many matters, is of another opinion. Hee laboureth with all his forces to proue* Menauia *to be* Mona. *If the name, which yet it retaineth: If the citie* Caernaruon, *which is ouer againſt it vpon the maine, do take his denomination from hence and is called* Aruon *for* Ar-mon: *If that ſame very ſhort cut ouer, of which the Roman writers do ſpeake: If the neſſe or promontorie* Pen-mon, *that is, as the word ſignifieth, The head of* Mon: *If the huge bodies of trees, and rootes couered ouer with ſand, which daily are digged out of the ſhore of* Tir-mon: *If the firre-trees of maruailous length, which in ſqually grounds are heere and there found within the earth in this Iland, do not ſufficiently proue that that was anciently called* Mona, *which now we call* Angleſey, *I know not what to ſay more then that I haue read this in the 14. booke of* Cornelius Tacitus *his Annales,* Exciſiq; luci ſæuis ſuperſtitionibus ſacri, &c. *Felling the woods conſecrated to ſuperſtitious ſeruices, &c.* *The ſame* Leland *in another place hath theſe verſes of this Iland:*

Inſula Romanis Mona non incognita bellis,
Quondam terra ferax nemorum, nunc indiga ſiluæ,
Sed Venetis tantum cereali munere præſtans,
Mater vt à vulgo Cambrorum iure vocetur, &c.

Tyr-môn in former times, (thus witneſſe writers old,)
was full of ſtately woods, but now li'th bleake and cold:
The ſoile is paſsing good, of corne it yeeld'th ſuch ſtore
That Welſh-mens nurſe it's call'd, as we haue ſhew'd before, &c.


SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
CAMBRIÆ TYPUS Auctore HUMFREDO LHUYDO Denbigiense Cambrobritano.
HIBERNIAE PARS
Dublin.
Mona insula. L.
Anglesey. A.
Mon. B.
VERGIVIUM SIVE HIBERNICUM MARE
MOR WERIDH, Britannis,
THE YRISHE OCEANE, Anglis.
L. A. B. literæ vocabulis additæ, notant illud esse Latinum, Anglicum, aut Britannicum, quod est inde rum.
Aliquod Regionum huius tractus synonyma, prout Latinè, Britannicè & Anglicè etiamnum appellantur.
Cambria, L.
Cambrÿ, B.
Wales, A.
Ceretica, L.
Ceredigion B.
Cardigan, A.
Venedotia, L.
Gwÿnedhia, B.
Northwales, A.
Pouisia, L.
Powijs, B.
Demetia, L.
Dÿfet, B.
Westwales, A.
Dehenbart, B.
Sutwales, A.
ANGLIÆ PARS olim LHOEGRIA appellata
Lÿrpol.
Waringthon
Merse flu.
Frodshau
Ciuitas legionum L.
Caer Lheon B.
Chester. A.
Whÿtchurch
Drayÿthon
Hodnet
Neupórt
Tongne
Welÿnton
Shÿfnal
Bolÿngal
Ymwÿthig. B.
Shrewsbury A.
Salopia L.
Enfild
Kÿnford
Kydirmynster
Bromÿard.
Brangonia olim, nunc Vigornia L.
Caerfrangõ, B.
Worcestre, A.
Teuksburi
Claudia, & Glouernia L.
Caer Glosi, et Caer Loÿw B.
Glocestre, A.
Danica sylua.
Dean forest.
Cum Priuilegio
Venta Belgarum L.
Caer oder yn nant bathon. B.
Brightstowe A.
Sabrina flu.
VENE DOTIA.
Lhyn.
ricnia
Bala
Maylor
Gwayn.
Y. Berfeddwlad.
Rhÿ fon iac
Angli Cangi populi
Igenia L.
POWISIA.
Ceri
Arwysdh.
Cedewen.
Melienydh
Cereticа
Rhos.
Buelht.
Brecheinoc.
Cantremaur.
DEHEN BARTIA.
Demetia.
Rei nuc.
Gwent.
Siluria.
Morgannuc.
Gwhyr.
Rosia
OCTOPITARUM PROM.
Menevia. L.
Saynt Deuijes. A
Tÿ Dhewy. B.
Carne.
Roch
Ramsey. A.
Lymmen. B.
Swansey
Scala Milliarium Anglicorum.
20
40
60

IRELAND.

IRELAND, which the Greekes and Latines call HIBERNIA, others IVERMA and IERNA, the Iriſh themſelues call Eryn. From hence ſtrangers, taking it from the mouth of the Engliſh, which pronounce *e*, the ſecond vowell with the ſame ſound that other nations do ſound *i*, the third vowell, haue made, as it ſeemeth Yrylandt, compounded, as is apparent, of the Iriſh *Erin*, and the Saxon or Dutch *Land*, which afterward was contracted, for more commodity of ſpeach and roundneſſe of pronunciation, into *Irland*, from whence the Latines framed IRLANDIA. The firſt inhabitants which ſeated themſelues in this Iland came hither, as may be eaſily demonſtrated from *Brittaine* or *England*, not from *Spaine*, as ſome moſt abſurdly haue written. For the abridgement of *Strabo* doth flatly call theſe ilanders, *Britaines*: and *Diodorus Siculus* ſaith that *Irin* is a part of *Britaine*: wherefore it was iuſtly of all old writers called, INSVLA BRITANNIA, One of the Brittiſh iles. About the yeare of CHRIST, 400. in the daies of *Honorius* and *Arcadius* the Emperours, at what time the Roman Empire began to decline, the Scottes, a ſecond nation entered *Ireland*, and planted themſelues as *Oroſius* writeth, in the North parts, whereupon it was of them called, SCOTLAND. *Syluester Gyraldus Cambrenſis* about 400. yeares ſince deſcribed this Iland in a ſeuerall treatiſe. But becauſe that this booke as yet is not ſet forth and therefore not common and euery where to be gotten, we will out of it gather ſo much as this narrow roome may conteine, not doubting but we ſhall worthily deſerue great thankes at the readers hand for the ſame. Liſten therefore to his words:

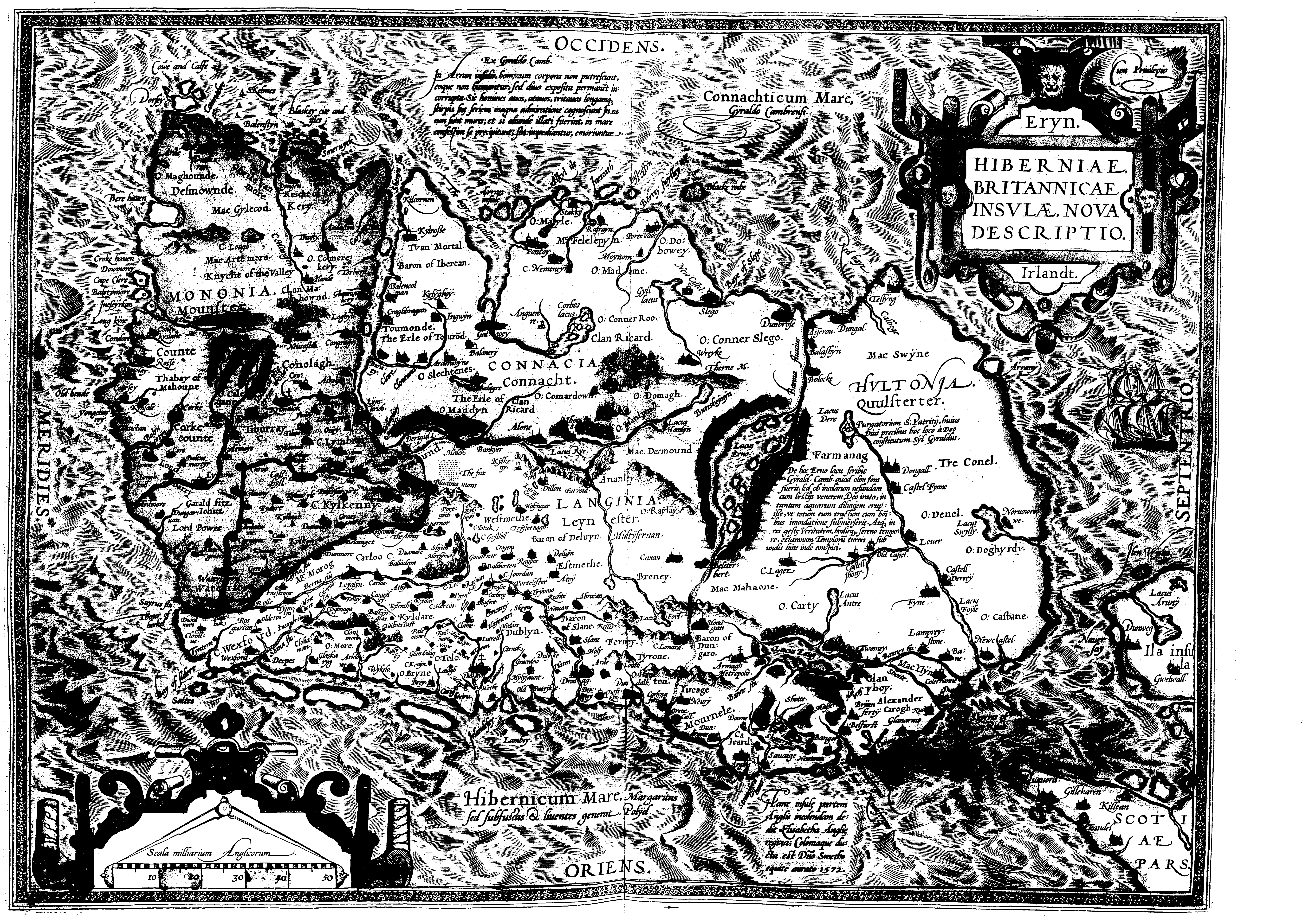
Ireland, next after *England* the greateſt Iland of the knowne world, hath the greater *Britaine* vpon his Eaſt ſide, vpon the Weſt only lieth the vaſt and wide Ocean; on the North three daies ſaile from the coaſt of *Ireland* lieth *Iſland*, of all the Northren iles by far the greateſt. *Britaine* is almoſt twice as great as *Ireland*: for ſeeing that the length of both runneth the ſame way from South to North; that is, about 800. miles long, and about 200. miles broad: this from *Brendam* hilles to the iles *Columbine* otherwiſe called *Thorach*, is about eight daies iourney, that is 400. miles long at the leaſt. *Ireland* conteineth in all 176. Canweds. The word *Canwed* is a compound word, vſed aſwell of the Welch as Iriſh, and ſignifieth a circuite of ground conteining within it 100. villages.

The ſoile of *Ireland* is vneuen, full of hilles and dales, ſoft and ſqually, full of woods, bogges and fennes. Vpon the toppes of the higheſt and ſteepeſt hilles you ſhall oft find great ponds and bogges: yet it hath in ſome places moſt goodly plaines and champion, but in reſpect of the woods they are very little. The ground is very fatte, and fertile for Corne. The mountaines abound with ſheepe, the woods are full of Deere: and the whole ile generally is better for paſture, then for eareable ground, much better I meane, for graſſe then corne. For the kernelles of wheat are heere ſo dwined and ſmall, that they may hardly be dreſſed with any manner of fanne. That which the Spring-time doth bring forth and flouriſheth for a while in Summer, the dripping and watery Autumne will hardly ſuffer kindly to ripen or tidily to be inn'd. For this Iland is more ſubiect to bluſtering winds, outragious ſtormes of raine and floods, then any other country vnder the cope of heauen. It is very rich of honie and milke. *Solinus* and *Iſidore* affirme that it hath no Bees: but by their leaue if they had more diligently examined the matter, they might haue on the contrarie written, that it wanteth vines, but is not altogether void of Bees. For this Iland neither now hath, nor euer had any vines: But of Bees it hath, (as any other country) great plenty: which notwithſtanding would heere, as I thinke, ſwarme in farre greater number, if it were not for the venemous and ſowre ewgh-trees which in all places of the Iland do grow in great abundance.

The Iland is euery where croſſed and watered with many goodly riuers; of which the principall are theſe: *Auenliſſ*, runneth by *Dublin*: *Boand* (or *Boine*) through *Methe*: *Banna*, through *Vlſter*: *Linne*, by *Connagh*: *Moad*, by *Kenelcunill*, *Slechey*, and *Samayr*: *Modarn* and *Furne*, by *Keneleon*: There are alſo very many other riuers, whereof ſome iſſuing forth of the bowels of the earth and from their cleare fountaines, other immediatly ruſhing forth of lakes and fennes wandring heere and there diuide and part the Iland into many goodly prouinces and ſhires. For vnder the foot of *Bladina* hill (now called *Bliew Blemy*) three famous riuers do ariſe, commonly called, *The three Siſters*, (for they beare the names of three ſiſters:) *Berne*, (*Birgus*, now *Barrow*) which runneth by *Lechl n*: *Eoyr*, *Neorus*, they call it *Nore*, by *Oſſire*: and *Swyre*, by *Archfine* and *Trebagh*; neere *Waterford* they kindly ſalute one another, and ſo falling into one channell they quietlie toward the ſea. *Slane*, runneth by *Wexford*: *Boand*, by *Meath*: *Auenmore*, by *Liſmore*: and *Simen*, by *Limiricke*. And indeed amongſt all the riuers of *Ireland*, *Sinnen* bear'th the bell, not only for his goodly greatneſſe, long and diuers wandrings through the country, but alſo his great plenty of dainty fiſh. For it ariſeth out of a very large and goodly lake, which diuideth *Connagh* from *Munſter*, and ſpreadeth it ſelfe into two branches running two contrary waies: one of them tending toward the South, paſſeth by the city *Kelleloe*, and then encloſinge round the citie *Limiricke*, with a direct courſe and large ſtreame for an hundred miles and vpward, running betweene the two mountaines, emptieth it ſelfe into the *Brendan* ſea. The other not much leſſe then the for- mer, diuiding *Meath* and the farther parts of *Vlſter* from *Connagh*, running with a crooked courſe turning this way and that way, at laſt hideth it ſelfe in the Northren ocean: So that this riuer doth ſeparate the fourth and Weſt part of the Iland from the other three, like a midland ſtreame running from ſea to ſea. For this Iland in former ages was diuided almoſt into fiue equall parts, namely into *North Mounſter*, *South Mounſter*, *Leinſter*, and *Connagh*.

This country hath diuers goodly Lakes. The ſea coaſt aboundeth plentifully with all maner of ſea-fiſh on all ſides: the Riuers and Lakes are ſtored with great variety of freſh-fiſhes: eſpecially with theſe three ſorts, Salmons, Trouts, and Eeles. The riuer *Shynen* ſwarmeth with Lampreyes. But there are wanting many other ſorts of good freſh-fiſh of other countries, as Pikes, Perches, Gogeons, and almoſt ſuch fiſh as come not from the ſea or ſalt waters. On the contrary the Lakes of this Iland haue three kinds of fiſh, which are no where els to be found. For they are ſomewhat longer and rounder then Trouts, very white fleſhed, paſſing ſauery and pleaſant, very like vnto the *Hallibut*, (*Vmbra* our authour calleth it) but that they are much bigger headed. There is another kind very like to herrings, aſwell for proportion and bigneſſe, as alſo for colour and taſt. There are a third ſort, in all points like trouts, but that they are not ſpotted. Yet theſe ſorts of fiſh are only ſeen in the Summer, in the Winter they neuer appeare. In *Meath*, neere *Foner* are three Lakes not farre diſtant one from another, ech of which hath certaine fiſh proper to it ſelfe, not found in any of the other two; neither do they I meane, euer come one at another, although there be moſt conuenient paſſages by reaſon of the riuer which runneth from one to another: nay if it ſhall chance that the fiſh of one lake be caried to another, either it dieth within a while after, or returneth vnto his own lake againe.

This Iland breedeth greater ſtore of Falcons, Hobbies, and ſparrow-hawkes, then any other countrie whatſoeuer. Heere Eagles are as common, as kites are in other countries: and they flocke together in ſuch companies, that oft times you ſhall find an hundred in one companie. Heere are alſo great ſtore of thoſe fowles which they call *Bernacles*, which nature bringeth forth in a ſtrange and woonder- full maner: they are like the wild gooſe, but ſomewhat leſſe. For they are bredde of the firre blocks, which are toſſed along by the ſhore in this maner: Firſt vpon the blocks you ſhall ſee as it were a certaine gelly: then the reeds and other ſea-weeds ſtaying the logges, being incloſed in ſhels, (for the better faſhioning and ſafe preſeruing of them) they hang by the billes, vntill in proceſſe and continuance of time they wax of a competent bigneſſe, and be couered with feathers, either they fall into the water, or by the benefit of their wings they lift vp themſelues aloft into the open aire. I my ſelfe haue many times and often ſeene with theſe ſame eies many very ſmall bodies, of theſe kind of birds hanging vpon on blocke on the ſea coaſt, encloſed in ſhells and fully faſhioned. Theſe tread not as other fowles do, they ley no egges, they neuer ſitte. And therefore in certaine places of *Ireland* in Lent and vpon other faſting daies, it is lawfull to eat theſe fowles, as if they were not fleſh, nor come of fleſh. There are alſo heere great ſtore of a kind of fowle of a doubtfull ſhape, or double nature, which they call an *Aurifriſe*, leſſe then an Eagle, but greater then a hawke, hauing vpon one foot ſharp talants, clouen and griping: the other whole footed, not made to cletch or carry any thing, but only fit for ſwimming; a ſtrange and admirable worke of ſporting nature. Heere are certein birds which they call Martiners, leſſe then a blacke bird, cut tail'd like quails, but differing from them in this that their bellies are white and their backs blacke. A ſtrange thing it is to tell of theſe birds: that if they being dead ſhalbe kept


Eryn.
HIBERNIAE, BRITANNICAE INSVLAE, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.
Irlandt.
Cum Priuilegio
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
SEPTENTRIO.
Ex Gyraldo Camb.
In Arran inſulis, hominum corpora non putreſcunt, eoque non humantur, ſed diuo expoſita permanet incorrupta. Sic homines auos, atauos, tritauos longamq; ſtirpis ſuę ſeriem magna admiratione cognoſcunt. In ea non ſunt mures; et ſi aliunde illati fuerint, in mare confeſtim ſe præcipitant; ſin impediantur, emoriuntur.
Connachticum Mare, Gyraldo Cambrensi.
Hibernicum Mare, Margaritas ſed ſubfuſcas & liuentes generat. Polyd.
De hoc Erno lacu ſcribit Gyrald. Camb. quod olim fons fuerit, ſed ob incolarum neſandam cum beſtiis venerem, Deo irato, in tantam aquarum diluuiem erupiſſe, vt totum eum tractum cum hoībus inundatione ſubmerſerit. Atq; in rei geſtę Veritatem, hodieq;, ſereno tempore, etiamnum Templorū turres ſub undis hinc inde conſpici.
Purgatorium S. Patritij, huius Diui precibus hoc loco à Deo conſtitutum. Syl Gyraldus.
Hanc inſulę partem Anglis incolendam dedit Elisabetha Anglię regina; Coloniaque ducta eſt Dn̄o Smetho equite aurato 1572.
Scala milliarium Anglicorum.
10 20 30 40 50
MONONIA. Mounſter.
CONNACIA. Connacht.
LANGINIA Leyn ſter.
HVLTONIA. Quulſterter.
SCOTIAE PARS.
Desmownde
Mac Carthy more
Mac Gylecod.
Kery
Knycht of the Valley
Counte Roſſe
Thabay of Mahoune
Corke counte
Tiburray
C. Kylkenny
Lord Powes
C. Watterford
Conolagh
Tvan Mortal.
Baron of Ibercan.
Toumonde. The Erle of Tourōd.
The Erle of Clan Ricard
O Maddyn
Clan Ricard.
O: Conner Slego.
O: Conner Roo.
Slego
Galwey
Dublyn.
Kyldare.
C. Wexford.
Westmethe.
Eſtmethe.
Baron of Deluyn.
Breney.
Mac Mahaone.
O. Carty
Farmanag
Tre Conel.
Dongall.
Castel Fynne
O: Denel.
O: Doghyrdy.
Mac Swyne
Lacus Erno
Lacus Dere
Lacus Antre
Lacus Foyle
Lamprey stone.
Newecaſtel.
O: Caſtane.
Glan ryboy.
Alexander Carogh
Mac Yyn
Mournele.
Sauaige Nortons
Bangor
Ca leard
Baron of Dungaro.
Tyrone.
Armagh Metropolis.
Baron of Slane.
Ila inſula
Lacus Aruny
Dunweg
Gylleka ren
Killean
Blacke roſe
Arran inſula
Bayes of Slego
Boyne fluuius
Barrow flu.
Dorſy
Cowe and Calfe
S. Skelmes
Blasker ile and iſles
Bere hauen
Croke hauen
Cape Clere
Baletymore
Old heade
Yonghe
Lambey

in a drie place, they will neuer ſtinke: and being laid amongſt apparell or other woollen things they will keepe them ſafe from the moth. And that which is much more admirable, being dead and hang'd vp in ſome drie place, euery yeare they ſhed their old feathers, and new come vp in their ſteed. In the North part of *Ireland* they haue great ſtore of Swans. Storks through out all the Ile are very rare, and thoſe which they haue are blacke. They haue no Partridges, Pheſants, Magge-pies nor Nightingales. It hath almoſt all kind of wild beaſts. The Stagges heere are ſo fatte, that they are ſcarcely able to runne: and thoſe which are the leaſt amongſt them in bigneſſe of body, do excell others in ſtatelineſſe and goodly branching of their hornes. We neuer in any place ſaw greater plenty of Bores. They haue alſo many hares, badgers, and weaſils. The bodies of their cattell, beaſts, deere, and fowles, are in their kind leſſe then in other places. Fallow deere, goates and hedgehogs they haue none at all; as alſo Moles, or if any, they are very rare: but of mice they haue ſuch infinite plenty, as no where more. Of wolues and foxes they haue many; but no maner of venemous creatures. For the Spiders and Netts heere are neither venemous nor hurtfull. The country is neuer ſhaken with Earth-quakes, and ſcarce once in a yeare ſhall on heare it thunder.

From theſe naturall things let vs paſſe vnto thoſe ſtrange wonders which nature worketh in theſe out-countries of the world. In North *Mounſter* there is a lake wherein are two Ilands, a greater and a leſſe: the greater hath a Church, the leſſer a Chappell. Into the Greater neuer any woman, or liuing creature of the female kind might euer come, but it would die by and by. This was often proued by bitches, cattes, and other creatures of that ſex. In the leſſer no man did euer die, or could die of a naturall death. In *Vlſter* there is another Lake in which there is an Iland of two diuers qualities; one part of it hauing a church conſecrated to the ſeruice of Chriſtianity is very beautifull, goodly and pleaſant. The other very rough, ouer growne and vnpleaſant, is ſaid to be bequeathed to Diuels and euill ſpirits. This part hath in it nine caues or trenches, in any of which if a man do chance to ſleepe all night, he is preſently aſſaulted by the euill ſpirits, and all the night ſo greeuouſly tormented and vexed, that by the morning hee ſhall ſcarce be able to breath and will be almoſt halfe dead. This place is called of the country people, *The purgatory of S. Patricke*. There is alſo a ſpring or fountaine in *Mounſter*, with whoſe water if any man ſhall waſh himſelfe, he will preſently become hoary or gray-headed. I my ſelfe ſaw a man who waſhed the one halfe of his beard with this water, and the haire became white, the other remaining blacke as it was before. On the contrary there is in *Vlſter* a fountaine, in which if any man waſh his haire, he ſhall neuer be horay or gray-headed. In *Connagh* there is a fountaine of freſh water vpon the toppe of a very high mountaine, which ebbeth twiſe in 24. houres, and floweth as oft, in this imitating the vnconſtant motion of the ſea. There is a fountaine in the farder and North part of *Vlſter*, which by reaſon of the great coldneſſe of it, in ſeuen yeares ſpace turneth ſticks and wood caſt into it, into ſtone. In *Connagh* there is a fountaine only kind and wholeſome for men: but for cattell and other ſuch kind of bruite beaſts peſtilent and dangerous. There is a fountaine in *Mounſter*, which if any man ſhall touch, by and by the whole country wilbe ouerflowed by ſtorms of raine.

The people of this countrie do weare courſe blacke mantles or rugges (for the ſheep of this Iland are blacke) and they put them on as rudely and vnhandſomely. They vſe alſo little hoods which hang down to their ſhoulders. In riding they vſe no ſaddles, boots, nor ſpurres: but with a rod ſharpe and tapered at one end, they pricke forward their horſes, and make them runne. Their bridles are ſuch as do ſerue both for bitte and reigne, ſo made as their horſes only vſed to graſſe, are neuer hindred from eating. They go into the field to warre, naked and altogether vnarmed. They vſe three kind of weapons, long ſpeares, darts, and battell-axes. The people is wild and very vnciuill: they delight in nothing more then to liue idly, and libertie they preferre before great riches. I only obſerued the people to delight much in muſicall inſtruments and in that to deſerue ſome commendation. Theſe briefly we haue gleaned heere and there out of the hiſtorie of *Gyraldus Cambrenſis*, diligently retaining the tenor of his owne phraſe: which we haue thought good to tranſlate word for word as they are deliuered by our Authour, that ſuccedent ages might ſee, either the credulous ſimplicity of former times, or how time doth alter countries, people and maners of men. And becauſe we haue ſpoken before of *S. Patricks* purgatory, it ſhall not be amiſſe to adde to thoſe former this diſcourſe of it, taken out of the twelfth booke of *Cæſarius*, his hiſtorie of Things worth the remembring. When as S. *Patricke*, ſaith he, conuerted this nation to Chriſtianity, and they made a doubt and beleeued not that men ſhould be puniſhed for their ſinnes in the world to come, hee by earneſt praier obtained this place at the hand of God: the maner of the place is thus: There is a deepe pit or trench, encloſed round with a wall; there are alſo certaine Regular Canons: No man is ſo great a ſinner, to whom they enioine any greater penance, then to abide all one whole night in that purgatorie. If any man be deſirous to enter in, firſt, making his confeſſion, they adminiſter the ſacrament vnto him, they anoint him, perfume him and inſtruct him, thus: Thou ſhalt ſee this night ſay they, the aſſaults of the Deuill, and the horrible paines of hell, but they ſhall not hurt thee, if thou haue but the name of Ieſus alwaies in thy mouth: But if thou ſhalt yeeld to the flattering enticements, or terrible threatnings of the Deuill, and ſo ſhalt ceaſe to call vpon the name of Ieſus, thou art ſurely but a dead man. Then in the euening putting him into the pit, they ſhut vp the dore, and comming againe in the morning, if they preſentlie find him not, they looke no farther for him. Many haue died there, and many haue gone home againe, whoſe viſions haue been written of the foreſaied friers, and are ſhewed to ſuch as are deſirous to ſee them.

IReland, ſaith M. *Camden*, according to maners of the people, is diuided into *The wild Iriſh*, and *The Engliſh pale*: but according to the ancient iuriſdictions and naturall ſituation of it, it is more fitly diuided into fiue parts, (and indeed it once conteined fiue kingdomes) *Mounſter* in the South, *Leinſter* in the Eaſt, *Connagh* in the Weſt, *Vlſter* in the North, and *Methe* almoſt in the middeſt and heart of the land. MOVNSTER, *Momonia*, the Iriſh call it *Mown*, (ſometime diuided into Weſt *Mounſter*, which in *Ptolemeys* time the *Gangani, Luceni, Velabri* and *Iterni* did inhabit: and Eaſt *Mounſter*, poſſeſſed then of the *Vodiæ*,) comprehendeth now theſe ſeuen Shires; *Kerry, Limiricke, Corke, Tiparary, Holy croſſe, Waterford*, and *Deſmond*. Of which *Kerry* and *Tipararie* were ſometimes county Palatines. LEINSTER, *Lagenia*, (they call it *Leighnigh*) a fertile ſoile, and holeſome ſeat, poſſeſſed ſometime by the *Brigantes, Coriondi, Menapij, Cauci* and part of the *Eblani*. Now it is diuided into theſe counties, *Wexford, Caterlogh, Kilkenny, Dublin, Kildare, The Kings county, The Queenes county, Longford, Fernes*, & *Wicklo*. METHE, (*Media*, the Iriſh call it *Mijh*, in the midſt almoſt of the country,) the other part of the ancient poſſeſsions of the *Eblani*, for his great fertility, either for corn or graſſe, fiſh or fleſh, pleaſant ſituation & healthful aire, multitude of people, ſtrength of caſtels and towns, commonly called, as *Bartholomeys* Engliſh reporteth, *The chamber of Ireland*, was lately diuided into Eaſt *Methe* and Weſt *Methe*. CONNAGH, *Connacia*, (they call it *Connaughty*) where long ſince were ſeated the *Auteri* and *Nagnatæ*: now it containeth theſe ſhires, *Clare, Letrimme, Gallawey, Roſecomin, Maio, Sligo*. The whole prouince although it be in many places fertile and pleaſant, yet it is euery where full of dangerous Bogges, darke Woods, Creeks and Baies, conuenient Stations and Harborough for ſhippes. VLSTER, *Vltonia*, (the Iriſh call it *Cui Gully*, the Welſh *Wltw*,) a large country, euery where full of great Lakes, thicke and huge woods, in ſome place reſonably fruitfull, in others leane and hungry, but in all places greene and pleaſant to the eie, and therefore it maintaineth great plenty of cattell. Here in *Ptolemeys* time inhabited the *Voluntij, Darni, Robogdij, Vennicnij*, and *Erdini*, at this day it conteineth theſe ſhires, *Louth, Down, Anwimme, Monalion, Tiroen, Armagh, Colrane, Donergall, Formanagh* and *Cauen*.

On all ſides round about *Ireland* in the ſea, (as alſo in the baies, riuers, lakes and freſh water) are heere and there many ſmall ilands, whereof ſome are fertile, others waſt and barren, of which to ſpeake ſeuerally would require a larger diſcourſe then heere we are allowed.

Cæleſtinus Pope of *Rome*, in the yeare of CHRIST, 431. ſent into *Britaine Paladius* a Biſhop, as *Proſper Aquitanus* writeth, to purge it of the Pelagian hereſie, wherewith it was but lately diſtained: and by this meanes alſo at the ſame time, cauſed Chriſtian religion to be planted in *Ireland*. *Palladius* died in *Britaine* before he had brought to paſſe that which he came for; whereupon *Patricke*, a Brittaine, and of kinne to *Martinus Turonenſis*, was by *Celeſtine* put in his place, who with ſuch wonderfull ſucceſſe did preach the Goſpell in *Ireland*, that he conuerted the greateſt part of that ile vnto Chriſtianity, that he well deſerued the name of *The Iriſh Apoſtle*. From hence after that at ſundrie times, diuers colonies, if I may ſo vſe the word, of learned and religious men, were ſent into ſundrie parts of *Europe*, and were not only the great patrons and planters of the Goſpell there, but founders of Monaſteries, cities, and towns, as ſchooles of that profeſsion. In thoſe bloudy warres of the barbarous Saxons, all ſcholes of learning in *Brittaine* were ſhut vp, and all religion almoſt wholly baniſhed, ſo that whoſoeuer was deſirous of inſtruction that way, was conſtrained to ſeeke for it in *Ireland*; and after theſe wars ended, thoſe which returned brought with them, not only the Iriſh letters, (which yet the ſame charecters common to both nations, do plainly ſhew) but alſo liberall arts and ſciences, which together with Chriſtianity they taught the Saxons.

To theſe the Reader may adioine ſuch things as *Henry* of *Huntington, Polydore Virgill, William Newbery, Iohn Maior*, and others haue written of this in their ſeuerall hiſtories. *Daniel Rogers* hath ſet forth a deſcription of this Iland in verſe dedicated to *Thomas Phediger*. And M. *William Camden* in proſe hath moſt exactly deſcribed the ſame in his *Britannia*. But *Richard Stanihurſt*, a worthy gentleman this countrie man borne, hath this other day put forth a ſeueral treatiſe of the hiſtory and ſtate of this iland. *Baptiſta Boazio* hath deſcribed it in a mappe apart by it ſelfe, dedicated to the late Queene *Elizabeth*: and my good friend M. *Speed*, with no leſſe care and diligence hath done the ſame in his *Imperium Brittannicum*, or Empire of Great *Brittaine*, lately ſet forth and dedicated to his Highneſſe.

The Iſles of the AZORES.

SOme are of opinion, that theſe Iſles ſituate in the Atlantick or Weſt Ocean, are ſo named by the Spaniards, from a kinde of Hauks which they call *Azor*. And in the plurall number *Açores*. One writes, but fondlie, that they are ſo called from the French word *Eſſorer*, which ſignifieth to drie or wither. In Latin a man may call them *Accipitrarias*, or the Iſles of Hauks, and in Greeke ἱεράκων νῆσοι. Our Netherlanders terme them **De vlaemſche eilanden**, that is, The flemiſh Iſlands, becauſe they are thought firſt to haue beene diſcouered by certaine Flemiſh Marchants of *Bruges*. At that time (they ſaid) they could find nothing vpon them but trees (eſpeciallie great ſtore of Cedars) and woods, and foules, of diuers ſorts; and thither they ſent inhabitants to poſſeſſe and manure the ſaid Iſles. Afterward they ſubmitted themſelues to the *Portugales*, vnder whoſe gouernement they yet remaine. *Lewes Marmolius* fol. 38. reports that they were diſcouered about the yeare 1455. Vndoubtedly auncient writers knew them not: yet might they name them perhaps. For whether they ſpecified them vnder the name of *Caſsiterides*, I cannot be aſſured. The Spaniſh fleets laden with *Indian* commodities, doe vſually in their returne touch at theſe Iſles, before they ariue at *Lisbone*, or *Cales*. One ſtrange thing haue I heard concerning the ſoile, or the heauenly influence, or (if I may ſo ſay) the *Genius* of theſe Iſles: For ſailing from theſe parts of the world towards *America*, ſo ſoone as you are paſt the ſaid Iſles, you are freed from gnats, fleas, lice, and all kinde of noiſome vermin, which beyond the *Açores* doe immediately die, and come to nothing. They are in number nine, and thus called by the Portugales. The Iſle of *S. Michael, Terçera, S. Georges* Iſle, *Pico, Fayal, Flores, Cueruo*, and the Iſle of *S. Marie*: all which we will particularly entreat of.

TERÇERA.

THis Iſle is called *Terçera*, becauſe it is the third in order as you ſaile from *Spaine*. And from this one, the common mariners confuſedly call the whole nine by the name of *Terçeras*. It abounds with corne and fruits, neither is it deſtitute of wine. The Inhabitants are greatly inriched by their *Madder*, wherewith clothes are died red. In this Iſle growes plenty of this commodity, eſpecially about the places commonly called *Los Altares*, and *Falladores*. *Angra* the head city is moſt ſtrongly fortified with an impregnable rocke or bulwarke called *Brazil*. This Iſle alſo from the name of our bleſſed Sauiour the Spaniards call *Iſola del buen Ieſu*.

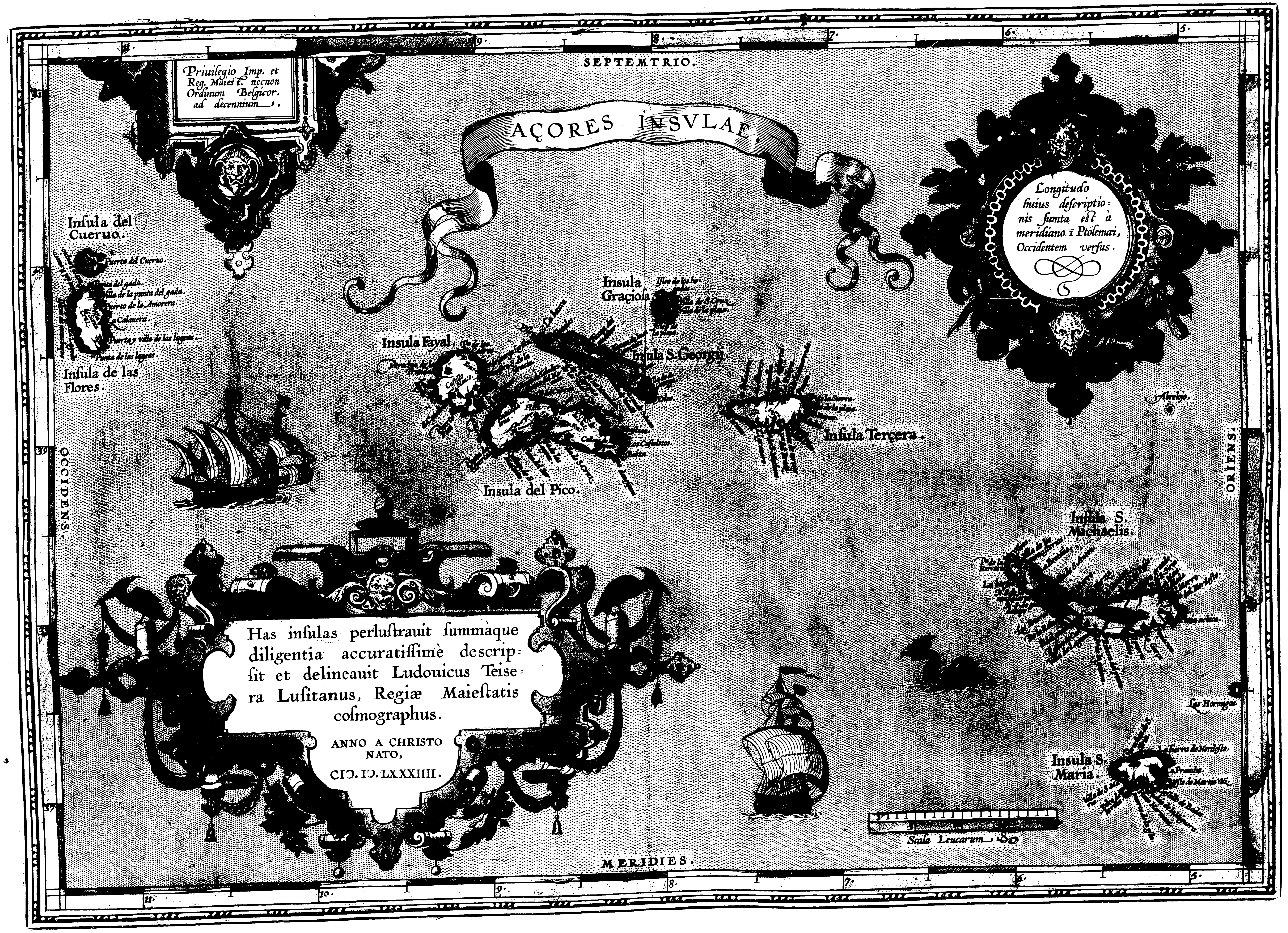
PICO.

THis Iſle was ſo named from a mountaine therein riſing ſharpe in forme of a round Pyramis or Sugar-loafe. For whatſouer is naturally of that ſhape is by the Portugals called *Pico*. This hill is three miles high: within it is hollow, and full of darcke caues. At the foote of this mountaine Eaſtward, there is a ſpring of freſh water, which ſometimes diſchargeth fierie ſtreames, and ſtones burning hoat; and that with ſo great force and violence, that it ſends them packing as it were with a current, by ſteepe and lower places, euen to the ſea, whereas of the multitude of theſe ſtones is made a promontory or headland commonly called *Miſterij*. It is diſtant from the ſaid fountaine 12. miles. At this preſent it ſtretcheth a mile and halfe further into the ſea, in regard of the continual increaſe of this heape of ſtones. They are much deceiued which write that this Iſle was ſo named from the bird called *Picus Martius*, in Engliſh the woodpecker.

FAYAL.

THis Iſle is ſo named of the Beech-tree. For the Portugals call the Beech *Faya*: and a place planted with Beeches *Fayal*. That heere are yet in this Iſle certaine families of the Flemiſh race which firſt inhabited the ſame, namely ſuch as are called **Bruyn, Vtrecht**, &c. I haue learned from a Portugale of good creditte. *Linſchott* alſo an eye-witneſſe, in his Iournall publiſhed in Dutch, writeth that in this very Iſle there is a riuer called by the Portugales *Ribera des Fiamengos*, or the riuer of Flemings; and ſaith further that all the Inhabitants of this Iſle came originally out of Flanders, and that they doe as yet much fauour the Flemiſh nation.

Concerning the reſidue, namely *Flores*, ſo called of abundance of Flowers: *Cueruo*, of Crowes: *Gracioça*, of pleaſantneſſe: or the Iſles of *S. George, S. Marie*, and *S. Michael*, ſo denominated of thoſe ſaints (for it is vſuall with the Spaniards to name places after the ſame Saints vpon whoſe daies they finde them) I haue nothing to adde: ſaue that *Theuet* is miſtaken, in that he falſly, and careleſly aſcribes the ſame mountaine vnto *S. Michaels* Iſle, which we haue truly and fully deſcribed in *Pico*. Of theſe Iſles ſomewhat you may read in the Hiſtorie of *Ierome Coneſtagio*, touching the Vnion of the Kingdome of *Portugale* to the crowne of *Caſtile*. And alſo in the 97. Chapter of *Iohn Huighen van Linſchoten* his Eaſt-Indian iournall.


AÇORES INSVLAE.
Priuilegio Imp. et Reg. Maies^t. necnon Ordinum Belgicor. ad decennium.
Longitudo huius deſcriptionis ſumta eſt à meridiano I Ptolemæi, Occidentem verſus.
Has inſulas perluſtrauit ſummaque diligentia accuratiſſimè deſcripſit et delineauit Ludouicus Teiſera Luſitanus, Regiæ Maieſtatis coſmographus.
ANNO A CHRISTO NATO, CIƆ. IƆ. LXXXIIII.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
Inſula del Cueruo.
Puerto del Cueruo.
Punta del gada.
Villa de la punta del gada.
Puerto de la Amorera.
La Calauera.
Puerta y villa de las lagens.
Punta de las lagens.
Inſula de las Flores.
Inſula Fayal.
Castillo Blanco.
Insula Graciosa
Isleo de los hocados.
Villa de S. Cruz.
Villa de la plaia.
Insula S. Georgij.
Los Castiletos.
Insula del Pico.
Inſula Terçera.
Albarcajo.
Inſula S. Michaelis.
Las Hormigas.
Insula S. Maria.
La Tierra de Nordeste.
La Pranha.
Ilheo de Martin Vaz.
Scala Leucarum 8

SPAINE.

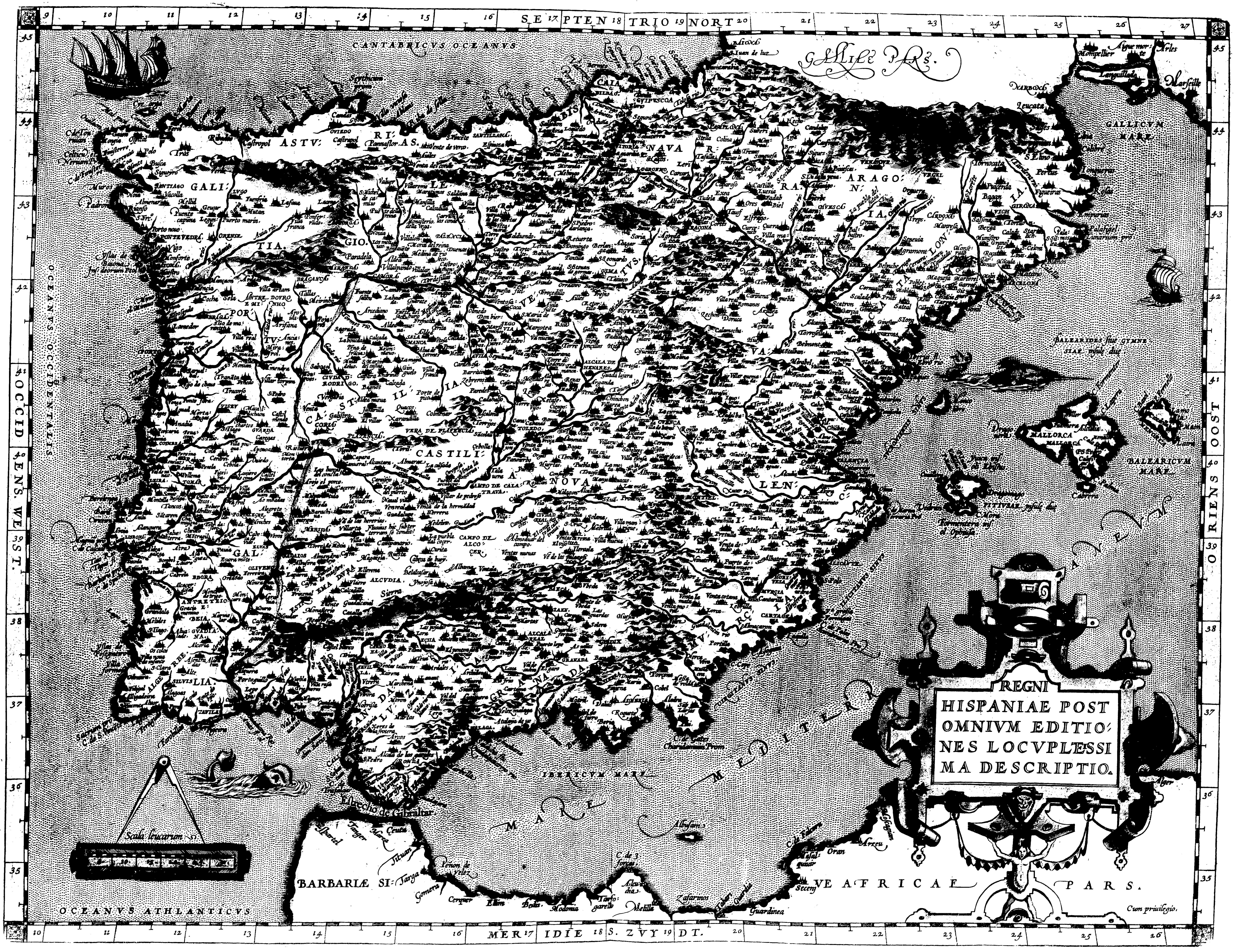
SPAINE is reſembled by *Strabo* vnto an Ox-hide ſpred vpon the ground. It is around inuironed by the ſea, ſaue only where it is diuided from *France* by the Pyreney-mountaines. On the Eaſt it hath the ſaid Pyreney-mountaines, which from the Temple of *Venus*, or the Promontory ſtretched foorth neere *Illiberis* (now *Colibre)* runneth along to the Britiſh Ocean; and this is the very narroweſt part of *Spaine*; inſomuch (ſaith *Vaſeus)* that when I trauelled thorow *Biſcay*, I remember that from the hill of *S. Adrian*, if my ſight deceiued me not, I ſaw both ſeas, namely the Ocean neere at hand: and as farre off as I could diſcerne, the foame-white waues of the Mediterran ſea. North it is bounded by the Biſcain ſea; Weſt, by the Weſtern ſea; and South, by the Streight of *Gibraltar*, and part of the Mediterran ſea.

Spaine is diuided into three Prouinces; *Bætica*, *Luſitania*, and *Tarraconenſis*. *Bætica* on the North is incloſed with the riuer *Anas*, now called *Guadiana*; Weſt, with that part of the Atlantick Ocean, which is betweene the mouth of *Guadiana*, and the Streight of *Gibraltar*; South, with part of the Mediterran ſea called of olde *Mare Balearicum*, extending from the Streight laſt mentioned, to the Promontory of *Charidómus*, now called *Cabo de Gata*; and Eaſtward it is bounded by an imaginary line, drawen from the ſaid Promontory by the towne of *Caſtulo* to the riuer *Guadiana*. It is called *Bætica* of the famous riuer *Bætis* which cuts the whole Prouince in twaine. This riuer ſpringing out of the wood or foreſt anciently called *Saltus Tygenſis*, runneth into the Atlantick-ocean, and is at this day called by an Arabian name, *Guadalquibir*, that is to ſay, The great riuer. This prouince of later times, of the Vandal inhabitants, was called *Vandalicia*, & at this preſent by the ſame word corrupted *Andaluzia*. *Luſitania* confineth North vpon the riuer *Duero*, from the very mouth thereof, to the bridge ouer againſt *Simancas*; Weſt it bordereth vpon that part of the Atlantick-ocean which ebs and flowes betweene the outlets of *Duero* and *Guadiana*; South, vpon *Andaluzia*; and Eaſt it fronteth *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, now called *Caſtilia*, &c. euen from the ancient *Oretania* to the foreſaid bridge ouer againſt *Simancas*. *Luſitania* was thus named from *Luſus* the ſonne of *Bacchus*, and *Lyſa*, one of *Bacchus* his companions: whereupon it is ſomtimes called of *Luſus*, *Luſitania*; and ſomtimes againe of *Lyſa*, *Lyſitania*. The reſidue of *Spaine* pertaineth to the prouince called *Tarraconenſis*, of the city *Tarracona* which is the head of all that prouince; a city (ſaith *Strabo)* moſt notably fit for princes in their trauels to retire themſelues: and here the Emperors kept their chiefe iuriſdiction. This prouince containeth the kingdome of *Murcia*, & likewiſe *Valencia*, and *Arragon*, with *Catalonia*, alſo *Caſtilia Vieja*, the kingdome of *Nauarre*, part of *Portugale* between the riuers *Duero*, and *Minho*, the kingdome of *Gallicia*, *Aſturia*, and all *Biſcay*. Hitherto *Vaſeus* in his chronicle of *Spaine*, who intreateth of this argument more at large. Read alſo *Marinæus Siculus*, *Marius Aretius*, *Damianus a Goës*, *Francis Taraffa*, the biſhop of *Gerundo*, *Annius Viterbienſis*; and in Spaniſh *Florian del campo*, and after him *Ambroſio Morales*: with all thoſe other Writers of *Spaine* that *Vaſeus* in the fourth chapter of his Chronicle doth recite. *Stephan Garibayo* in his Chronicle of *Spain*, diuided into twenty books, deſcribes the kingdome of *Nauarre*. *Iohn Mariana* likewiſe not long ſince publiſhed a volume concerning Spaniſh matters. Among the ancient Writers you muſt peruſe *Cæſar*, *Strabo*, and the reſt, which *Damianus a Goës* in his booke called *Hiſpania* doth nominate: alſo the Panegyrick ſpeech of *Latinus Pacatus*, and *Claudianus de laude Serenæ*. Vnto theſe you may adde the firſt booke of *Laonicus*. There is extant alſo a little Trauellers Breuiate written in Spaniſh by *Alonço de Meneſes*, containing almoſt all the ordinarie voyages in Spaine, wherein alſo are noted the diſtances of places.

Luſitania conteines Algarue and the greater part of Portugale.

Three memorable things (as writeth *Nauagierus*) are prouerbially ſpoken of *Spaine*: the firſt, A bridge, ouer which the water runneth (whereas it runnes vnder all other bridges) namely the water-conduct at *Segouia*: the ſecond, a city compaſſed with fire, that is to ſay, *Madrid*, becauſe the town-walles are of flint: and the third, a bridge, whereon are daily fed ten thouſand head of cattel; whereby is ſignified the riuer *Guadiana*, which hiding it ſelfe vnder ground for the ſpace of ſeuen miles, doth then breake forth againe. Albeit this laſt is a thing ſprung rather out of the peoples vulgar opinion, than out of truth; as *Don George* of *Auſtria* Gouernour of *Harlebeck*, an eye-witneſſe moſt worthy of credit, hath informed me, being a man conuerſant in all kinde of hiſtory, and a a wonderfull ſearcher and admirer of naturall Philoſophie.

The iſlands belonging vnto *Spaine*, wherof ancient writers haue made mention, at the Celtick promontory, or Cape Finiſter, are the *Caſſiterides*, which at this preſent are not to be found in the ocean. Alſo *Inſulæ Deorum*, otherwiſe called *Cicæ*, and of late times *Iſlas de Bayona*: *Londobris* named alſo *Erythia*, and now the *Burlings*: *Gades* in olde time dedicated to *Hercules*, now commonly called *Cales*. All theſe are in the Ocean. In the Mediterran ſea you haue *Ophiuſa* now called *Formentera*. As likewiſe the two *Gymneſiæ*, or *Baleares*, at this preſent called by diſtinct names, the one *Maiorca*, and the other *Minorca*. The coaſt of *Minorca* is beſet round about with huge mountaines: but at the entrance of the hauen the roots of theſe mountaines are leuelled into a plaine, till they meet, at ſo narrow a diſtance, on the other ſide of the ſhore, that no ſhips can enter the harbor, but with a gentle gale of wind. The hauen is named *Mahon*, being a moſt beautifull, and commodious place; for it ſtretcheth almoſt foure miles in length, with many inlets, all which ſerue for the harboring of ſhips. From hence ariſeth a perpetuall ridge of mountaines, on which the inhabitants cut downe great plenty of wood. At the vtmoſt part therof on the mountain-tops is built a city. Contrariwiſe the greater Iſland hath a plaine ſhore, and moſt high and barren mountaines in the middeſt. A city there is of one and the ſelfe name with the Iſland, very large and fairly built. They vſe the lawes of the Caſtilians, and do much reſemble them both in language and maners. This deſcription of the iſles *Maiorca* & *Minorca* we haue borrowed out of *N. Villagagnon* his diſcourſe of the expedition to *Alger*. Who deſires to know more of theſe iſles, and of the inhabitants diſpoſition, may reade *Bernardin Gomez* his ſixt and ſeuenth books of the life of *Iames T.* King of *Arragon*. That *Philip* King of *Spaine* poſſeſſeth the greateſt Empire in the world, ſince the worlds beginning, we haue proued in our Theatre printed in high Dutch.

REGNI HISPANIAE POST OMNIUM EDITIONES LOCUPLETISSIMA DESCRIPTIO.
SEPTENTRIO NORT
MERIDIE S. ZUYDT.
OCCIDENS WEST.
ORIENS OOST
CANTABRICUS OCEANUS
OCEANUS OCCIDENTALIS
OCEANUS ATHLANTICUS
GALLIAE PARS.
GALLICUM MARE.
BALEARICUM MARE.
IBERICUM MARE
MARE MEDITERRANEUM
BARBARIAE SIVE AFRICAE PARS.
GALITIA
ASTURIAS
LEGIO
NAVARRA
ARAGONIA
CATALONIA
PORTUGALLIA
CASTILIA VETUS
CASTILIA NOVA
VALENTIA
MURCIA
EXTREMADURA
ALGARBE
ANDALUZIA
GRANADA
MALLORCA
Scala leucarum
Fretum de Gibraltar
Cum priuilegio.

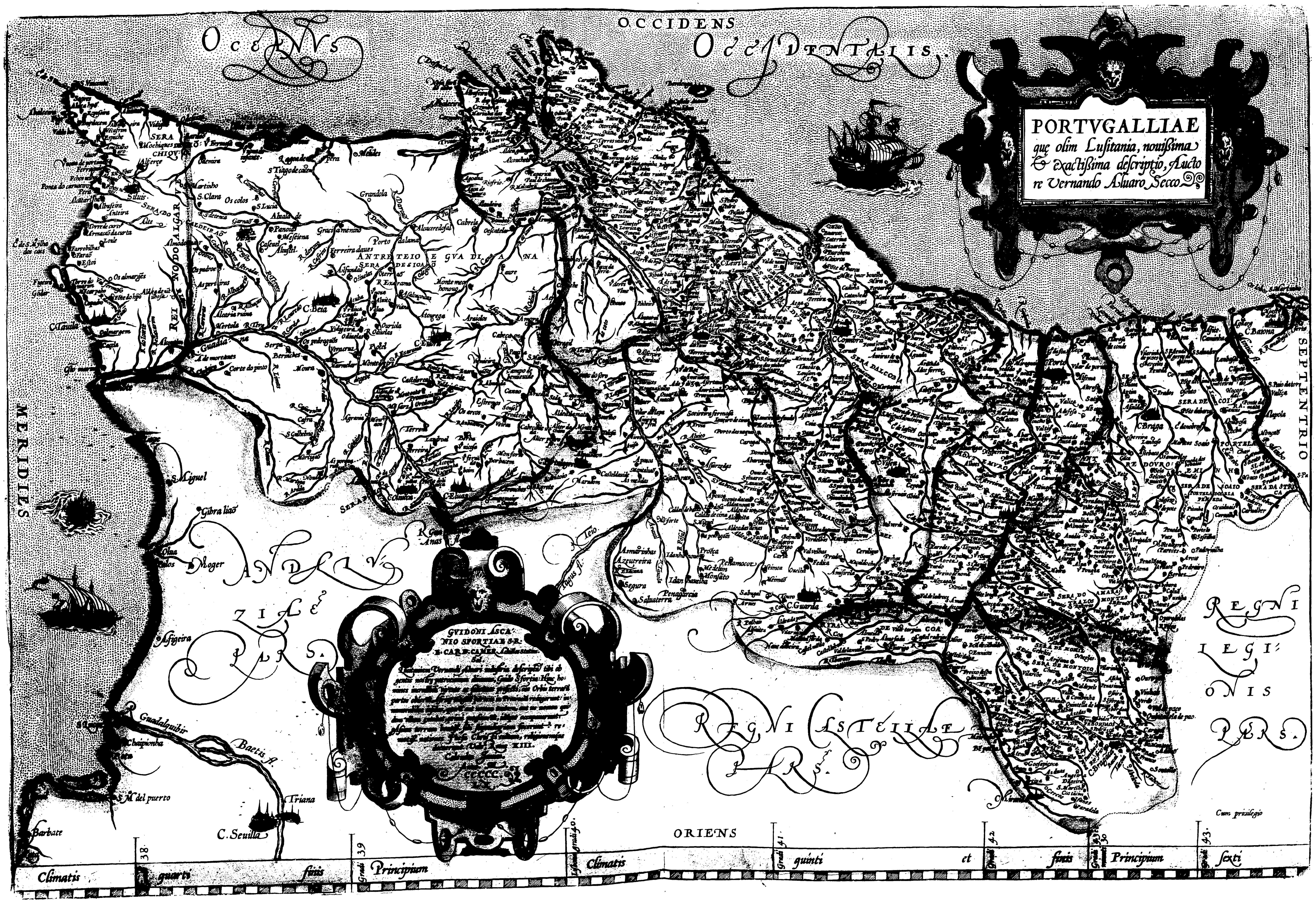
The Kingdome of PORTVGALE.

PORTVGALE is vnproperly called Luſitania; for neither is all Portugale comprehended in Luſitania, nor all Luſitania in Portugale: yet can it not be denied, that the better part of Luſitania is ſubiect to the King of Portugale. Portugale is diuided into three regions, Tranſtagana, or that which lies beyond or South of Tagus, the riuer of Lisbon, as far as Guadiana; Ciſtagana ſituate on this ſide or North of Tagus, as far as the riuer Douro; and Interamnis. Tranſtagana borders vpon that part of Andaluzia, which from the riuer Guadiana extendeth to the limits of Caſtilia Nuoua. Interamnis I call that which lies between the riuers Douro and Minho, a region no leſſe pleaſant than fruitfull. This Interamnis or Riuerbounded prouince, is wholly out of the limits of Luſitania; vnleſſe reiecting the former deſcription, we will rather incline to Strabo, who ſaith that the greateſt part of Luſitania is inhabited by the Callaici. The length of this region is twelue leagues, and the bredth, where it is largeſt, is twelue leagues alſo; being in other places but ſix or foure leagues ouer. And in this ſo ſmall a portion of ground, beſides the Metropolitan church of Braga, the Cathedrall of Porto, and other fiue Collegiate churches, there are aboue 130. monaſteries, the greater part whereof are endowed with moſt ample reuenues: and alſo to the number of 1460. Pariſh churches, as one writeth. Certaine it is, that within the peculiar Dioceſſe of Braga there are accounted 800. Whereby you may eaſily coniecture both the fruitfulneſſe of the ſoile, and the ancient deuotion of the inhabitants. But of the pleaſantneſſe what need we ſpeake, whenas within this one prouince are found aboue fiue and twenty thouſand ſpringing fountaines; bridges moſt ſumptuouſly built of ſquare ſtone almoſt two hundred; and hauens for ſhipping to the number of ſix? Theſe things therefore I thought not vnfit to be remembred, becauſe the goodneſſe and woorth of this Prouince is in a maner vnknowen. To the Eaſt hereof adioyneth the prouince called Tranſmontana, that is to ſay, on the other ſide of the mountaines; it aboundeth with excellent Wheat, and ſtrong Wine, and containes within it the city Bragança, which is the head of a moſt large Dukedome. Thus much out of Vaſeus. Peter de Medina reckoneth and nameth in this Kingdome of Portugale ſixty ſeuen cities or walled townes.

To the Kingdome of Portugale at this preſent belongeth the Kingdome of Algarue, which is nothing els, but the South part of the whole Kingdome towards the ſea. For the King entitles himſelfe King of Portugale, of Algarue, of Guinie, of Æthiopia, Perſia and India. This Kingdom firſt began about the yeere 1100. For vntill then, as alſo in ancient times, it went altogether vnder the name of Spaine. Marinæus thus writeth of it: One Henry Earle of Loraigne, a man of moſt vndoubted valour, comming out of France atchieued great exploits againſt the Moores. In regard wherof Alonſo the ſixt, King of Caſtile gaue him in marriage his baſe daughter called Tireſia; and aſsigned for her dowry part of Gallicia contained in the kingdome of Portugale. Of this marriage afterwards was born Alphonſus, the firſt King of Portugale, he that recouered Lisbon from the Moores. Who hauing vanquiſhed fiue of their Kings in one battell, left vnto poſterity, as a monument of this exploit, his armes conſiſting of fiue ſcutchions. Oliuer à Marca in his Chronicle publiſhed in French, more particularly blazeth the armes of this kingdome. At firſt he ſaith, it was a plaine ſiluer ſcutchion without any portrature; afterwards in regard of the fiue vanquiſhed kings there were fiue ſcutchions impoſed; and in euery of the fiue ſcutchions fiue ſiluer circles, in remembrance of the fiue wounds of our Sauior CHRIST, which in time of the battell miraculouſly appeared vnto Alphonſo in the skies; or (as others report) for that being wounded with fiue mortall wounds, by the prouidence of Almighty God he eſcaped death.

Reade alſo Ierome Oſorius, Marinæus Siculus, and Sebaſtian Munſter. Of the originall of this Kingdome reade the firſt chapter of Iohn Barros his Decades of Aſia. Athenæus in his eighth booke and firſt chapter writeth ſomewhat of the fruitfulneſſe of this Region, and the excellent temperature of the aire. Lisbon the chiefe city of the Kingdome, Damianus a Goes deſcribeth in a peculiar Treatiſe. Concerning the antiquities of Portugale there is a booke written by Andrew Reſende.

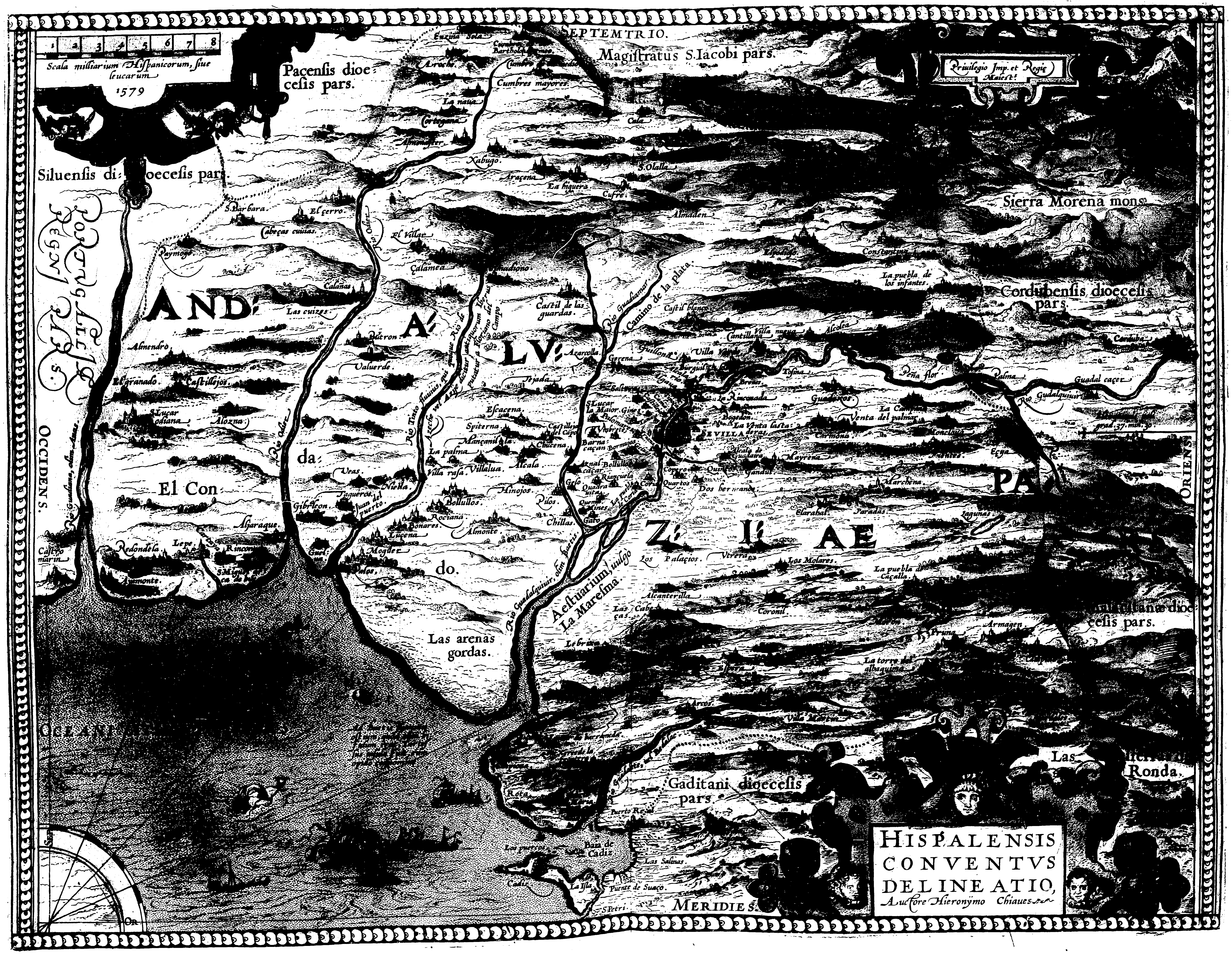
The Portugales Dominions at this preſent are very large; for they extend euen from the Streights of Gibraltar, along all the Sea Prouinces, and the Iſlands adiacent, as farre as China, and the Iſles called Lequios.


PORTVGALLIAE
quę olim Lusitania, nouiſsima & exactiſsima deſcriptio, Auctore Vernando Aluaro Secco
OCCIDENS
OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS.
ORIENS
MERIDIES
SEPTENTRIO
ANDALVZIAE PARS.
REGNI CASTELLAE PARS.
REGNI LEGIONIS PARS.
GVIDONI ASCANIO SFORTIAE S.R.E. CARD. CAMER.
Sal.
XIII.
Cum priuilegio
Climatis quarti finis
Principium Climatis quinti et finis Principium sexti
38
39
40
41
42
43
Tagus fl.
R. Guadalquibir
Baetis fl.
C. Seuilla
Triana
S. M. del puerto
Barbate
Chipionba
Gibra lião
S. Miguel
Aſigeira
Moger
R. Guadiana
Mertola
C. Beia
C. Lisboa
C. Euora
C. Coimbra
C. Leiria
C. Guarda
C. Lamego
C. Viseu
C. Porto
C. Braga
C. Bragança
C. Baiona
Miranda
SERA DO ALGARVE
REI NO DO ALGARVE
ANTRE TEIO E GVA DI ANA
SERA DA ESTRELA
SERA DE MARAO
SERA DE GERES
SERA DE NOGVEIRA
Grandola
Porto dalama
Serpa
Moura
Monte meor o nouo
Arraiolos
Estremoz
C. Eluas
C. Portalegre
Salvaterra
Monsanto
Penamacor
Sabugal
Almeida

The Dioceſſe of SIVILL, being part of ANDALVZIA.

THE Dioceſſe of the Church of *Siuill* is ſituate in that prouince of *Spaine*, which in rich commodities, and a kinde of fruitfull and peculiar brauery excelleth all the reſt. This beautifull prouince the ancients, of the riuer *Bætis*, called *Bætica*: but late Writers haue named it *VVandalicia*, or *Andaluzia* of the Vandals, who about a thouſand yeres paſt ouerran the ſame. The ſaid Dioceſſe or territory, of all the regions and territories in *Spaine*, is rightly eſteemed the moſt happy, both in regard of the multitude and ciuility of the inhabitants, and of their riches, and ouerflowing abundance of all things; this being confirmed euen by the verſes of the Grecians, who attribute the Elizian pleaſures and delights vnto this tract, which bordereth vpon the Weſt Ocean. This territory containeth here & there almoſt 200. principall townes, beſides a great number of villages; ſo that there are now more townes vnder the iuriſdiction of this one dioceſſe or conuent, than there were of old in all foure together: for (as *Plinie* writeth) they preſcribed lawes but only to 175. townes. And how ſmall a number will theſe ſeeme to be, if thoſe hundred thouſand villages be accounted, which only in the territory of *Siuill*, called by the Arabians *Axarafi*, were by King *Ferdinand* receiued into loyall allegeance together with the city it ſelfe? which notwithſtanding after the departure of the Moores, became the greateſt part of them deſolate: howbeit the limits of this as they differ much from the ancient precincts of Spaniſh dioceſſes; ſo do they come neerer to the forme preſcribed by King *Vamba* vnto all the Cathedrals of *Spaine*. For this dioceſſe hath on the Eaſt the territory of *Corduba*; Weſt the frontiers of *Algarue*; North it lieth ouer againſt that part of *Portugale* which is called The gouernment of *Saint Iago*: but the reſidue toward the South is incloſed with the dioceſſe of *Cadiz* and the Ocean ſea. Principall townes here are very many, eſpecially the royall city of *Siuill*, moſt largely and pleaſantly ſituate vpon the banke of *Bætis*, and enuironed with beautifull and ſtately walles. This famous riuer *Bætis* or *Guadalquibir* ſpringing out of the foreſt called in times paſt *Saltus Tugienſis*, and holding on his courſe by the chiefe cities of his adopted prouince, doth from this noble city, knowen of olde by the name of *Colonia Romulea*, continue his ſtreames in a chanell nauigable and abounding with fiſh, to the Weſterne Ocean, for the ſpace of threeſcore miles, the banks on both ſides flouriſhing with Oliuets, Vineyards, and moſt admirable ſweet Gardens, perfumed with the delectable and fragrant odour of Citrons.

Now *Siuill* both for churches and houſes is the gallanteſt city in all *Spaine*, and for the neat attire of the Citizens, and a kinde of ſeemelineſſe to them only peculiar, is inferiour to no city in all the world. Here religion, the ſtudy of liberall arts and the practiſe of gentlemanlike exerciſes are in their prime. And ſo infinite are the riches and treaſures included within the walles of this city, as neuer the like in olde time could be found in any Kingdome or Empire how great ſoeuer, the Roman only excepted. For this being the richeſt of all the cities of *Europe*, largely diſtributes ouer all Chriſtendome that vnſpeakable wealth, and before theſe laſt times neuer dream't of, which it fetcheth as it were from another world, that from hence was firſt diſcouered. Wherewith alſo it abundantly furniſheth the very barbarous and ſauage nations, inhabiting the inmoſt part of *Africa* and *Aſia*. It is moſt apparent, that for certaine yeeres together in the account-books of the *Indies-contractation-houſe*, there was moſt faithfully regiſtred an hundred & more millions of gold. So that hence a man may coniecture, that ſo much more was concealed by thoſe that brought it, for feare leſt the King for ſome certaine time ſhould haue borrowed it. What may we then thinke of the infinit & incredible maſſe of riches which from their firſt diſcouery of *America* till this preſent, hath hither been tranſported; two fleets yeerely returning into *Spaine*, laden in a maner with no other kind of merchandiſe, but gold and ſiluer, and for the moſt part balaſted with both? But theſe (you wil ſay) are forren and far-fetcht commodities. It is ſo rich therefore of it ſelfe, that it payes for yeerely tribute vnto the King, to whom it is moſt loyally deuoted, a million and an halfe of golde: ſo much as many Princes can ſcarſe raiſe out of their whole kingdomes. Here reſide for traffike innumerable multitudes of ſtrangers, beſides whom of late yeres there haue been found 24000 Citizens houſholders, diuided into 28. wards. The firſt of theſe wards is famous both in regard of the name, and the church of *S. Mary*, than which all Chriſtendome hath not a more excellent, if you conſider the large and magnificent building with the beauteous and admirable ornaments, and the ſteeple likewiſe of exceeding higth, from whence ſignes are giuen at certaine houres, wherein ſtands a lofty pinacle of moſt curious workmanſhip, out of which you may behold a moſt glorious proſpect ouer all the city, and the fields adiacent. What ſhould I here deſcribe the royall magnificence of the kings caſtle; than which the Kings of *Spaine* haue none more gorgeouſly built, or pleaſantly ſituate? Or to what purpoſe ſhould I recount the ſumptuous palaces of Dukes, Earles and Nobles; or the neat houſes of Citizens, with their cryſtall fountains, greene arbours, and odoriferous gardens? with ſilence I omit the ancient water-ſtreames diffuſed by arches thorow all parts of the city; and thoſe later ones, which by the infinit coſt, and induſtry of the Senatours & Citizens of *Siuill*, haue for publicke delight beene conueyed to the place commonly called *Hercules pillars*; where by planting of trees they haue conuerted a large fenny quagmire into a moſt beautifull groue, leauing faire and broad ſpaces for men to walke, run, and diſport themſelues in. Now the gardens without the city, fraught with all variety of pleaſures, and thoſe ſtately houſes in the fields, bordering vpon *Bætis*, who can ſufficiently commend? Out of which they may dayly behold ſhips comming in both from the old and new world. For *Siuill* the queene of the Ocean, being placed as a mediatreſſe between both, conioines them together by proſperous nauigations, and rich trafficks. Tedious it were to ſet forth the maieſtie of the Kings palace, or of his caſtle at *Triana*. This *Triana* is a faire ſuburbe on the farther ſide of *Bætis*, inhabited almoſt with three thouſand Citizens, and ioyned to the city



HISPALENSIS CONVENTVS DELINEATIO,

Auctore Hieronymo Chiaues.

by a bridge of timber. But whoſo conſiders the richneſſe and fertility of their fields, abounding with all kinde of
graine, may iuſtly acknowledge it a moſt bountifull and prodigall worke of nature, which here aboue all other pla-
ces ſeemes to muſter; and diſtribute her pleaſures and treaſures for the ſolace and benefit of mankinde.

Next vnto *Siuill* in authority and greatneſſe *Cæſariana*, alias *Xeres de la frontiera*, and *Iulia firmitas* now called *Aſtigi*,
which in old times were colonies of the *Romans*, do excell all other townes & cities. *Carmona* and *Vtrera* may well be
termed the two granaries and ſtorehouſes of *Siuill*. Next followes *Marchena*, called out of ancient ſtonie monuments,
I know not how truly, *Martia Colonia*; and *Arçobriga*, being the lord-ſhip townes of the moſt illuſtrious ducal familie
of the *Ponces*. To theſe you may adde *Vrſao*, called of old *Genua Vrbanorum*, and at this preſent *Oſuna*, the moſt hono-
rable and rich dukedome of the *Girones*, ennobled with an Vniuerſitie. For oile, corne, and wine *Conſtantina*, *Caçalla*,
and *Maroiio* do principally excell: *Nebriſa* likewiſe ſituate at the mouth of *Bætis*, the moſt happie natiue ſoile of *Aelius*
Antonius, the reſtorer and author of the Latin tongue in *Spaine*, is famous for antiquity, and inferiour to none in plenty
of Corne. Alſo in the very bay whereinto *Bætis* diſchargeth his ſtreames, vpon the headland called of old *Luciferi*
Promontorium, ſtands the towne which we now call *Solucar* or *Sant lucar*, the rich mart-towne of the *Gothiſh Dukes*, and
very commodious for the weſt-Indan fleets. Other principall townes of this Dioceſſe for breuities ſake I omit.

The ſoile in all this tract is moſt miraculouſly plentifull of wheat, wine, and oile, and of all kinde of graine, where-
with it ſupplieth remote and forrein countreies: and how deſeruedly might *Plinie* haue preferred this part before
Italie, had not he, an Italian, caried a greater affection to his owne countrey? yet *Spaine* by him: whereſoeuer it
borders vpon the ſea, is commended: which praiſe of his we vnderſtand eſpecially of that part of *Andaluzia*, which
pertaines to the Dioceſſe of *Siuill*, becauſe it lies open to the maine Ocean, and to the gentle blaſts of the weſt. The
skie here is moſt fauourable, ſmiling alwaies with a temperate and moſt amiable aſpect: the people borne to piety
and good arts, excelling in ſharpneſſe of wit, and ſurpaſſing others in a bold kinde of courage and towardlineſſe
of minde (which is in a manner peculiar, and hereditary to this nation) will in no caſe ſuffer themſelues either in
offices of curteſie, or in exploit of warre, to be excelled by any nation.

The Archbiſhop of *Siuill*, next that of *Toledo*, is the higheſt prelacy in all *Spaine*; whilome it had eleuen ſuffragan
Biſhops, as appeareth out of the ſubſcriptions of councells: namely, the Biſhop of *Corduba*, who now is vnder the
Iuriſdiction of *Toledo*: The B. of *Iliberis*, who after the expulſion of the *Moores*, remoued to the Metropolitan ſea of
Granada: The B. of *Ilipa* or *Elepla*, of late called *Pennaflor*, which towne is now deſtitute of a B. ſea, and ſubſcribes to
the authority of the church of *Siuill*. The Biſhopricke of *Tuccitan*, now called *Martos*, and in old time *Auguſta Gemella*
Colonia, at this preſent deſtitute of a B. and vnder the Iuriſdiction of *Gienna*. The Biſhopricke of *Malaga*, which now
is ſuffragan to *Siuill*. The Biſhopricke of *Ægabria*, now called *Cabra*: it hath no prelate, but belongeth to the church
of *Corduba*. The biſhopricke of *Aſindia* or *Aſidonia*, now called *Medina Sidonia*, ſubiect to the B. of *Cadiz*, the epiſcopall
ſea being remoued from *Gadiſea*, others call it *Aſidonia*; it is now ſaid to ſtand not farre from that place, where *Xeres* is
ſituate; vnleſſe you will ſay, that in the ſame tract it retained one and the ſelfe-ſame name. It had alſo the Biſhop-
ricke of *Oſſonoba* nere *Pharo* a towne in *Algarue*, the Moores named it *Eruba*, afterwards it was incorporated into the
church of *Siluis*, which before being a member of *Siuill*, was by Pope *Paul* the third made Suffragan to *Euora*, which
himſelfe had aduanced to a Metropolitan ſea. The biſhopricke of *Abdera*, which was tranſlated to the ſea of *Almeria*,
and is now Suffragan to *Granada*. The biſhopricke of *Aſtigi*, which now is ingraffed into the church of *Siuill*. The bi-
ſhopricke of *Italica*, ſeated in a moſt noble colonie of the Romans not only citizens, but alſo Emperors & Generals,
which ſtanding ſix miles from *Siuill*, on the other ſide *Bætis*, was in ancient times, when *S. Gerontius* the martyr was bi-
ſhop, a place highly reuerenced. Out of this towne ſprang *Traianus*, *Hadrian*, and *Theodoſius*, three great and renow-
med Emperors. It is commonly called Old *Siuill*, the vaſt ruines thereof being now ſcarſe extant, a wofull ſpectacle
of the mutability of humane things, by ſo much the more to be lamented, in that the forlorne fragments of that
moſt beautifull and large *Amphitheatrum*, which now lie ſcattered and diſiointed, renew a more ſad memory of the
ancient greatneſſe and magnificence.

At this time the Archbiſhop of *Siuill* hath for ſuffragans the biſhops of *Malaga*, of *Cadiz*, and of the *Canary-iſles*.
The maieſty, dignity & wealth of this church we cannot in few words decypher. Sufficeth that we do gather out of
their own audits & accounts, that the archbiſhops yerely reuenues amount to aboue 100000. duckets. The princi-
pall of the church vnder him haue cleerely more than 30000: the whole ſociety of the church is allowed 120000.
which are diuided among 40. Canons, 11. priuileged prieſts, 20. fellow-portionaries or penſioners, and ſo many
halfe-penſioners; yet ſo, as the Canons and priuileged prieſts haue ſuch daily allowance, as by the yeere comes to
2000. duckats a man, the penſioners haue leſſe than ſo much by a fourth part, and the halfe-penſioners are allowed
only a third part. Next vnto the Archbiſhop the greateſt authority remaines in the Deane, whoſe dignity is eſtee-
med worth 5000. duckats a yeere. Beſides, here are in this church 20. maſſe-prieſts, which from their number we
call *Vicenarios*; who for their nightly and daily orizons, are allowed euery day amongſt them all 200. duckats and a-
boue: alſo there are 200. other prieſts, who out of their priuate chapels do raiſe ſtipends ſufficient for their mainte-
nance. Rich benefices in this dioceſſe there are to the number of 600, many whereof are valued at 1000. ſome at
2000. duckats by the yeere: and of leſſer cures, which are called chapels or chanteries, almoſt 2000. Here are like-
wiſe many cloiſters of monks and nunnes, wherein their religion and the ſtudy of their diuinity flouriſheth, moſt
of them in yeerely reuenues being able to diſpend 6000. duckats. There ſtands a monaſtery of Carthuſians moſt
ſumptuouſly built vpon the banke of *Bætis* within view of *Siuill*, which hath 25000. duckats by the yeere. Long it
were to recken vp all their hoſpitals, whenas within *Siuill* only there are aboue 120. very richly indowed, many with
8000. and ſome with 15000. duckats of yerely income. Thus much of this region or dioceſſe, out of the relation of
Don Franciſco Pacheco. Concerning *Siuill* and the territory thereto adiacent you may reade at large in the Iournall of
Nauagierus.

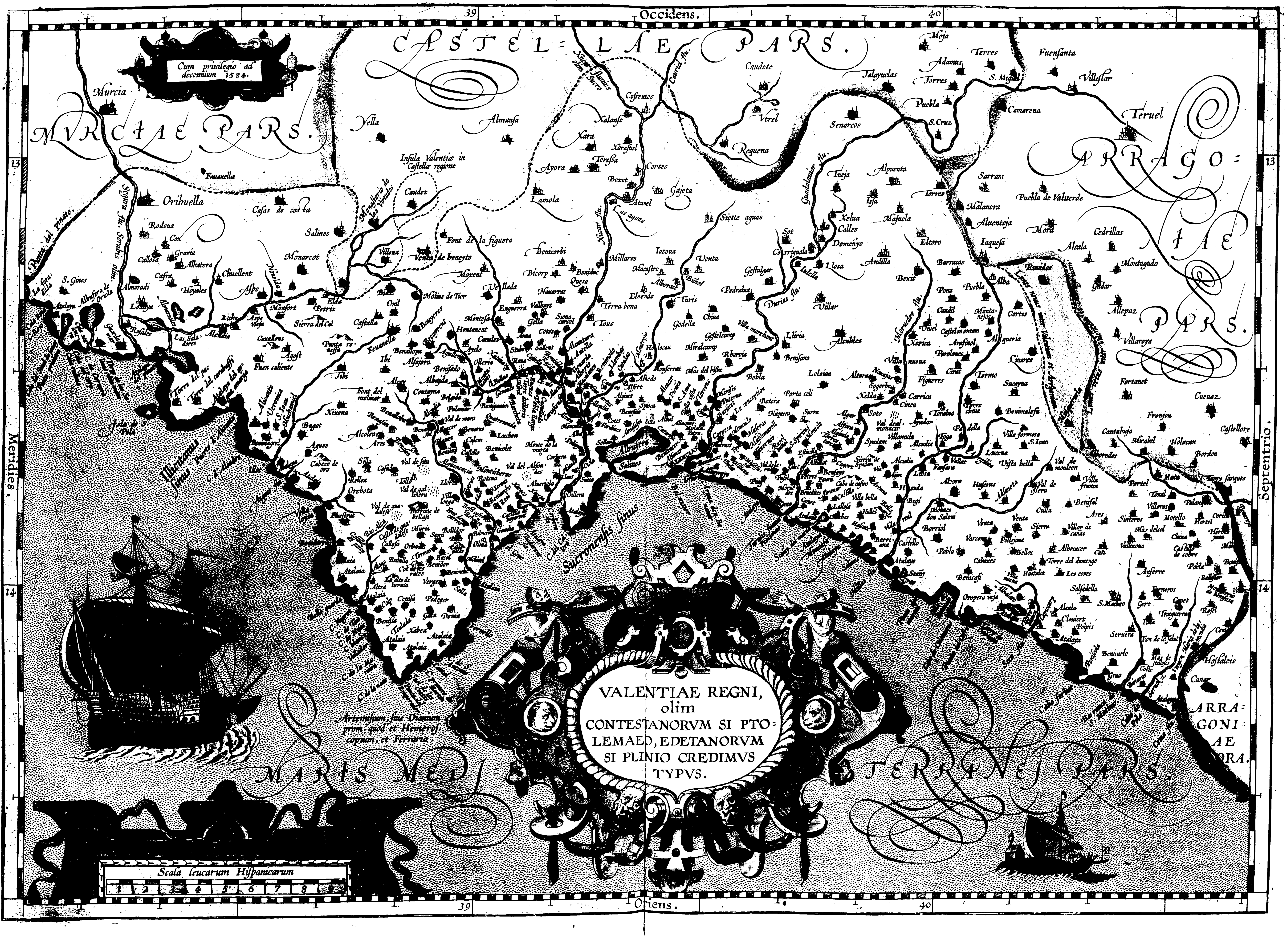
The Kingdome of VALENTIA.

PTolemey *calles the people inhabiting this part of* Hiſpania Tarraconenſis,
Heditanos. Plinie *names the region* Edetania. *It ſeemes that in* Strabo *they are*
called Sidetani, *and in* Liuy, Sedetani. (Plinie *alſo mentions the people* Sede-
tanos, *and the region* Sedetania, *but diuers from theſe; as appeareth out of his third*
booke and third chapter.) *In this tract ſtands the city of* Valentia, *albeit* Ptole-
mey *aſcribes it to the* Coteſtani, *a nation bordering not farre off. From this city,*
as from the principall, all the whole region is denominated, and it containes the ancient Hedetania,
Coteſtania, *and part of* Ilercaonia. *This prouince put on the title of a kingdome, about the yeere of*
our Lord 788. as you may reade in Peter de Medina, *and* Peter Antonie Beuthero.

It is ſituate vpon the Mediterran ſea, and is refreſhed with the ſtreames of Turia, *a riuer ſo called*
by Saluſt, Priſcian, *and* Vibius: *by* Pomponius Mela, Durias, *and by* Plinie, Turium. *Now*
they call it Guetalabiar, *which is an Arabicke name impoſed by the Moores, and in Engliſh is as much to*
ſay, as pure and cleare water. It is a riuer not very deepe; but in regard of the euerflouriſhing banks, be-
decked with roſes and ſundry kinds of flowers, moſt exceeding pleaſant. It is on both ſides from the very
fountaine to the outlet, naturally clad with beautifull and ſhadie woods: euery where you may behold the
Withy, the Plane, the Pine-tree, and other trees, neuer diſrobed of their leaues: ſo that Claudian
wrote moſt truly of it; Faire Duria, with flowers and roſie banks adorn'd. *There is alſo the riuer*
Sucro, *which by a new name they call* Xucar. *Two hilles here are among the reſt, one called* Mariola,
and the other Pennagoloſa, *that is, The rocke of dainties; wherunto from other places reſort great ſtore*
of Herbaliſts & Phyſicians: for vpon theſe hilles grow great abundance of very rare plants and herbs.
They haue alſo a ſiluer-mine at a place called Buriol, *in the way from* Valentia *to* Tortoſa. *In a*
place likewiſe named Aioder *are found certaine ſtones interlaced with golden veines. At Cape* Fini-
ſtrat *there are yron-mines, and ſo are there by* Iabea. *About* Segorbia, *there is yet mention of a quar-*
rey, from whence Marble was wont to be conueyed to Rome. *In* Picacent *they dig Alabaſter, and all*
the countrey ouer Allume, Oker, Lime, and Plaiſter in great abundance. But the greateſt riches of this
countrey conſiſteth in earthen veſſels, which they call Porcellan: which may perhaps be the ſame that
ancient Writers call Vaſa Murrhina. *Theſe are made in diuers places of this kingdome ſo curiouſly,*
and with ſuch arte, as the beſt Porcellans in Italie, *(whereof in all countreys ſuch reckening is made)*
can hardly be preferred before them. Who deſires to know more of the excellency of this region, and
how fertile it is of all things, eſpecially of Sugar, Wine and Oile; let him reade the 9. 12. and 13. books
written by Bernardine Gomez, *concerning the life of* Iames *the firſt, King of* Aragon.

Among the cities of this kingdome, Valentia *is the principall, and the ſea of a biſhop; which biſhop*
(as Marinæus Siculus *and* Damianus a Goes *do report) may diſpend 13000. duckats by the yeere.*
Amongſt all the Valentias of Europe, *this (ſaith* Bernardin Gomez) *is called by the French,* Valen-
tia *the great: for it containeth 12000. houſes, beſides the ſuburbs & gardens, which haue as many hou-*
ſes almoſt as the city it ſelfe. Peter de Medina *writeth, that in this city there are aboue 10000. welles*
of fountaine water. An exact deſcription thereof you may reade in Iohn Mariana *his 12. booke and 19.*
chap. It is ſo beautifull, as the Spaniards in a common prouerbe ſay, Rich Barçelona, *Plentifull* Sara-
goça, *and Faire* Valentia. Plinie *cals it a colonie of the Romans. He ſaith, it is three miles diſtant*
from the ſea. That this city of ancient time was called Roma *of* Romus *the king of* Spaine, Annius
out of Manethon, *and* Beutherus *out of the Annales do report: let themſelues auow it. In an ancient*
inſcription it is named Colonia Ivlia Valentia. *It retained the name of* Rome *(ſaith the ſame*
Beutherus) *vntill the Romans ſubdued it. Who hauing inlarged & beautified the ſame, called it* Va-
lentia, *a name ſignifying the quality of the place. Here was a councell held in the yere of our Lord 466.*
It is a city of venerable antiquity, where euen till theſe our dayes remaine many ancient marbles with in-
ſcriptions of the Romans grauen vpon them, whereof ſome are in the cuſtody of the ſaid Beutherus *and*
Ambr. Morales.

The territory of this city is for the greateſt part inhabited by a people deſcended of the Moores, re-
taining as yet the ſpeech and conuerſation of their fathers and grandfathers, which I learned of that
moſt worthie and famous man Frederick Furius Cæriolanus *naturall of* Valentia.


VALENTIAE REGNI, olim CONTESTANORVM SI PTOLEMAEO, EDETANORVM SI PLINIO CREDIMVS TYPVS.
Cum priuilegio ad decennium 1584.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
Septentrio.
39
40
13
14
CASTELLAE PARS.
MVRCIAE PARS.
ARRAGONIAE PARS.
ARRAGONIAE ORA.
MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS.
Sucronensis Sinus
Illicitanus Sinus
Insula Valentiæ in Castellæ regione
Artemisium, siue Dianium prom. quod et Hemeroscopium, et Ferraria
Scala leucarum Hispanicarum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Murcia
Oribuella
Almansa
Yella
Villena
Caudet
Caudete
Ayora
Requena
Vtrel
Cofrentes
Teruel
Fuensanta
Villslar
Camarena
Moja
Puebla de Valuerde
Sarrani
Alicante
Elche
Xixona
Alcoy
Denia
Xabea
Gandia
Albufera
Valencia
Liria
Segorbe
Xerica
Morella
Oropesa
Peniscola
Benicarlo
Vinaros
Tortosa
Hospitalet
Canar
Castellon
Villa real
Borriana
Murviedro
Xativa
Alzira
Cullera
Sueca
Montesa
Enguera
Onteniente
Cocentayna
Biar
Castalla
Elda
Monforte
Monovar
Aspe
Guardamar
Almoradi
Callosa
Torre del mangeno
Albocacer
Culla
Cantabuja
Mirabel
Fortanet
Cueuaz
Castellore
Villaroya
Allepaz
Montagudo
Cedrillas
Alcala
Mora
Gudar
Linares
Rubielos
Alventoja
Iaquesa
Malanera
Torres
Alpuenta
Tueja
Chiua
Buñol
Torrent
Alaquas
Albedo
Alcudia
Gilet
Porta celi
Betera
Oliua
Pego
Callosa
Benissa
Calpe
Altea
Villa Ioyosa

GADES: otherwiſe called CADIZ, CALIZ, or CALIS-MALIS.

VNder the name of *Gades*, *Strabo*, *Plinie*, and ſome other Writers giue notice of two iſlands. *Mela*, *Solimus*, *Dionyſius* and *Ptolemey* make mention but of one, which together with the city, they call *Gadira*. They that will haue two *Gades*, call the one, *The greater*, and the other, *The leſſer*. This (as writeth *Plinie* out of *Philiſtides*, *Timæus*, and *Silenus*; and *Strabo* out of *Pherecides*) was named *Erythia*, and *Aphrodiſea*, and they call it alſo *Iunoes* Iſland. By the inhabitants alſo it was properly called *Erythia*, and *Cotinuſa*, by the Carthaginians *Gadir*, and the Romans named it *Tarteſſon*, as the ſame *Plinie* writeth. At this preſent there is but one only iſle (and that verie much diminiſhed by the oceans violent waues) which the Spaniards call *Cadiz*, and corruptly *Caliz*, and our countrymen (I know not vpon what ground) *Calis-Malis*. In the leſſer of the two foreſaid iſles ſtood the towne of *Gades*; and in the greater, *Iulia Gaditana Auguſta*; which before, as appeareth out of *Strabo*, was called *Neapolis*. Now they call both towne and iſland *Cadiz*. It is the ſeat of a Biſhop, who alſo is intitled Biſhop of *Alger*.

This Iſle was firſt diſcouered and inhabited by certaine Phœnicians of *Tyrus*, as is euident out of moſt ancient records. Vpon this iſle ſome are of opinion, that the Geryones afterward planted themſelues, whoſe droues the Ægyptian or Tyrian *Hercules* forcibly draue away. At one corner of the iſle ſtood the temple of this *Hercules*, famous both for builders, ſuperſtition, riches and antiquity. Why it ſhould be holy (ſaith *Mela*) his bones there buried are a ſufficient cauſe. Vpon the other corner *Strabo* affirmes the temple of *Saturne* to haue been erected. In the ſaid temple of *Hercules*, *Cæſar* found the image of *Alexander* the great, as *Suetonius* in his life reporteth. A fountaine there was very holſome to drinke, which with a ſtrange kind of contrariety diminiſhed at the floud, and increaſed at the ebbe of the ſea. In this temple (as the ſame author affirmeth) were certaine brazen pillars of eight cubits, wheron were ingrauen the coſts beſtowed in building of the ſame. Here alſo the ſame author out of *Artemidorus* acknowledgeth a temple dedicated to *Iuno*. *Dionyſius* deſcribes therein the temple of Age and of Death, and tels of certaine altars conſecrated to the Yere, to the Moneth, to Arte, and to Pouerty. *Hercules* pillars are here extant (ſaith *Iſidore*) and here growes a kind of tree like a palme, with the gum whereof the glaſſe of *Epyrus* being mingled, is turned into a precious ſtone.

The inhabitants of old were famous for their skill in nauigation, and from this their ancient trauerſing of the ſeas, they do not as yet degenerate. But their principall gaine conſiſteth in making of Salt, and in catching of Tunies: for which they haue euery yeere an ordinary fiſhing. Theſe fiſhes being cut in pieces, pouldred and barrelled, are diſperſed all *Europe* ouer.

This iſle was eſteemed by antiquitie the worlds extreame Weſterne limit; whereupon ſaith *Silius Italicus* in his firſt booke, *And* Gades *the vtmoſt bounds of men, &c.* Alſo in his 17. booke: Gades *lands fartheſt end*; *And* Calpe, *bounding* Hercules;

And Bætis *cryſtall ſtreames, That bathe* Apolloes *ſteeds.*

For here the Poets faine, that the Sun being weary of his dayes labour, drencheth himſelfe in the Ocean, and takes his reſt: wherefore *Statius* alſo calles it, *Gades the Sunnes ſoft bed.* Yea at this very time our Netherlandiſh Mariners call the Weſtermoſt Cape of this iſle (which by the inhabitants is named *El cabo de San Sebaſtian*) **het einde der Werelt**, that is to ſay, *The Worlds end*. This ancient inſcription found vpon this iſle, is by *Appianus* in his booke of Inſcriptions alleged out of *Cyriacus* of *Ancona*, as followeth: HELIODORVS INSANVS CARTHAGINIENSIS AD EXTREMVM ORBIS SARCOPHAGO TESTAMENTO ME HOC IVSSI CONDIER, VT VIDEREM SI QVISQVAM INSANIOR AD ME VISENDVM, VSQVE AD HAEC LOCA PENETRARET. In Engliſh thus: *I* Heliodorus, *a mad Carthaginian commanded in my laſt will, that they ſhould in this tombe bury me at the worlds end; to ſee if any more franticke than my ſelfe would come thus farre to viſit me.* But that all this inſcription is counterfeit and new, I learne out of *Anthony Auguſtinus* his eleuenth chapter of ancient coines. Concerning this iſle you may reade more at large in *Strabo*, and *Philoſtratus*. And of the city reade *Brunus* in his volume of cities.

GVIPVSCO.

GVIPVSCO is a part of that Northerne tract of *Spaine* called of olde, *Cantabria*; it borders vpon the kingdome of *Nauarre*, and the Pyreney mountaines, which diuide it from *France*, and it is bounded Weſtard by the prouince of *Biſcay*. The inhabitants in *Ptolemey* are called *Varduli*. At this preſent ſome call it *Lipuſcoa*, others *Lepuſcoa*, but corruptly, as *Stephan Garibaio*, borne in the country, writeth. Some ancient records of this country do not vndeſeruedly name it The wall and fortreſſe of *Caſtile* and *León*. It is a mountainous place, euery where ſo abounding with yron and ſteele, that for quantity and goodneſſe of this mettall it is excelled by no other region in the world. Wherefore from hence to their great commodity, all the neighbour-countries are abundantly ſupplied with all kind of iron-tooles and inſtruments. Here likewiſe they make warlike armour and artillery, as namely Great ordonance, Harquebuzes, Caliuers, Harneſſe, Swords, &c. ſo good, and in ſuch plenty, as people of all nations are deſirous to haue them. They themſelues alſo are a people very warlike. So that this region a man may rightly call *Mars* his armory, and the inhabitants his workemen. Such as dwell vpon the coaſts, ſpending the greateſt part of their time at ſea, reape vnto themſelues great profit, by taking Newfoundland fiſh called *Baccalaos*, and Whales; of whoſe fat they make great quantitie of Traine-oile. Heere alſo they boile Salt, mixing it (I know not for what purpoſe) with Oats, and with Hempe-ſeed.

The head citie is *Tholoſa*, ſituate at the confluence of the riuers *Araxis* and *Oria*: others there are alſo of note, as *Placencia*, ſwarming with Smiths: *Motrico*, or rather *Monte de Trico*, ſo called of the rocke *Trico*, that hangs ouer it. The port of *Sant Sebaſtian*, which is the largeſt & moſt commodious vpon all the coaſt. Hither people of ſundry nations do trafficke. At firſt it was called *Hicuru*, afterward *Don Baſtia*, and corruptly *Donaſtia*, which in ſignification is all one with *Sant Sebaſtian*. For *Don* in the Biſcain tongue ſignifieth Saint, as *Santo* in Spaniſh. But by the inhabitants it is commonly called *Vrumea*. For this region differing altogether in language from the reſidue of *Spaine*, hath many townes called by diuers names, according to the difference of languages; ſome whereof I thought good here to note, for the benefit of thoſe that reade hiſtories. The ſundry names therefore of diuers townes in *Guipuſco* are theſe that follow:

Salinas, alias *Gaza*, both ſignifying ſalt.
Mondragon, alias *Arraſale*.
Monreal, alias *Dena*.
Aſpeitia, alias *Vraſueitia*, & *Saluatierra de Traurgui*.

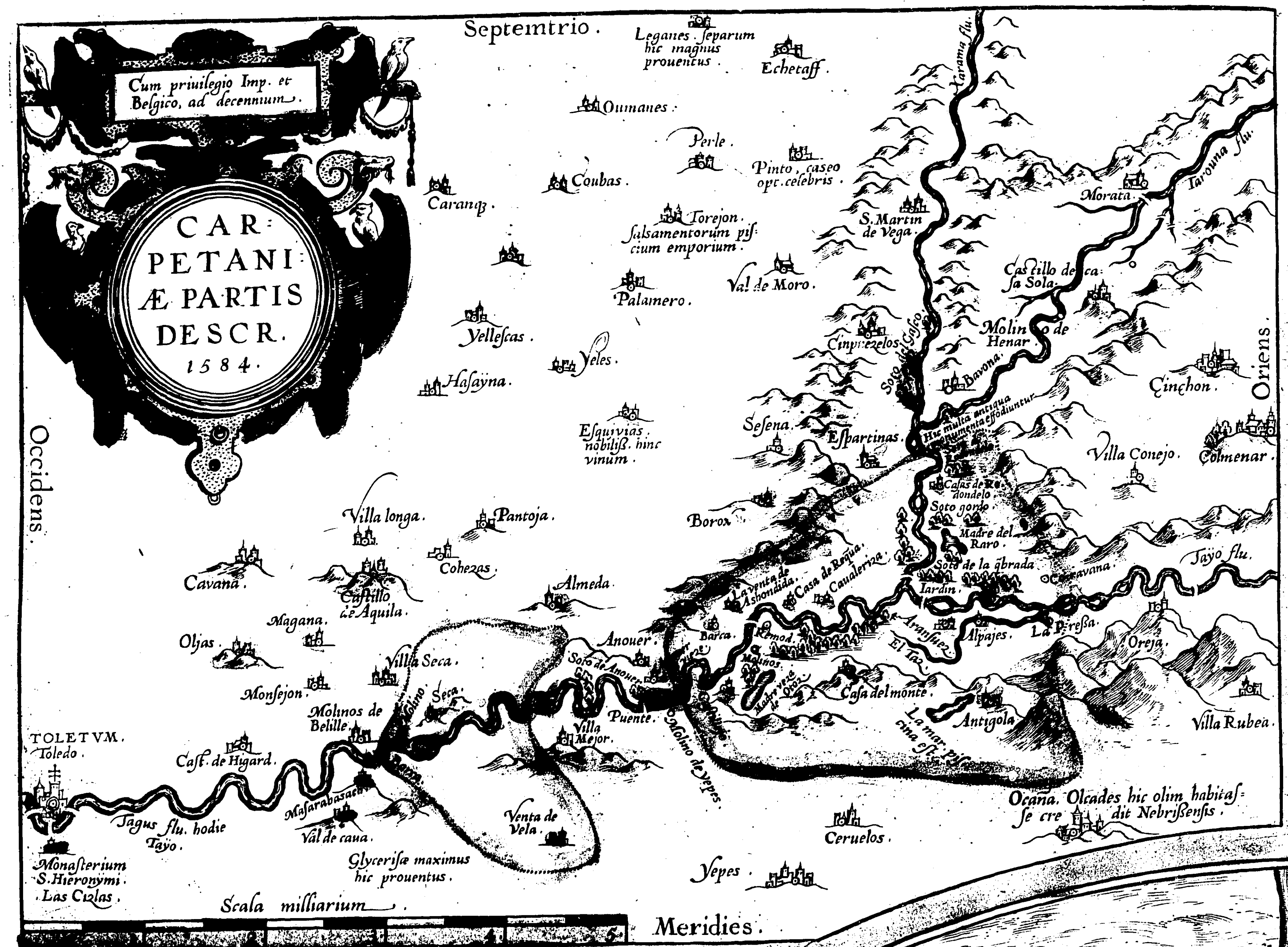
Olite, alias *Ariuierri*.
Renteria, alias *Villa nueua de Oiarcum*.
Penna Oradada, alias *Puerto de Sant Adrian*.
Elicaur, alias *Licaur*.

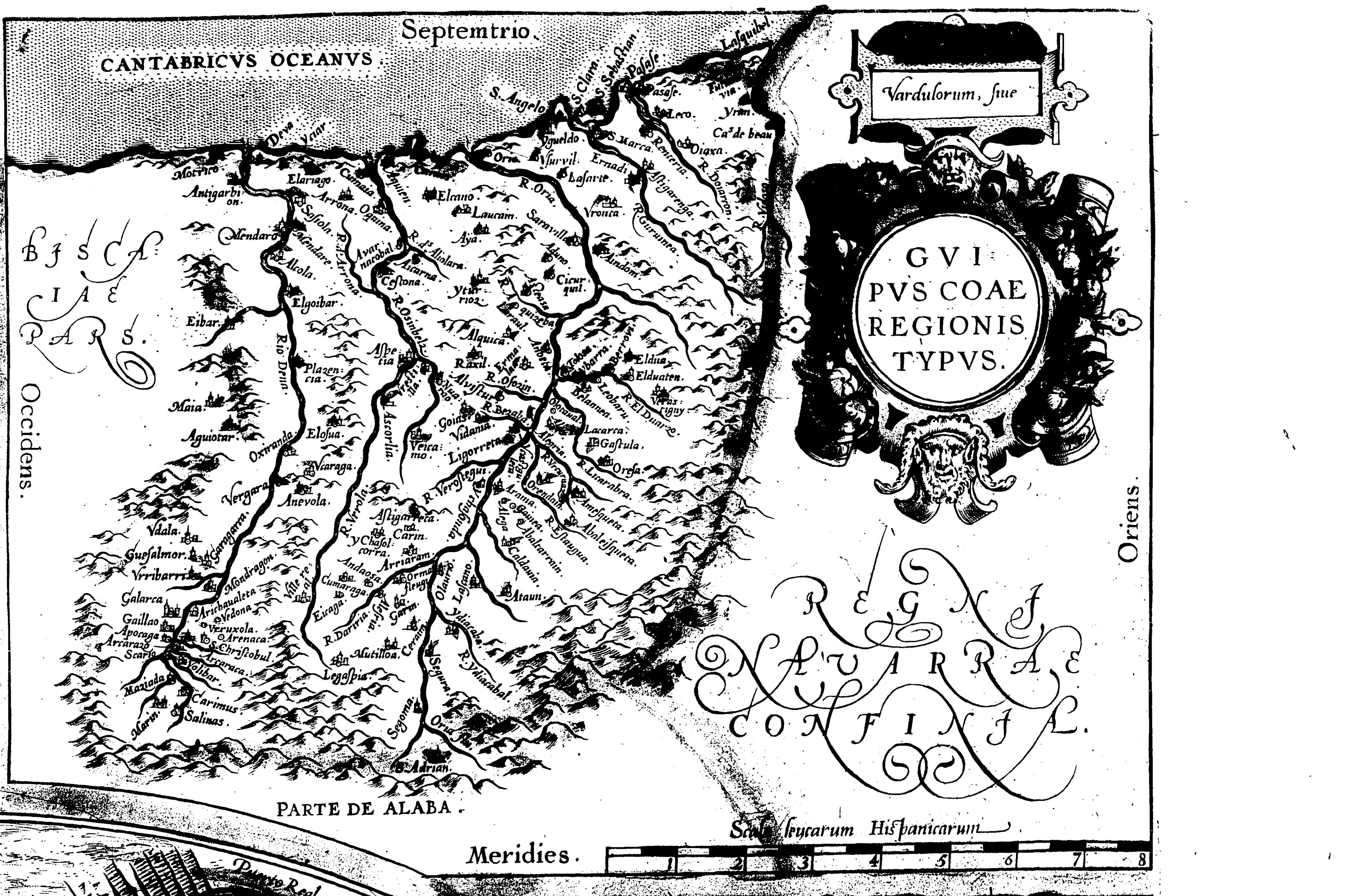
Marquina, alias *Elgoiuar*.
Azcoytia, alias *Vrazgoitia*, & *Miranda de Traurgui*.
Araxa, *Arayça*.

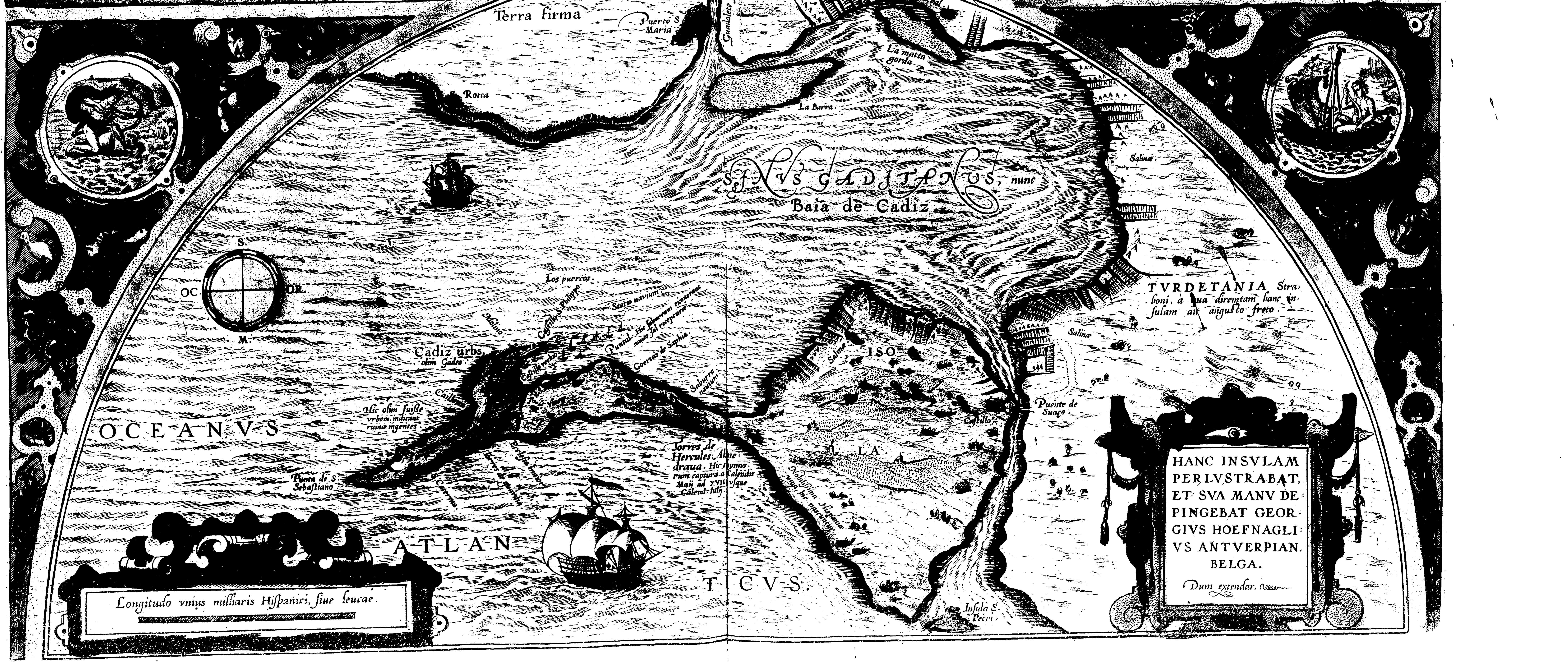
Alſo the hill *Aralar* is called *Arara*, and the riuer *Vidoſo*, *Vidorſo*, and *Alduida*, and *Beyouia*. This riuer runnes betweene *Spaine* and *France*. In deſcribing this region *Stephan Garibayo* is very copious, in the 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. and 14. chapters of his 15. booke. And *Florian del Campo* writes ſomewhat of it in his firſt and ſecond chapter. And *Nauagierus* in his Iournall affirmeth, that there is ſo much yron and ſteele dig'd out of the mines of *Guipuſco*, as yeeldeth 80000. duckats of yerely gaine. The words of *Plinie* in his 34. booke and 14. chapter, are not (I thinke) to this place impertinent. Vpon the coaſt of *Cantabria* (ſaith he) which the Ocean affronteth, there is a craggie high mountaine, a thing very admirable, wholly conſiſting of the ſame matter [he meaneth yron.]

CARPETANIA.

THis region lies in the very heart of *Spaine*, which *Plinie* & *Liuie* call *Carpetania*. The people called *Carpetani* were knowen vnto *Strabo*, and the *Carpitani* with .i. by *Ptolemey*. *Polybius* calles them *Carpeſios*; and ſo doth *Liuie* in ſome places. Their chiefe citie is *Toledo*. The deſcription whereof you may reade in *Nauagierus*, *Pedro de Medina*, and *George Brunus*. All *Carpetania* is not ſet downe in this Table, but that part only from *Toledo* Eaſtward. Concerning *Toledo*, becauſe I haue not read it in any other authour, I will adde that which *Roger Houeden* in the ſecond booke of his Chronicle of *England* reporteth: He calles it *Tulette*, and theſe be his words: In this city there is an hill, out of which are daily taken aboue a thouſand camels loads of earth, and yet it neuer decreaſeth: for though you dig neuer ſo deepe an hole, yet by the morow, if any raine fall, it will be filled vp againe. The earth taken out of this hill is tranſported to the neighbour prouinces, and ſold, to waſh mens heads, and their apparell, aſwell Chriſtians as Pagans. The ſaid *Roger* liued about the yeere 1200.


CARPETANIÆ PARTIS DESCR. 1584.
Cum priuilegio Imp. et Belgico, ad decennium.
Septemtrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
Leganes separum hic magnus prouentus
Echecaff.
Oumanes.
Perle.
Carang.
Coubas.
Pinto, caseo opt. celebris.
Torejon, salsamentorum piscium emporium.
S. Martin de Vega
Palamero.
Val de Moro.
Yelleſcas.
Yeles.
Haſayna.
Eſquivias, nobilis hinc vinum.
Seſena.
Eſpartinas.
Molin de Henar
Caſtillo de Caſa Sola
Morata.
Tarouna flu.
Cinchon.
Villa Conejo.
Colmenar.
Villa longa.
Pantoja.
Boros.
Cavana.
Cobeʒas.
Almeda.
Caſtillo de Aquila.
Magana.
Ojas.
Villa Seca.
Anouer.
Monſejon.
Molinos de Belille.
Puente.
Villa Mejor.
Tayo flu.
Oreja.
Villa Rubea.
Antigola.
Caſa del monte.
Aranjuez
TOLETVM. Toledo.
Caſt. de Higard.
Maſarabazas.
Val de caua.
Jagus flu. hodie Tayo.
Venta de Vela.
Glyceriſæ maximus hic prouentus.
Monaſterium S. Hieronymi Las Cizlas.
Scala milliarium.
Yepes.
Ceruelos.
Ocaña. Olcades hic olim habitaſſe credit Nebriſſenſis.


GVIPVSCOAE REGIONIS TYPVS.
Vardulorum, ſiue
Septemtrio.
CANTABRICVS OCEANVS
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
BISCAIAE PARS.
REGNI NAVARRAE CONFINIA.
PARTE DE ALABA.
Scala leucarum Hiſpanicarum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
S. Angelo
S. Sebaſtian
Paſaje
Fuenterabia
Motrico
Antigarbion
Mendaro
Elarrago
Deva
Zumaia
Guetaria
Orio
Uſurbil
Hernani
Eibar
Elgoibar
Aſpeitia
Azcoitia
Tolosa
Villa Franca
Vergara
Placencia
Mondragon
Anzuola
Villa Real
Legaspia
Segura
Salinas
Ataun
Maia


Terra firma
Puerto S. Maria
Guadalete flu.
Puerto Real
La matta gorda
Rotta
La Barra
SINVS GADITANVS, nunc Baia de Cadiz
Salinas
TVRDETANIA Straboni, à qua diremtam hanc inſulam ait anguſto freto.
Salinæ
S.
OC
OR.
M.
Los puercos
Caſtillo S. Philippo
Cadiz urbs, olim Gades.
Puntal. Hic ſolebant conſer...
Gorreas de Saphia
ISO
LA
Puente de Suaço
Caſtillo
Hic olim fuiſſe vrbem, indicant ruinæ ingentes.
Torres de Hercules: Almedraua. Hic thynnorum captura à Calendis Maij ad XVII. uſque Calend. Iuly.
Ponta de S. Sebaſtiano
OCEANVS
ATLANTICVS
Inſula S. Petri
Longitudo vnius milliaris Hiſpanici, ſiue leucae.
HANC INSVLAM PERLVSTRABAT, ET SVA MANV DEPINGEBAT GEORGIVS HOEFNAGLIVS ANTVERPIAN. BELGA.
Dum extendar.

FRANCE.

ALl that tract of land from the riuer of *Rhene* included by the Ocean, the Pyreney mountaines, the ſea Mediterran, and mount *Appennine*, as farre as *Ancona*, the ancient Writers by one generall name called *Gallia*. For Weſtward by the Pyreney hilles it is diſioyned from *Spaine*: North it borders vpon the French and Britiſh Ocean: Eaſt the riuer *Rhene* and the *Alpes* from ſea to ſea include it, in like maner as the Pyreney mountaines doe Weſt: South it is accoaſted by part of the Mediterran ſea ouer againſt *Prouence*. It was called *Gallia*, in regard of the peoples whiteneſſe: for the high mountaines and the heauens rigour exclude the heat of the Sunne from this part: hereof it comes, that their white bodies change not colour. Wherefore the Græcians name the Gaules or ancient inhabitants of *France*, Galatas, in regard of their milke-white colour: for Γάλα in Greeke, ſignifieth Milke; from which name the Latines haue called them *Gallos*. This deriuation the greateſt parts of Writers doe approue: yet ſome there are that deride it, ſuppoſing them rather to be ſo called of raine, which in Hebrew is *Galah*, and in the olde Britiſh language *Glau*, as who ſhould ſay, A moſt ancient nation, rain'd vpon, and drenched in the very floud of *Noah*. This region of theirs was of olde diuided into *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which in regard of vs lieth beyond the *Alpes*, being that part of *Italie*, which at this preſent is called *Lombardie*: and *Tranſalpina*, which is included within theſe fiue bounds, namely, the riuer *Rhene*, the Ocean, the Pyreney mountaines, the Mediterran ſea, and the *Alpes*. This *Gallia Tranſalpina* by *Cæſar* in his Commentaries is diuided into three parts: *Belgica*, *Celtica*, and *Aquitanica*. *Belgica* which is enuironed by the Ocean ſea, and the riuers of *Rhene*, *Marne*, and *Senie*, vſing moſt part the Dutch tongue, and at this preſent called the *Low-countries*. *Celtica* or *Lugdunenſis*, which is comprehended within the riuers *Garomne*, *Marne*, *Senie*, and *Rhoſne*. It is now called *France*. For the *Celtæ* were ſubdued by the Francks of *Germany*: ſo that at length they were named Weſterne Francks, from whom the prouince it ſelfe is denominated. *Aquitanica* before named *Aremorica*, which extendeth from the riuer *Garomne* to the Ocean, and to the Pyreney mountaines. Weſt and by North it is confined with that part of the Ocean which is called the Bay of *Aquitane*. Weſtward. it hath *Spaine*: North, *Celtica* or *France* properly ſo called: and South, the country of *Prouence*. It is now called *Gaſcoine*, and the inhabitants differ both in ſtature, and language from the reſidue of *France*.

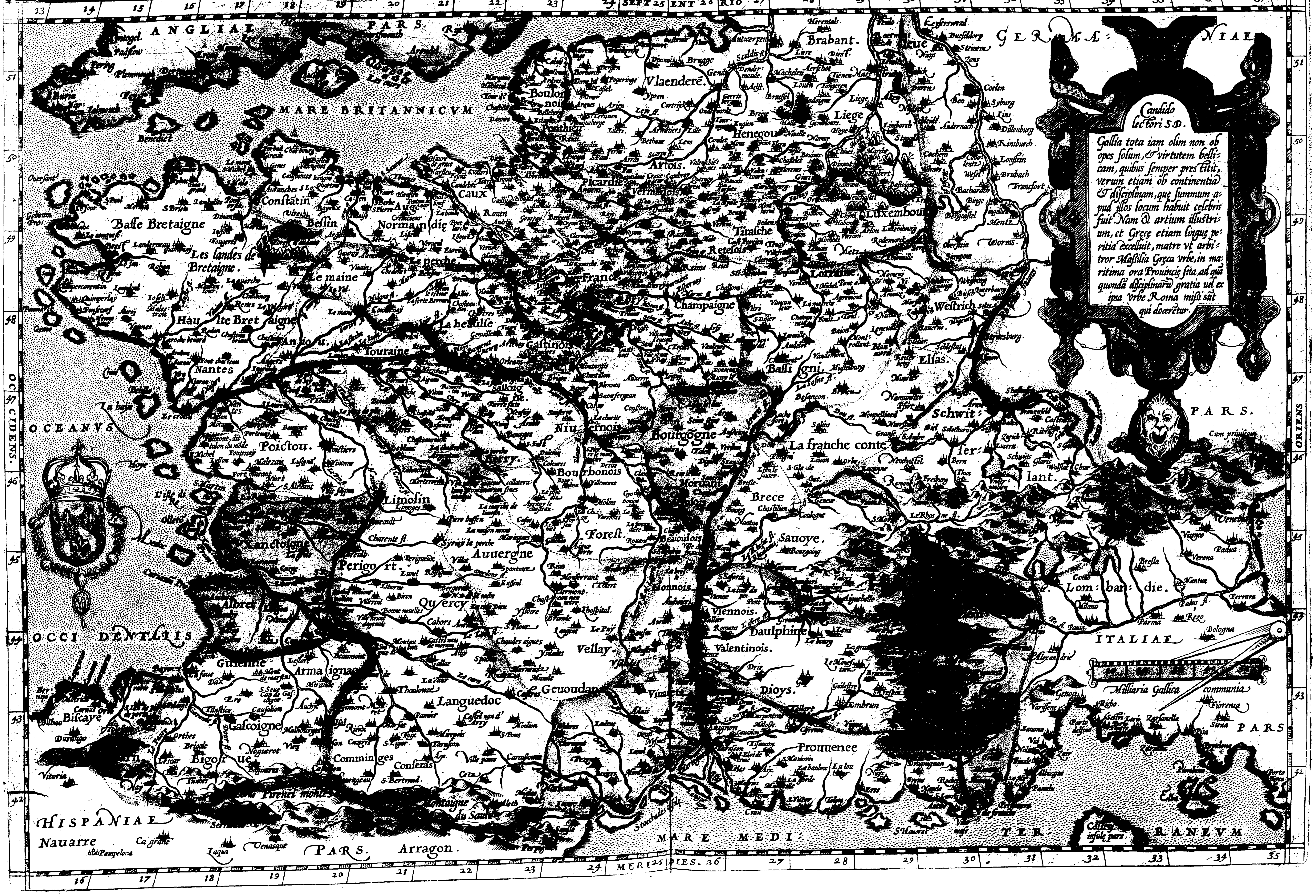
Theſe are the ancient limits of the Gaules. Howbeit the countrey of the French, which at this day beares the title of a Kingdome, and is commonly called the Kingdome of *France*; hath not ſo large extenſion: but towards the North only is ſo much the narower, as it is cut off by an imaginary line from *Strasbourg* vpon *Rhene* to the port of *Calais*; and it comprehends all that tract of land, which is conteined within this line, the Ocean ſea, the Pyreney mountaines, the ſea Mediterran, and the *Alpes*.

Poſtellus in his booke of the whole world, reckons vp the peculiar Shires, or Prouinces of this Kingdome in maner following: In the Eaſt it hath *Prouence*, *Sauoie*, *Swiſſerland*, *Breſſia*, *Borgogne*, *Lorraigne*, *Champanie*, *Henault*, *Cleue*, and *Flanders*: on the North, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Bretaigne*: on the Weſt, *Bretaigne*, *Aniou*, *Poictou*, *Xantoigne*, and *Gaſcoigne*: and on the South, *Gaſcoigne*, *Bearne*, *Rouſſillon*, *Dauphnie*, *Vellay*, *Foreſt*, *Auuergne*, *Limoſni*, *Perigort*, and *Angoleſme*. Eaſt of *Poictou* lie the prouinces of *Bourges*, *Bourbon*, *Beaioulois*, *Lionnois*, the Countie of *Burgundy*, *Auxerrois*, *Niuernois*, *Berry*, *Tours*, *Vendoſme* beyond *Aniou*, *le Beaulſe*, *Gaſtinois*, *Valois* beyond *Sens*, and not farre off *le Perche*, *Druiſe*, and *le Mans* neere *Bretaigne*. And thus at this preſent are theſe Prouinces named. But albeit *Poſtellus* accounteth *Sauoy*, *Swizzerland*, *Loraigne*, *Henault*, *Cleue*, and *Flanders* among the Prouinces of *France*, yet are they not now vnder the gouernment of this Kingdome: for all of them haue peculiar princes, not ſubiect to the crowne of *France*.

Concerning the French King, *Villa Nueua* reports two memorable things: Firſt, That in the Church of *Rhemes* there is a veſſell full of neuer-decaying oile, ſent from heauen, to anoint the Kings of *France* at their coronation. Secondly, That the ſame Kings doe heale the diſeaſe called in Engliſh, *The Queenes euill*, only with touching the place affected.

All *France* is deſcribed in a large volume, by *Robert Cænalis*; reade alſo concerning the ſame argument *Gilbert Cognatus Nazorenus*; *Iohannes Marius*; *Chaſſanæus* in his twelfth booke *De gloria mundi*; *Poſtellus* in his booke Of the whole world; *Aimon* in the beginning of his ſtorie of the Franks; *Sebaſtian Munſter*; *Belleforeſt*; *Theuet*; and other Deſcribers of the world. Touching this region alſo, and the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, you may learne ſomewhat out of the ſecond booke of *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* of *Athens*. Of ancient Writers *Cæſar* ſurpaſſeth all. *Diodorus Siculus* in his fifth booke, and *Am. Marcelinus* in his fifteenth booke haue many notable things concerning this region. Likewiſe *Claudius Champier* of *Lions* wrote in French a Treatiſe of the firſt originals of the principall townes in all *France*: *Symphorianus*, father to this man, diſcourſeth of the riuers, and the miracles of waters and fountaines in *France*. The city of *Paris* is deſcribed in verſe by *Euſtathius à Knobelſdorf*; and the city of *Lions* by *Champier*.

GALLIAE REGNI POTENTISS NOVA DESCRIPTIO, IOANNE IOLIVETO AVCTORE



Candido lectori S.D.

Gallia tota iam olim non ob opes ſolum, & virtutem bellicam, quibus ſemper preſtitit, verum etiam ob continentiã & diſciplinam, quę ſummum apud illos locum habuit celebris fuit. Nam & artium illuſtrium, et Gręcę etiam linguę peritia excelluit, matre vt arbitror Maßilia Grȩca vrbe, in maritima ora Prouincię ſita, ad quã quondã diſciplinarũ gratia uel ex ipsa vrbe Roma mißi sũt qui docerẽtur.

BRETAIGNE and NORMANDY.

THis Table repreſenteth that part of *Gallia Lugdunenſis* which ſtretcheth toward the Weſterne Ocean. The ancients named it *Armorica*. Heere ſtandeth *Neuſtria*, corruptly ſo called of late yeeres for *Veſtria* or rather *Weſtria*, (according to ſome, *Weſtraſia*) as much to ſay, as a Weſterne region. The occaſion of this errour both in pronunciation and writing, was for that the French wanting a double V, doe alwayes in ſtead thereof write a ſingle V: and becauſe u in this ſmall forme differs not much from n, hereupon it is likely that *Weſtria* was prodigiouſly changed into *Neuſtria*. In which *Neuſtria* at this preſent are ſituate the regions of *Bretaigne* and *Normandie*, which in this Table we preſent vnto your view. NORMANDIA ſo called of the Northerne people that ouer-ranne it (for *Nord* in Dutch ſignifieth North, and *mannen* men) which Northerne people were Danes and Noruegians: who hauing by force ſubdued this region, planted themſelues here in the time of *Lotharius* the Emperour. Concerning the ſituation and nature of this place, theſe are the words of *Gaguinus* in his ſeuenth booke: *Normandie* is adorned and fortified with one Metropolitan, ſix cities, and ninetie foure ſtrong townes and caſtles: moſt of their villages alſo being built citie-like: thorow which Prouince a ſpeedie traueller ſhall hardlie paſſe in ſix dayes: it aboundeth with fiſh, cattell, and plentie of corne; being in all places ſo fraught with peares and apples, that the people make all their drinke of the ſame; and yet ſend great quantitie to other countreys. They exerciſe clothing, and are notable quaffers of cyder. They are naturally a wilie people; ſubiect to no forren lawes; liuing after their owne faſhions and cuſtomes, which they moſt obſtinately maintaine: cunning they are in ſleights and ſutes of law; whereupon ſtrangers are loth to haue any dealings with them; being otherwiſe well addicted to learning and religion. Moreouer, they are very apt and valiant in the warres, many of whoſe worthy acts againſt ſtrangers are recorded. Thus farre *Gaguinus*. Of the qualitie of this region you may more largely informe your ſelfe out of *Henry Altiſſiodorenſis* his fifth booke of the life of *S. German*. It aboundeth, as *Canalis* makes report, with all things neceſſary for mans life, wine only excepted, which the ſoile doth not yeeld. The chiefe city is *Rouen* (in Engliſh commonly called *Roan*) which hath a moſt learned Senate, or Court of Parliament, that execute iuſtice, and decide the controuerſies of the whole Prouince. Heere are alſo great Merchants, by meanes of whoſe trafficke the citie is knowen farre and neere. In this citie there is a church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, beautified with a moſt lofty ſteeple, wherin hangs the greateſt bell in all *France*, weighing forty thouſand pounds, as theſe French verſes grauen thereupon do teſtifie.

Ie ſuis nominée George *d' Amboiſe,*
Qui plus que trente ſix mil poiſe:
Et ſi qui bien me poyſera
Quarante mil y trouuera.

In Engliſh:

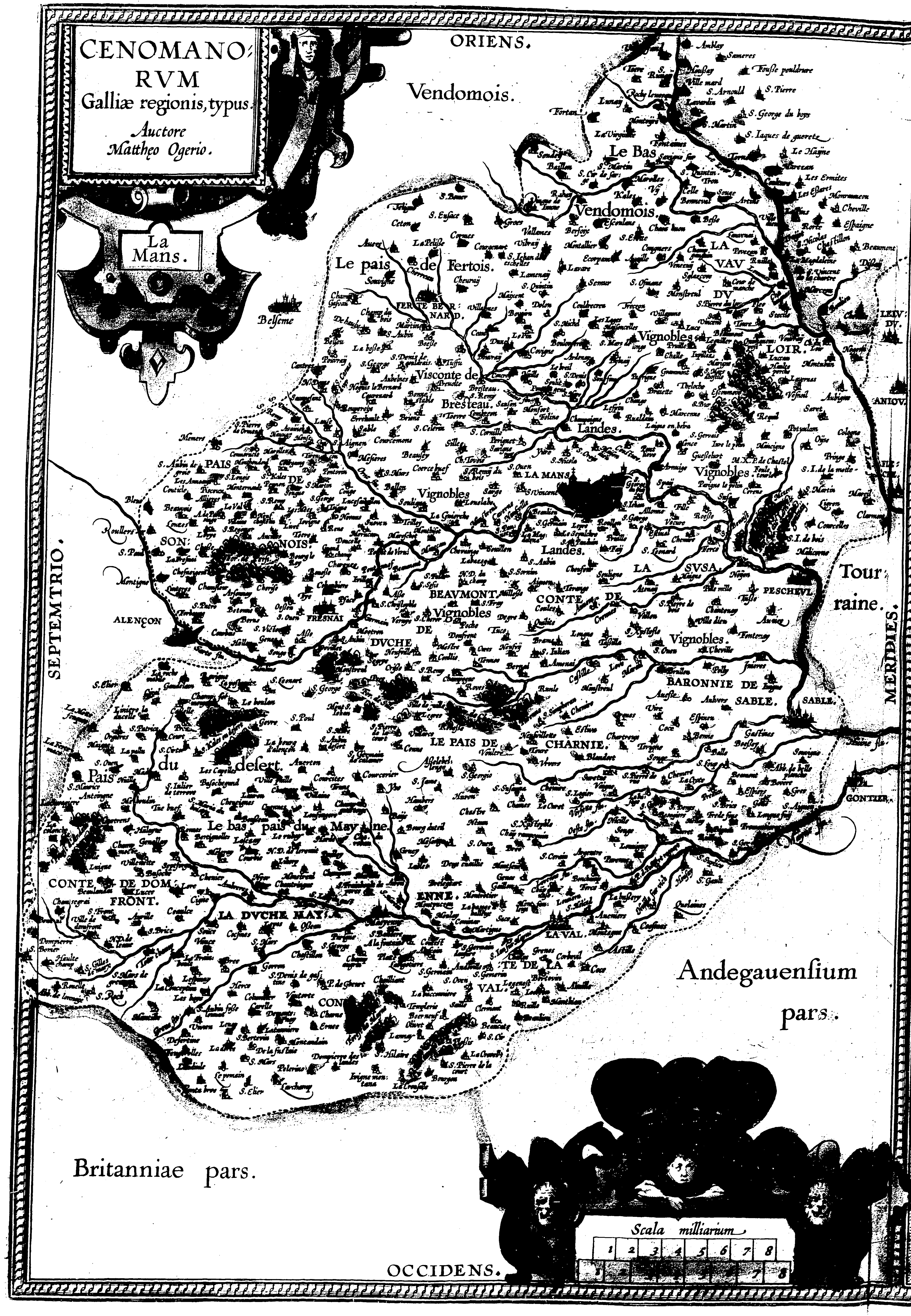
George de Amboiſe my name rightly ſounds,
I weigh more than thirtie ſix thouſand pounds:
Whoſo poiſeth me well
Fortie thouſand may tell.

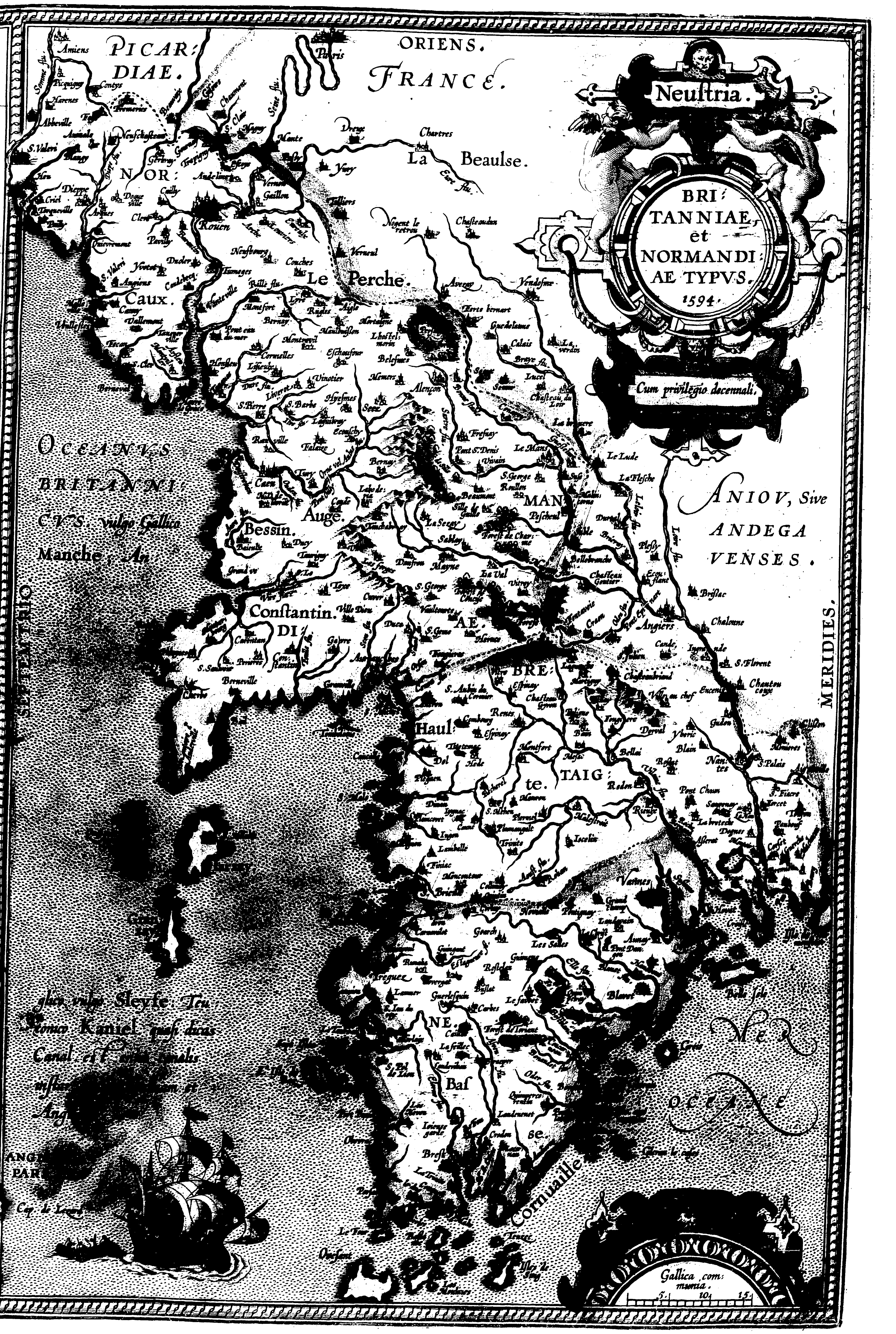
This *George*, after whoſe name the bell is called, was Archbiſhop of *Roan*, about the yeere 1500. who conſidering that in his Dioceſſe (ſuch was the ſcarſitie of oile, as it would hardly be ſufficient for the time of Lent) granted to his Dioceſſans in ſtead thereof the vſe of butter, conditionally that they ſhould pay ſix halfepence Tournois a piece: with which ſumme of money he cauſed the ſaid ſteeple to be built; which thereupon is yet called *Latour de beur*; that is, The ſteeple of butter. The antiquities, and other memorable matters of this city, *F. Noel Taillipied* hath deſcribed in French in a peculiar Treatiſe. Thus much of *Normandie*.

BRETAIGNE bordering vpon the coaſt of *Normandie*, is the vtmoſt prouince of *France* toward the Ocean. Some thinke that this was of old called *Aremorica*. Sure I am that *Cæſar* deſcribeth cities which he calleth *Aremericas* vpon this coaſt. But *Plinie* and *Sidonius* do name the inhabitants *Britannos*, placing them vpon the riuer of *Loire*. The Middle-age writers call them *Brittones*, which name they yet retaine. *Plinie* moſt aptly calles this region, The godlieſt Peninſula of *Gallia Lugdunenſis*. In a fragment of the Frankes hiſtory I reade that it was once called *The horne of France*; from the ſhape thereof, as I ſuppoſe. *Robert Canalis* is of opinion, that the Brittons being named *Hermiones*, tooke occaſion by way of alluſion vnto this name, to make choiſe of thoſe armes which they now beare, commonly called *Ermines*, with weaſels tailes, and the natiue colour of blacke in a field argent &c. This region he ſaith is ſomewhat drie, and not very fruitfull; more apt to beare millet than wheat. Their fields (ſaith he) they call lands. It ſeemeth more properly to be named *Eremorica* than *Aremorica*. For they make larger leagues betweene towne and towne, namely of three miles; which is no ſlight argument of a barren ſoile. Hereof the coniecture ſeemes not improbable, that it was called *Brutannia*, of nouriſhing or feeding brute beaſts. So many of their townes (as antiquity reports) are denominated from flocks and droues: as for example, *Pullinaicum, à pullis equinis*, from horſe-coltes; *Filicieriæ*, now called *Fulgeriæ*, alias *Foulgeres*, of braky grounds; alſo *Rhedones, à Rhedis*, that is to ſay, of carts which cary commodities long and tedious iourneys: which I rather beleeue, than that it firſt borrowed the name from *Brutus*. Thus farre *Canalis*: let the trueth thereof ſtand or fall vpon his credit. More concerning theſe countries you may reade in the ſame authour, and in *Belleforeſt*; but eſpecially in *Bertrard Argentré*, who hath publiſhed a large volume of the ſame in French. Reade alſo *Elias Vinetus* vpon *Auſonius* his poem of *Cupid* crucified.

LA MANS; the inhabitants whereof were in old time called CENOMANI.

PLinie in his third booke and ninth chapter putteth the *Cenomani* amongſt the *Volſci* neere *Maſſilia*. *Ptolemey* and *Strabo* doe place them about *Brixia* in *Italia Tranſalpina*, which is on this ſide *Padus*. Other *Cenomani* be found in *Gallia Lugdunenſi*, by *Ptolemey* and *Plinie lib*.4. *cap*.15. or by *Cæſar* in his ſeuenth booke *De bello Gall*. Howbeit the latter two call them alſo by a ſurname *Aulercos*. And theſe are they, whoſe region we propound in this Table. The inhabitants now call it *La Mans*. The ſituation of this countrey, and of the ſeuerall townes, you may reade in *Theuet*, *Belleforeſt*, and *Canalis*; out of whom I thought good to borow this one ſpeciall note concerning a certeine riuer and a lake. His words be theſe [ſpeaking of *Sarte* a riuer in this Prouince:] *Sarte* being come to the bridge commonly called *Noien*, as farre as the towne of *Malicorne*, how plentifully and miraculouſly it aboundeth with fiſh, may appeare by this one example; that not many yeeres paſt contrary to mens vſuall expectation, here was taken a carpe of an ell and handfull long: his tongue (if we may beleeue the common report) weighed ſix pounds: which is confirmed alſo by a monument written vpon the Biſhops palace. They ſay, that not farre from this place in the tract of *Sagona*, there is an exceeding deepe lake, (it is named The *cauſey-foord*, for it ends at the place commonly called *Gay Chaucey*) out of which lake are taken carpes of ſo huge bigneſſe, that one of them will ſuffice a meane family for an whole weeke together: the experience whereof, following the Court, I learned in the towne of *Blois*. Hitherto *Robert Canalis* in his ſtory of *France*.


CENOMANORVM
Galliæ regionis, typus.
Auctore
Mattheo Ogerio.
La Mans.
ORIENS.
Vendomois.
Le Bas Vendomois.
Le pais de Fertois.
LA VAV DV LOIR.
Visconte de Bresteau.
Landes.
LA MANS.
Vignobles
PAIS DE SONNOIS.
BEAVMONT
CONTE DE LA SVSA
DVCHE
BARONNIE DE SABLE.
LE PAIS DE CHARNIE.
Pais du desert.
Le bas pais du Mayne.
CONTE DE DOMFRONT.
LA DVCHE MAYENNE.
CONTE DE LA VAL.
Tourraine.
ALENÇON
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
Andegauenſium pars.
Britanniae pars.
Scala milliarium
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
OCCIDENS.

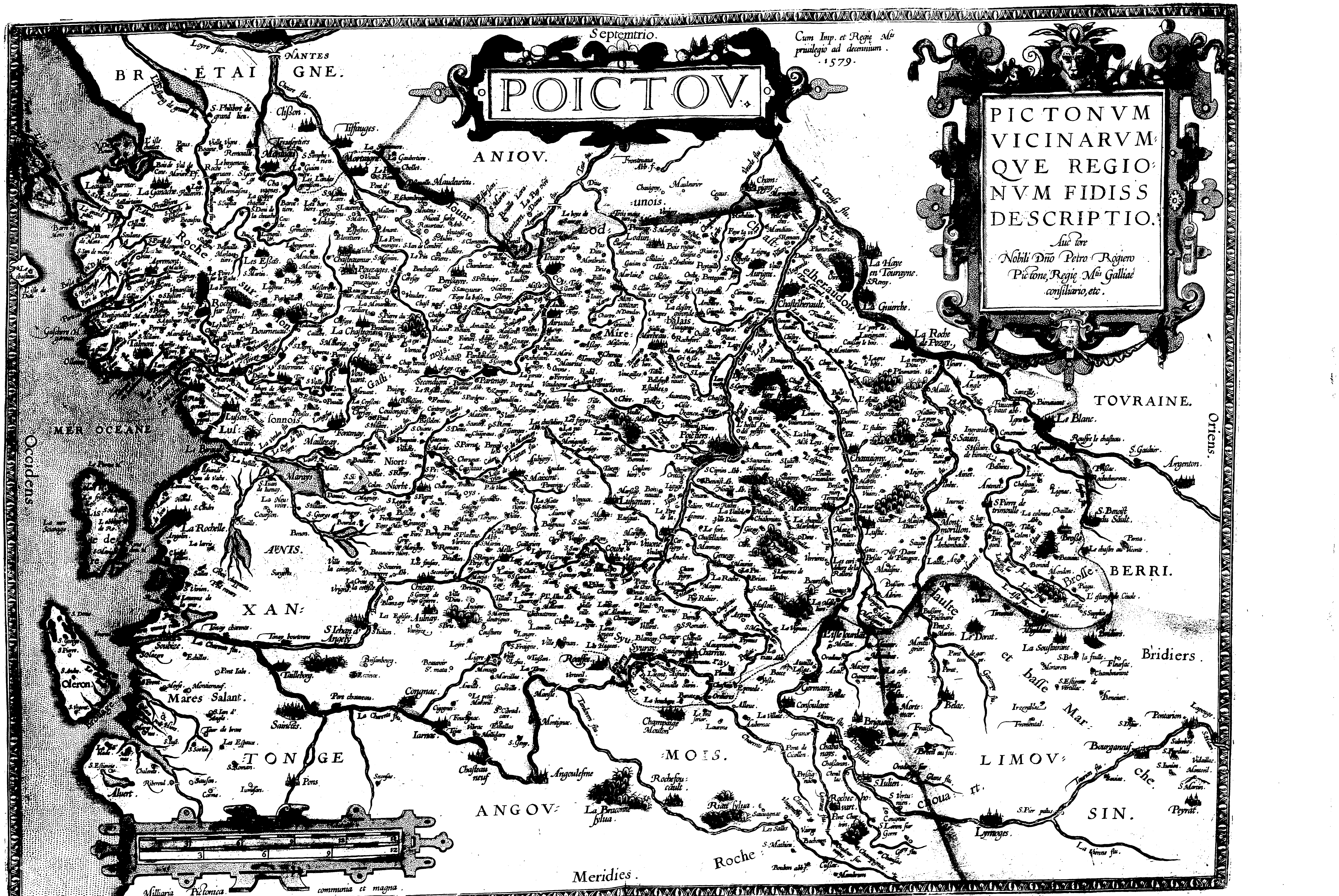

Neuſtria.
BRITANNIAE et NORMANDIAE TYPVS. 1594.
Cum privilegio decennali.
PICARDIAE.
ORIENS.
FRANCE.
La Beaulse.
NORMANDIE.
Rouen
Caux.
Le Perche.
Auge.
Bessin.
Constantin.
ANIOV, Sive ANDEGAVENSES.
OCEANVS BRITANNICVS, vulgo Galliis Manche, Angl.
BRETAIGNE
Haulte.
Basse.
Cornuaille
MERIDIES.
SEPTENTRIO.
MER OCEANE
Gallica communia
5 10 15

POICTOV.

AMongſt the people of *Aquitaigne* ſome there are called by *Ptolemey* and *Plinie*, *Pictones*; by *Cæſar* and *Strabo*, *Pictones* with i in the firſt ſyllable; and by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Pictauos*: *Auſonius* names the countrey *Pictonicam regionem*: but later Writers call it in Latine *Pictauia*. The inhabitants in their owne language, terme themſelues *Poicteuins*, the region *Poictou*, and the head city *Poictiers*, which perhaps is all one with *Ptolemey* his *Auguſtoritum*. The opinion of ſome who affirme it was thus named of the Pictes, I holde altogether fabulous: for out of Claſſicall writers it is apparent that *Pictones* is an ancienter name than *Picti*. *Poictou* is now diuided into the Lower and the Vpper: The Lower *Poictou* we call that which ends Weſtward vpon the ſea of *Aquitaigne*: and the Vpper, which lieth Eaſtward towards *Tourain* and *Berry*: South it confines vpon *Xantoigne*, *Angoleſme*, and *Limoſin*: and North vpon *Brettaigne* and *Aniou*. It is a countrey moſt fertile of corne and cattell; rich in wheat and wine; and abounding with fiſh. Wild-fowle and beaſts heere are great plenty, and for that cauſe much hunting and hauking.

In this region are conteined 1200. Pariſhes vnder three Biſhopricks, namely *Poictiers*, *Luçon* and *Maillezais*. The principall places beſides theſe, are *Roch-ſur-yon*, *Talmont*, *Meroil*, *Vouuant*, *Meruant*, *Breſuire*, *Lodun*, *Fontenay le Conte*: All which be in the Vpper *Poictou*. In the Lower are ſituate *Niort*, *Partenay*, *Touars*, *Moncontoul*, *Hernault*, *Mirebeau*, *Chalſtelleraudt*, &c. The head of all theſe is *Poictiers*, which next vnto *Paris* is the principall citie in all *France*, and is for the moſt part enuironed by the riuer *Clain*. The antiquity of this towne ſufficiently appeareth out of the Theater (commonly called *Arenas*) as likewiſe out of *Gallienus* his Palace, and the Arches of Water-conducts as yet extant, which the inhabitants call *Arceaux de Parignè*: all which are Monuments of the Romans gouernment in this place. Howbeit before their comming, this citie was ſeated vpon another plot of ground, as may be gathered out of the writings of *Ammonius* and *Ado*. For they make mention of a place called Olde *Poictiers*, whereat (they ſay) was the diuiſion of the kingdome betweene *Charlemaine* and *Pipin* Kings of the Frankes. Alſo in this table vpon the very ſame riuer of *Clain* towards *Chaſtellerault*, you may ſee a place called *Vieu Poictiers*, that is to ſay, *Old Poictiers*. The towne of *Talmont* or rather *Talon du Monde*; (in Engliſh, *The heele of the World*) is ſo called by the French, becauſe it ſtands vpon the vtmoſt border of this countrey towards the Ocean: as if therefore it were to be eſteemed the extreame part of the World.

Ouer againſt the ſhore of *Poictou* lie theſe iſlands: *Oleron*, (by *Plinie* named *Vliarius*) at the mouth of the riuer *Charente*, called by *Auſonius Charantonus fluuius*, and by *Ptolemey*, *Canentelum*. *L'iſle de Rez*, oppoſite to *Rochell*, abounding with wine, whereof it is named. The iſle *Noir*, or *Marmonſtier*, which yeeldeth plenty of ſalt. The iſle *Aulonne* which in this Table is rather a Peninſula, this aboundeth with wine and ſalt: as doth another little iſle called *Chauet*. The Mappe alſo repreſents vnto you *L'iſle de Dieu*, or *Gods iſle*: and that likewiſe which is called *Noſtre-dame de Bouin*. By Saint *Hillary* the Apoſtle of *Aquitaigne*, Eccleſiaſticall Writers affirme, that this region was conuerted to Chriſtianity. A more exact deſcription hereof you may reade in *Belleforreſt*, who will referre you from himſelfe to *Iohn Bouchet* his Chronicle of *Aquitaigne*. Something you may learne out of *Antony Pinetius* in his deſcription of Cities. *Theuet* likewiſe is to be peruſed. Concerning this region alſo *Iohn de la Haye* wrote a peculiar Treatiſe in French.

POICTOV
PICTONVM VICINARVM QVE REGIONVM FIDISS DESCRIPTIO.
Auctore Nobili Dño Petro Rogiero Pictone, Regiæ Mtis Galliæ consiliario, etc.
Cum Imp. et Regiæ Mtis priuilegio ad decennium. 1579.
Septemtrio.
Meridies.
Occidens.
Oriens.
BRETAIGNE.
ANIOV.
TOVRAINE.
BERRI.
MER OCEANE
AVNIS.
XAN
TONGE
ANGOV
MOIS.
LIMOV
SIN.
Haulte et basse Marche
Nantes
Loyre flu.
Clisson
Tiffauges
Mortaigne
La Ganache
Roche sur Ion
Luçon
Fontenay
Maillezay
Niort
Parthenay
Thouars
Loudun
Mirebeau
Chastelleraut
La Haye en Tourayne
La Guierche
La Roche de Pozay
Poictiers
Lusignan
S. Maixent
Chauuigny
Le Blanc
Argenton
S. Benoist du Sault
Monmorillon
La Rochelle
Marans
Brouage
Oleron
Mares Salant
Saintes
Taillebourg
S. Iehan d'Angely
Tonay charente
Soubize
Aluert
Pons
Congnac
Iarnac
Chasteau neuf
Angoulesme
Rochefoucault
Ciuray
Ruffec
Confolant
Lisle Iourdain
Le Dorat
Belac
Bridiers
Bourganeuf
Lymoges
La Braconne sylua
Brosse
Roche
Milliaria Pictonica communia et magna
3
6
9
12

The region of BERRY, called of olde BITVRIGES.

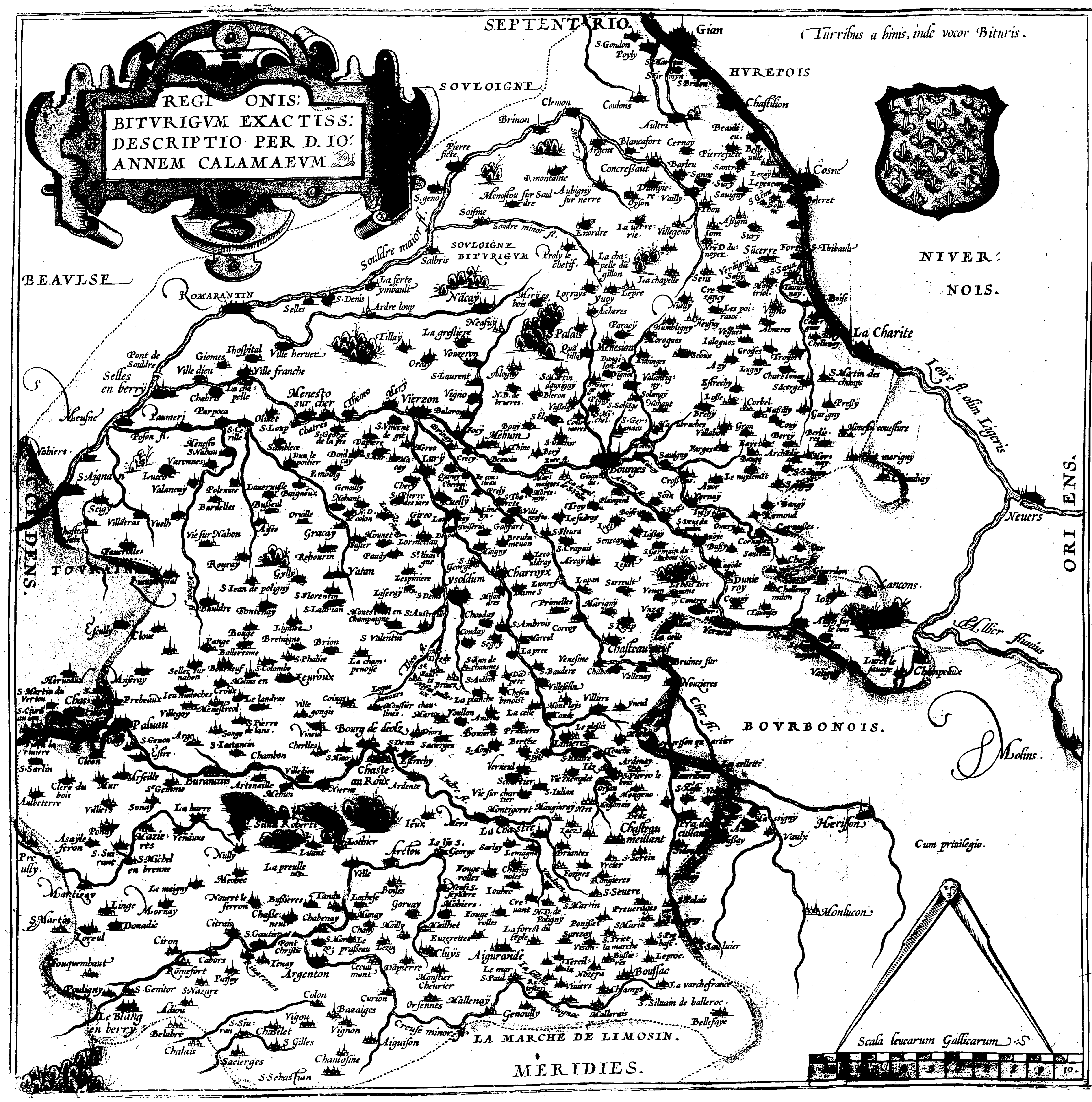
THe people Bituriges are mentioned in moſt of the ancient Geographers. *Plinie* calles them *Liberos*: and ſaith they were alſo named *Cubos*. The country is now diuided into the Vpper & the Lower. The principall citie (called at this preſent *Bourges*) was named by *Cæſar* (as ſome thinke) *Auaricum*. *Theobald Fagotius* citizen of the ſame, writeth that the territory adiacent is exceeding fruitfull, and wanteth nothing that all *France* may affoord; that the city is ancient, as appeareth by diuers notable monuments; that it is a towne of great trafficke; that they haue an Vniuerſitie flouriſhing with all kinde of learning, inſomuch as it may well be called *The Honour of the liberall Arts*, and *A Mart of learned men.* But concerning the originall of this citie, and the deriuation of the name, let vs giue eare to *Iohn Calmey*, who writes thereof in maner following.

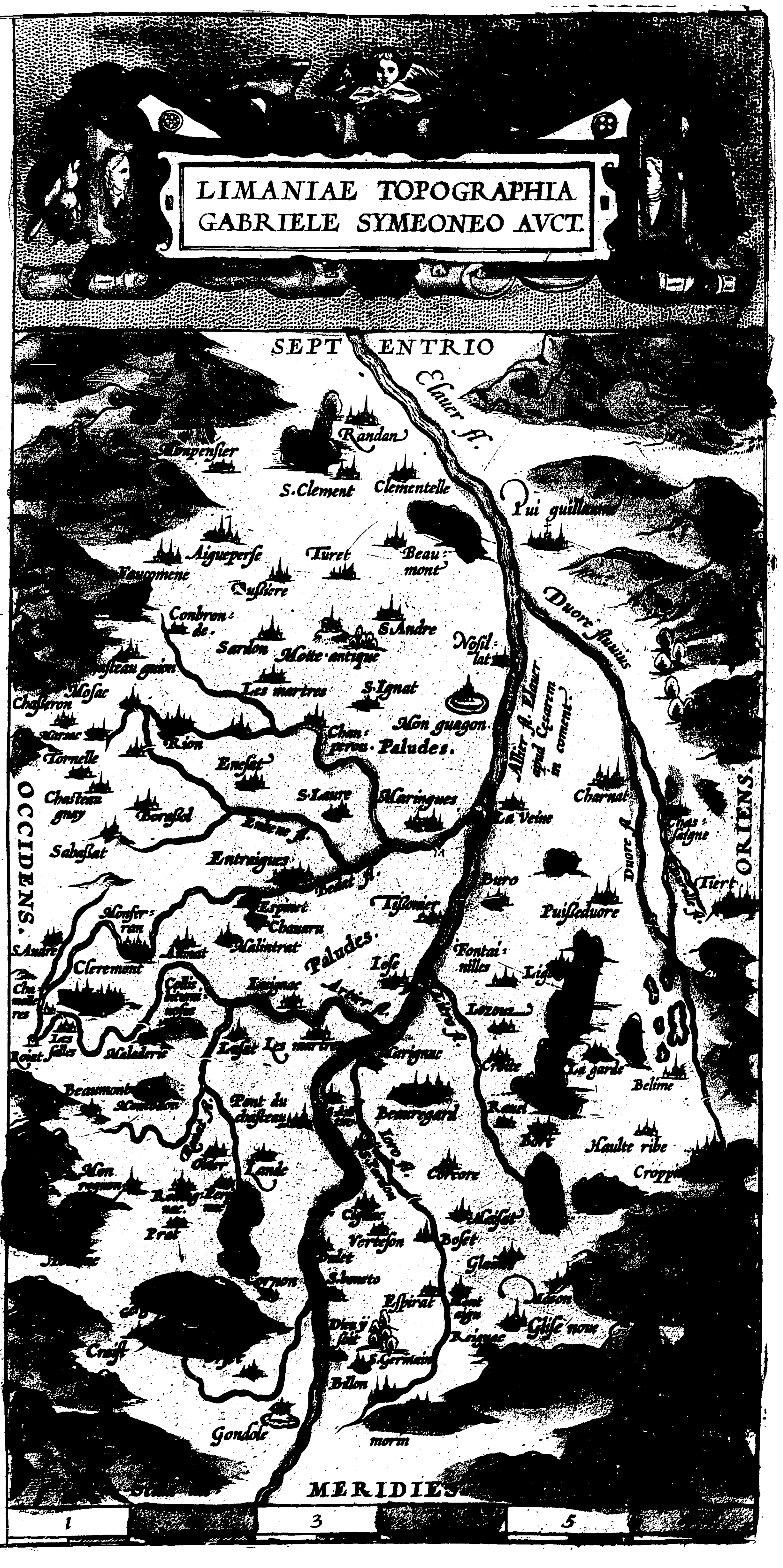
In the yeere of the worlds creation 1791. one *Gomer* of the nation of the Gaules, bringing a Colonie into this region of the Bituriges, planted the ſame in the chieſe citie, the name of *Ogygis* being by *Noah* his grandfather impoſed for honours ſake vpon the inhabitants: which by them for the fauor and loue they bare to their founder deſcended of *Ogygis*, was afterward changed: and they named themſelues *Bitogyges*, which in the Armenian tongue ſignifies, *The poſteritie of* Ogygis. But as words by cuſtome are often times corrupted, (for, to make them familiar, or more proper, we will not ſticke to adde, detract, or alter ſome letters or ſyllables) ſo the name of this countrey and of the chieſe citie, either by the force thereof, or by the appointment of a certaine Prince named *Biturix*, changed the name of *Bitogyges* into *Bituriges*. Amongſt other opinions ſome hold that it was called *Bituris quaſi Biturris*, of two ancient Towers which ſometimes ſtood in this citie: whereupon a certaine Grammarian hath written this verſe; *Turribus à binis, inde vocor* Bituris; that is, *Of Towers twaine* Bituris *I was nam'd.* Thus much out of *John Calamæus* his booke of the originall of the Bituriges, from whence alſo we haue borrowed this Table.

LIMAIGNE.

THe length of all this region which ſome *ab alimonijs* or victuals call *Alimonia*; others of the fat & ſlimie ſoile *Limaigne*, being part of *Auuergne*, which for ſhortneſſe of time, and in regard of the high hilles and low valleys, and the crooked windings and turnings, we could not exactly meaſure. The length hereof (I ſay) from the bridge of olde *Briuata*, as farre as *Ganao* (abounding with Corne, Wine, Honie, Cattell, Horſes, Saffron, Nuts, Pot-hearbs, Paſtures, Woods, Fountaines, Riuers, Bathes, Marle, Lakes, Siluer-mines, Honourable families, Strong fortreſſes, and Rich merchandize) ſtretcheth about twenty leagues; and the bredth almoſt eight leagues. But we deſcribing only the more fruitfull and inhabited part, do in the Table following comprehend about eight leagues in length, and almoſt ſeuen in bredth, placing the townes and villages, according to the ſcale vnder-annexed. Thus farre the Authour in a Treatiſe intituled, *A godlie and ſpeculatiue Dialogue*, by him written in Italian, where you may ſee the very Table which I haue here put downe.

In the lower part of this Table ſtands a mountaine with a ſmall towne named *Gergoie*. This is *Gergouia* in *Aruernis*, neere the riuer *Elauer*, whereof *Cæſar* in his ſeuenth booke of the French warres maketh mention.


REGIONIS BITVRIGVM EXACTISS: DESCRIPTIO PER D. IOANNEM CALAMAEVM
Turribus a binis, inde vocor Bituris.
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
SOVLOIGNE
SOVLOIGNE BITVRIGVM
BEAVLSE
HVREPOIS
NIVERNOIS.
BOVRBONOIS.
TOVRAINE
LA MARCHE DE LIMOSIN.
Bourges
La Charite
Neuers
Gian
Cosne
Molins.
Loire fl. olim Ligeris
Elaver fluuius
Cher fl.
Souldre maior fl.
Cum priuilegio.
Scala leucarum Gallicarum
10.


LIMANIAE TOPOGRAPHIA GABRIELE SYMEONEO AVCT.
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
Elauer fl.
Duere fluuius
Allier fl. Elauer apud Cæsarem in comment.
Paludes
Randan
Aiguerperse
Mon guagon
Maringues
Clermont
Beauregard
Vic le Conte
1
3
5

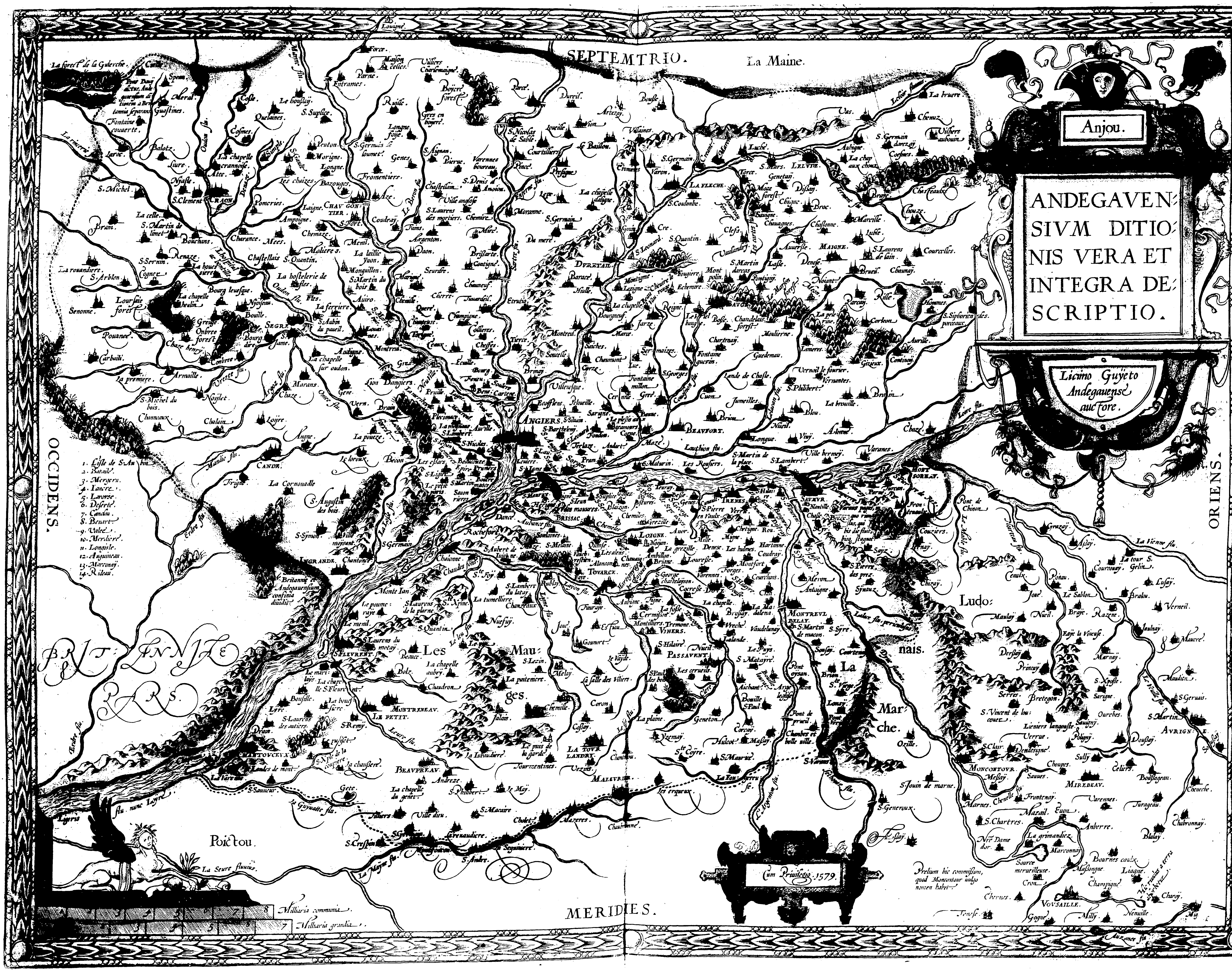
The Dukedome of ANIOV.

THe people and countrey of the *Andegauenſes*, are by *Ptolemey* placed in *Gallia Lugdunenſi*. The countrey at this preſent is called *Aniou*, and the people *Angeuins*. In times paſt it went vnder the name of an Earledome, but ſince the yeare 1350. it hath beene adorn'd with the title of a Dukedome. Eaſt it confineth vpon *Tourain* and *Vendoſme*. Weſt it bordereth vpon *Bretaigne*. *Poictou* bounds it Southward, and the Counties of *Maine* and *La Val* on the North.

It is a country not very large, but for fruitfulneſſe inferior to none other in *France*: the wine of *Anjou* excelleth all other French wines. Neither is it deſtitute of other commodities requiſite either for the neceſsity or the pleaſure of mans life, being euery where beautified with Riuers, Mountaines, Woods, and Medowes. It aboundeth with cattell great and ſmall, and with fiſh. All this their Riuers and Medowes affoord them. Out of their Mountaines they digge Marble, and a kinde of blew Slates, wherewith they couer Churches and houſes. The common people call them *Ardoiſes*.

This Region is watered with ſo many Riuers, Freſhets, Fountaines, Fiſh-pooles, Lakes, and Pondes, that ſome are of opinion, it was heeretofore called *Æguada*, or *Aguada*, of the abundance of waters: for in the Aquitaigne tongue they call Water, *Aigues*. The principall Riuers, beſides others, are *Ligeris*, which the inhabitants do name *Loire*, calling it likewiſe *The Father of French riuers*. Into this Riuer, within the compaſſe of *Anjou*, do fall the riuers *Vienne, Diue, Thouets, Layon, Leure, Guiuatte, Maine, Seure, Loir* (a riuer diuers from *Ligeris*, for it falles thereinto, and is called by late Writers *Ledus*) *Aution, Oudon, Maienne, Brionneau, Loſſe*, and *Erdret*, &c. So that there runne about fortie Riuers thorow this Prouince.

It hath diuers faire cities, the principall whereof is called *Angiers*: perhaps the ſame which in *Ptolemey* is named *Juliomagus*. This being the head citie of all the Region, is built on either ſide the riuer *Meduan*, and ioyned together by a ſtone bridge. The antiquitie hereof is euident out of certaine ancient ruines of a Theater which hang ouer the Citie, and are called by the common people *Brohan*. Heere ſometimes are olde coines found. *Lewis* the ſecond in the yeere 1389. eſtabliſhed an Vniuerſitie in this place. There be alſo other townes of note, as *Saumur, Beufort, Bauga*, &c. Moſt of the premiſſes for the illuſtration of this Table, we haue tranſlated out of *Belleforeſt* his French *Munſter*. To whom, he that will, may adde *Theuet*.

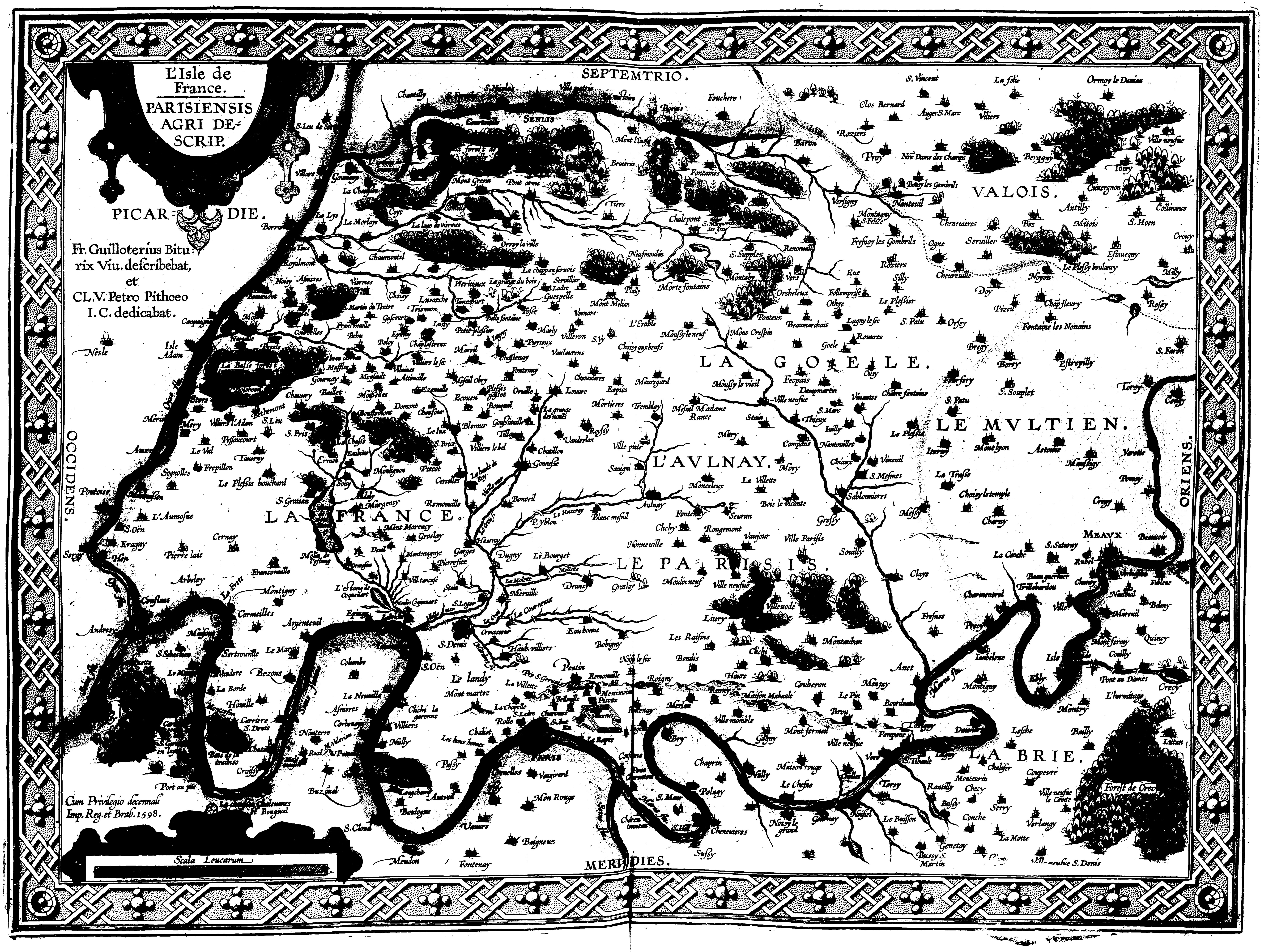

Anjou.
ANDEGAVENSIUM DITIONIS VERA ET INTEGRA DESCRIPTIO.
Licinio Guyeto Andegauensi auctore.
SEPTEMTRIO.
La Maine.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
1. L'isle de S. Aubin
2. Batailé.
3. Mergeru.
4. Iancre.
5. Larorse.
6. Deserté.
7. Candiu.
8. Beuart.
9. Valeé.
10. Merdieré.
11. Longisle.
12. Auguineau.
13. Marconay.
14. Rideau.
ANGIERS.
SAVMVR
LA FLECHE
BEAVFORT.
BRISSAC
MONTREVL BELAY.
Les Mauges.
La Marche.
Ludonais.
Britanniæ pars.
Poictou.
Ligeris flu. nunc Loyre.
La Seure fluuius.
Prelium hic commißum, quod Montontour uulgo nomen habet.
Hic riuulus a terra absorbetur.
VOVSAILLE.
MIREBEAV.
Cum Priuilegio 1579.
Milliaria communia.
Milliaria grandia.

The territorie of PARIS:

commonly called,

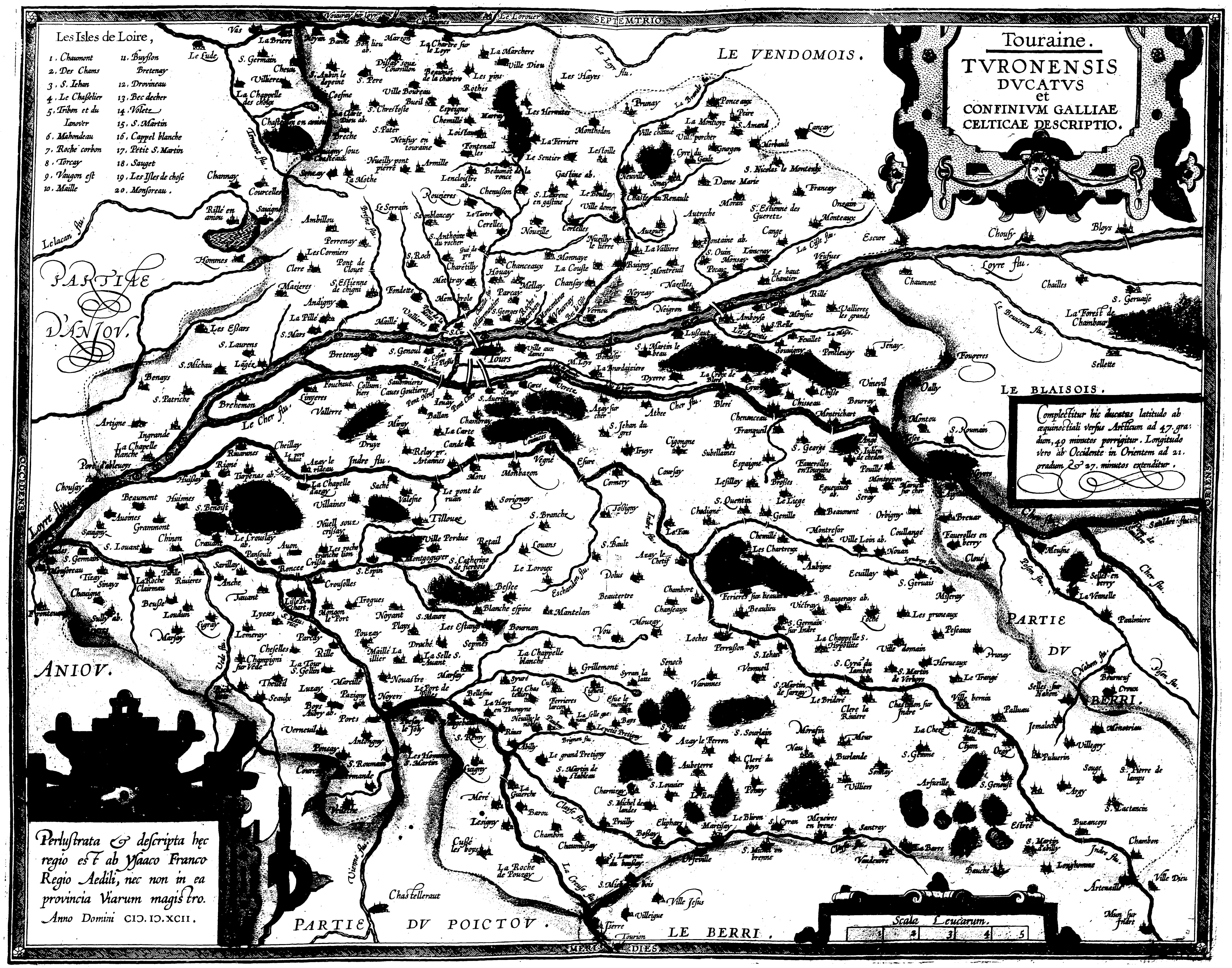
THE ISLE OF *France*.

IN a certaine Iournall of *France* I reade this deſcription of the territorie of *Paris*. The Iſle of *France* ſtretcheth from the towne of *Saint Denis* as far as *Roſſy* and *Montmorency*: and ſo it comprehends all the land within the winding nookes of *Seine*, towards *Normandie* one way, and towards *Picardie* another way. The occaſions of this name were (as *Andrew Theuet* reporteth) in that the Frankes comming out of *Germanie* planted themſelues firſt in this place, and here their Captaines tooke vpon them the title of Kings: and alſo for that the Riuers *Marne*, *Seine* & *Oyſe* do in a maner compaſſe it around. Yet all the Region being comprized within theſe three Riuers pertaineth not to the ſaid iſle, but only that part which is neere vnto *Paris*. My opinion is, that this diuiſion might be made, when the ſonnes of *Clouis* ſharing the whole Kingdome, limited and included within theſe bounds the dominions of him who bare rule at *Paris*, and was only called the King of *France*. Howbeit, now this diuiſion is not obſerued, ſeeing that certaine Cities of *Picardie*, *Briè*, and other Prouinces are comprehended within the ſame. But let vs heare the opinion of *Belleforeſt* alſo: After the death of the great King *Clouis*, *France* was diuided after a new maner; for out of one King ſprang many, and he only was called The King of *France*, who gouerned at *Paris*: wherefore the Iſle of *France* is the true and ancient iuriſdiction of our Kings; albeit *Pipins* poſteritie beganne to neglect it, and afterwards the Pariſian territorie fell to them by inheritance, who enioyed the Crowne of all *France*.


L'Isle de France.
PARISIENSIS AGRI DESCRIP.
Fr. Guilloterius Biturix Viu. describebat, et CL.V. Petro Pithoeo I.C. dedicabat.
Cum Privilegio decennali Imp. Reg. et Brab. 1598.
Scala Leucarum
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
PICARDIE.
VALOIS.
LA GOELE.
LE MULTIEN.
L'AULNAY.
LA FRANCE.
LE PARISIS.
LA BRIE.
Senlis
Chantilly
Isle Adam
Pontoise
Nesle
S. Denis
Paris
Meaux
Montmartre
Argenteuil
Dammartin
Gonesse
Le Bourget
Nanterre
S. Cloud
Meudon
Vaugirard
Charenton
Lagny
Claye
Crecy
Forest de Crecy
Nanteuil
Montmorency
Escouen
Aulnay
Bondis
Poissy
Conflans
Louvres
Luzarches
Beaumont
Boulogne
Vincennes

The Dukedome of TOVRAIN.

THis region is not very large, being on euery ſide ſo reſtrained with bordering Prouinces. Weſt thereof lieth Anjou and part of Poictou; from the firſt it is ſeuered by the confines of Saumure; and from the ſecond by the riuer Creuſe: whereupon ſtands the city of Chinon ſubiect to this Dukedome of Tourain. South alſo lies part of Poictou, along the riuer Creuſe, to La port de Pilles, which diuides Guienne from Tourain: and Berry in like ſort from whence it is ſeparated by Chaſtillon ſituate vpon the riuer Indre. Eaſt, not far from Loire, the riuer of Cher diuides it from the prouince of Blois, and from part of Berry: and North it is ſeuered from the territories of Maine and Vendoſmois by the riuer Loire: vpon which riuer is built the citie of Tours, and it imbraceth the ſame on the part of S. Lazarus ſuburbs. This riuer alſo bends his courſe to the towne of S. Anne, and to the ſuburbe called Rich: for Eaſt, Weſt, and South it toucheth the riuer Indre; and North, all the region towards Anjou and Maine. To the Dukedome and gouernment of Tourain are ſubiect theſe cities, Chinon, Lodun, Touars, Langeſtz, Amboiſe, Loches, Chaſtillon vpon Indre, Montrichard, beſides other places and fortreſſes of Barons. But the cities which I haue named are of beſt note, and as it were the principall members of the whole Dukedome. Concerning euery of which I will ſpeake more largely, hauing ſaid ſomwhat of the Metropolitan: whereunto belong the third part of Biſhop-townes, which in times paſt were vnder the ancient iuriſdiction of Lugdune. For vnder the third receiued diuiſion of Dioceſſes apperteining to the Primacie of Lugdune or Lions, are comprehended Tours, La Mans, Angiers, Rhenes, Nants, Cornevaile, Vannes, S. Poll de Leon, Tregoir, Dol, S. Malo, S. Brieu. The Turones therefore of ſuch antiquitie, and their city the head of ſo many Nations, Iulius Cæſar reckoneth in the firſt rancke of the people of France: and ſo likewiſe do other ancient Writers. Ptolemey placeth them vpon the riuer Ligeris: and Ammianus Marcellinus in Secundâ Lugdunenſi. But in Cæſar they are oftener mentioned, and that very plainly, eſpecially at the end of his eleuenth booke De bello Gallico. This done (ſaith he) and all France being at quiet, ſo great an opinion of this war ſurprized the Barbarians, that euen thoſe nations which inhabited beyond Rhene, ſent ambaſſadours vnto Cæſar, promiſing to giue him pledges, and to obey his commandements. He therefore hauing ended his warres, and put his legions in gariſon among the Carnutes, Andes, and Turones, which were cities neere vnto theſe places, departed for Italie. Hence you may gather, that they were not enemies to the Romans, but rather Cæſars followers. Gregory Turonenſis often calles them Senatores Romanos, for they enioyed the libertie of Free-denizens, which was granted to none but ſuch as were the Romans deere friends, and linked vnto them in moſt firme league. The Touranois are held to be one of the richeſt people in all France, both for the fruitfulneſſe of their fields (which they deſeruedly call The Kings garden) and alſo for their excellent maner of gouernment, and the induſtry of their Citizens, who are eſpecially addicted to traffique, for which purpoſe their nauigable riuer ſtands them in great ſtead. They haue alſo attempted of late to make ſilke, than which Italie affoords no better. At the Eaſt part of Tourain, vpon the riuer Loire, ſtands Amboiſe, built in a moſt excellent and choiſe ſeat, and a delicate pure aire: ſo that this place eſpecially, the French Kings haue choſen to retire and ſolace themſelues in. The city of Montrichard ſituate on a plaine, is on the one ſide fortified with Rocks and Woods, and hem'd in on the other ſide with Medowes and delightſome Fields. Without the city are houſes vnder ground with Gardens and Vineyards on the tops of them. Loches vpon the riuer of Indre, hath a caſtle both for pleaſantneſſe, largeneſſe, munition and ſituation, almoſt incomparable: for ſituation (I ſay) both by Arte and Nature impregnable. Pautruy, Chaſtillon, Cormery, Beaulieu, and other cities of this Dukedome, are deſcribed by Belleforeſt, vnto whom I referre the Reader.



Touraine.

TVRONENSIS
DVCATVS
et
CONFINIVM GALLIAE
CELTICAE DESCRIPTIO.

Les Isles de Loire,

1. Chaumont
2. Des Chams
3. S. Iehan
4. Le Chaſselier
5. Tribon et du Ianover
6. Mahondeau
7. Roche corbon
8. Torcay
9. Vaugon eſt
10. Maille
11. Buyſson Bretenay
12. Drovineau
13. Bec decher
14. Voletz
15. S. Martin
16. Cappel blanche
17. Pétit S. Martin
18. Sauget
19. Les Iſles de choſe
20. Monſoreau.

Complectitur hic ducatus latitudo ab æquinoctiali verſus Arcticum ad 47. gradum, 49 minutos porrigitur. Longitudo vero ab Occidente in Orientem ad 21. gradum & 27. minutos extenditur.

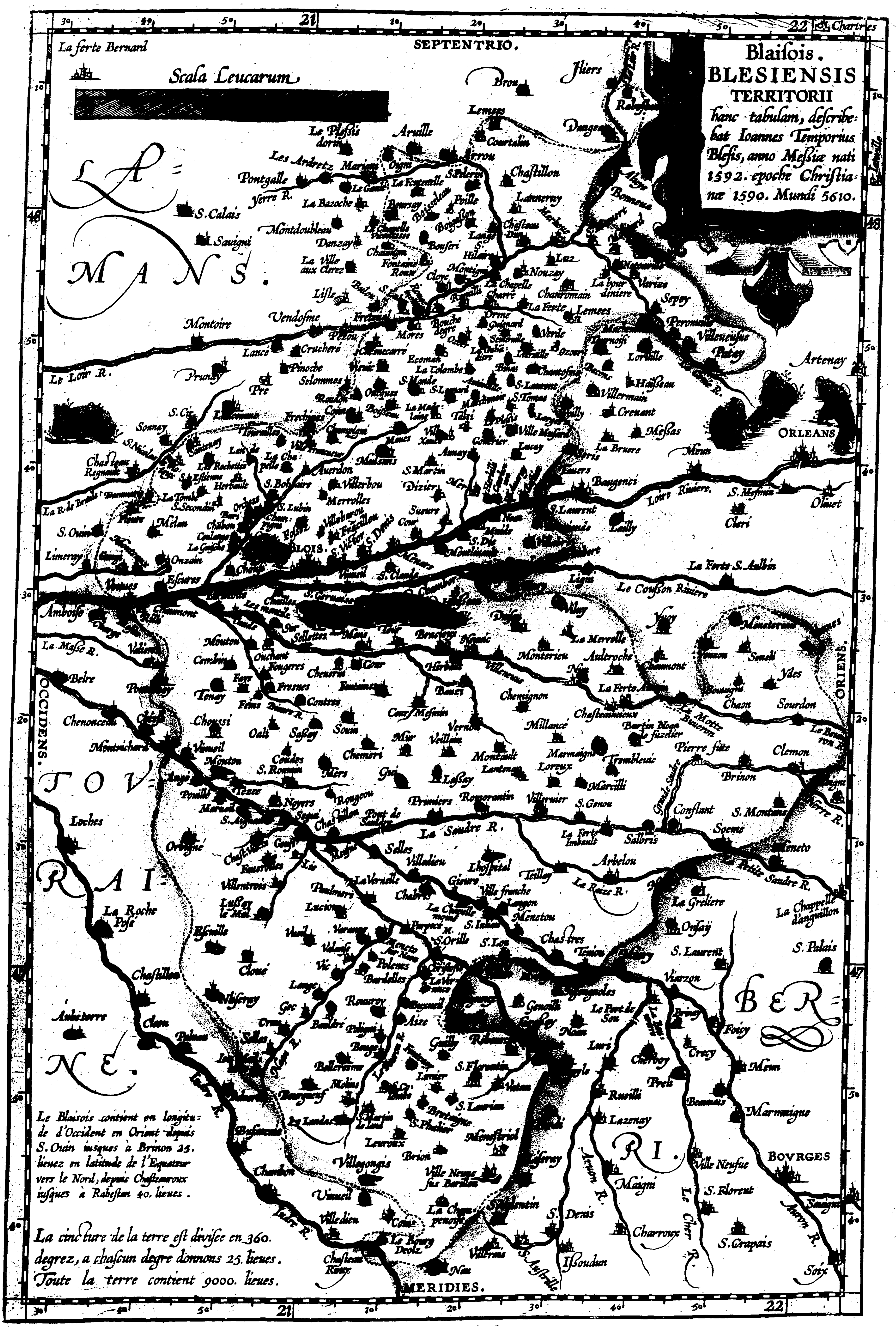
Perluſtrata & deſcripta hęc
regio eſt ab Yſaaco Franco
Regio Aedili, nec non in ea
provincia Viarum magiſtro.
Anno Domini CIↃ.IↃ.XCII.

BLAISOIS, or the territory of BLOIS.

THis territorie of *Blois* confineth Eaſt vpon *Orleans* and part of *Gaſtinois*; Weſt vpon *Tourain*; South vpon *Salloigne* and part of *Berry*; and North vpon *Vendoſmois* and *Le Beaulſe*. That portion of the citie of *Blois* which looketh towards *Le Beaulſe*, ſtands partly vpon hilles and rocks, and partly vpon plaine ground; which vneuen ſituation maketh the wayes and paſſages ſomewhat vneaſie. Howbeit this inconuenience is no diſgrace to the Citie, nor diſcourageth Trauellers to frequent it: for the fruitfulneſſe and faire beautie of the whole Prouince makes it amiable, and the excellent temper of the aire, populous: It being for plentie of Wheat, Wine, and other neceſſaries for mans life, to no Prouince inferiour: for it is all ſhadie, and full of Woods, Vineyards, Riuers, Brooks, Pooles and Fountaines: ſo that Nature hath infuſed a wonderfull fatneſſe into this ſoile, with ſuch a temper of heat vpon the hilles neere about the citie, as cauſeth their Vineyards exceedingly to proſper. Wherefore this Prouince participating with *Le Beaulſe* and *Salloigne*, excelleth them both in their owne commodities. For abounding with Wheat no leſſe than *Le Beaulſe*, it farre ſurpaſſeth the ſame in Wines, in other kinds of graine, and in plenty of water. For pleaſantneſſe it matcheth *Salloigne*, from whence, though it be ſeuered but the bredth of the riuer *Loire*, yet is not the fruitfulneſſe thereof empair'd by the others ſandie barrenneſſe. Wherefore that part of *Le Beaulſe* wherein *Blois* is ſituate, hath more abundance of wood and water than the reſidue; and the frontiers of *Salloigne* next adioyning may aſcribe their fruitfulneſſe to the good neighbourhood of this territory. Neither can the olde ſaid ſaw, That it is beſt dwelling in *Salloigne*, and beſt inheriting in *Le Baulſe*, be ſeuerally, but iointly applied to *Blois*. That the aire is moſt holſome and temperate, I appeale to multitudes of great and honourable perſonages, who being oppreſſed with moſt grieuous diſeaſes, do repaire eſpecially to this Prouince for the recouery of their health. Yea the Kings children are nurſed & trained vp in the city of *Blois*: for which cauſe it is called *The Kings city*. Amongſt the rarities of this prouince, one there is that can hardly be found in the whole Kingdome beſides, namely a veine of that earth, which is commonly called *Terra Lemnia* or *Sigillata*, being of the ſame force and efficacie with the true earth of *Lemnos*. All this deſcription we haue taken out of *Belleforeſt*.

LEMOSIN.

THe Prouince of *Lemoſin* conſiſteth of two Regions, the Higher and the Lower; both being ſubiect to one gouernment. They are diuided inſunder by the caſtles of *Maſſere*, the riuers *Breſdaſque* and *Bezerre*, and thoſe of the region called *La Marche de Lemoſin*. The higher part extendeth from *Puy*, the firſt village in the way to *Paris*, as farre as the riuer *Bredaſque*, for the ſpace of nineteene leagues or fortie French leagues. The very ſame diſtance it hath from *Vareille* (which ſtands a mile from *Souterane*) to the foreſaid riuer. It is plentifully watered by the riuer *Vienne*, which the inhabitants call *Vignana*, and *Bezerre* abounding with riuers, crabs, and by other ſmall Freſhets: ſo that all the whole country is very moiſt and fertile, and excellent paſture ground for great and ſmall cattell, which do here mightily increaſe. The principall citie of the higher prouince called *Limoges* is accounted one of the moſt famous and ancient cities of all *France*: ſituate partly in a valley towards the riuer of *Vienne*, and the towne and church of *S. Stephen*; and partly on an hill, towards the ſuburbe of *S. Martiall*. The length farre ſurpaſſeth the bredth, extending North and South. It is ſtrongly fortified with walles and ditches, and abounds with water deriued from a notable Fountaine in the higheſt part of the citie, which ſerues likewiſe both to water their horſes, and to clenſe their ſtreets. But the ruines of the ancient walles, yet ſtanding in the next Vineyards, do plainly ſhew, that the Citie in times paſt, was much larger than at this preſent. For firſt the Romans ſurprized it, and afterwards the Gothes, as witneſſeth *Sidonius Apollinaris*, when he hath reckoned vp all the cities of *Aquitaigne* ſacked and deſtroyed by them. The Francks alſo miſerably afflicted it. After them *Charles Martell* laid it waſte. And laſtly, the Engliſh made ſpoile thereof. Notwithſtanding at this time, for the bigneſſe, it is accounted one of the richeſt cities in the whole Kingdome; being very well ordered and gouerned in regard of the Court of Parliament there, as likewiſe the authoritie of the Vicount, the Kings Eſchequer, and the aſſembly of the Conſuls in Merchants affaires, which they commonly call The Burſe. Thus much and more, concerning this region, writeth *Belleforeſt*.

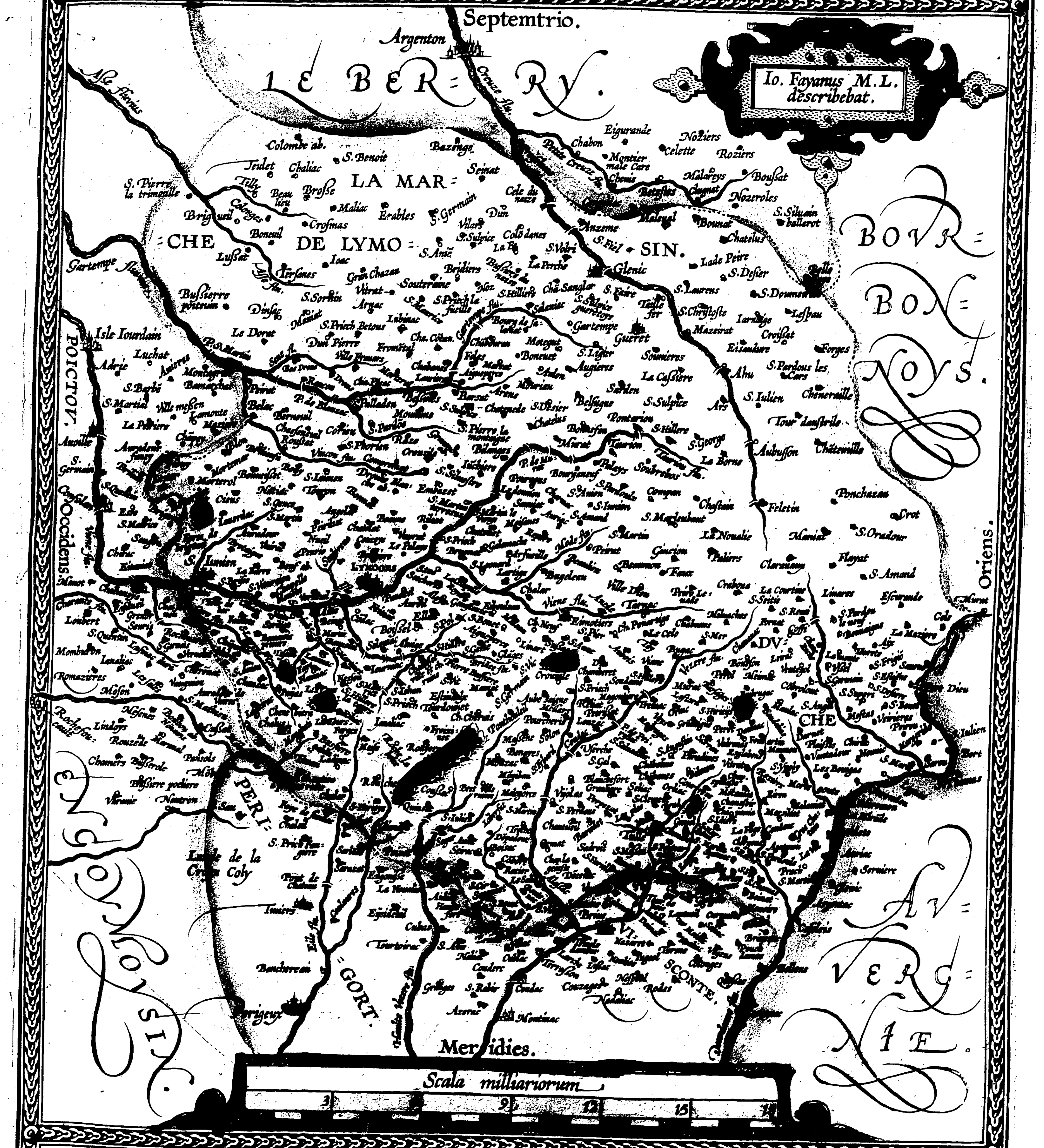


Blaiſois.
BLESIENSIS
TERRITORII
hanc tabulam, deſcribebat Ioannes Temporius Bleſis, anno Meſſiæ nati 1592. epoche Chriſtianæ 1590. Mundi 5610.

Le Blaisois contient en longitude d'Occident en Orient depuis S. Ouin iusques à Brinon 25. lieuez en latitude de l'Equateur vers le Nord, depuis Chaſteauroux iuſques à Rabeſtan 40. lieues.

La cincture de la terre eſt diviſee en 360. degrez, a chaſcun degre donnons 25. lieues. Toute la terre contient 9000. lieues.

LEMOVICVM TOTIVS ET CONFINIVM PROVINCIARVM QVANTVM AD DIOECESIM LEMOVICENSEM SPECTANT NOVISSIMA ET FIDISSIMA DESCRIPTIO.



Homere Demoſthene et Archimede enſemble
Lymoges á nourry óu la Vertu ſaſſemble,
Muret, Dorat, Fayen, trois excellens Eſprits:

Muret ſon Demoſthene et Dorat ſon Homere.
Fayen ſon Archimede ayant ſa ville Mere
Sa Prouince et ſon Plan heureuſement compris.

IOACHIN BLANCHON.

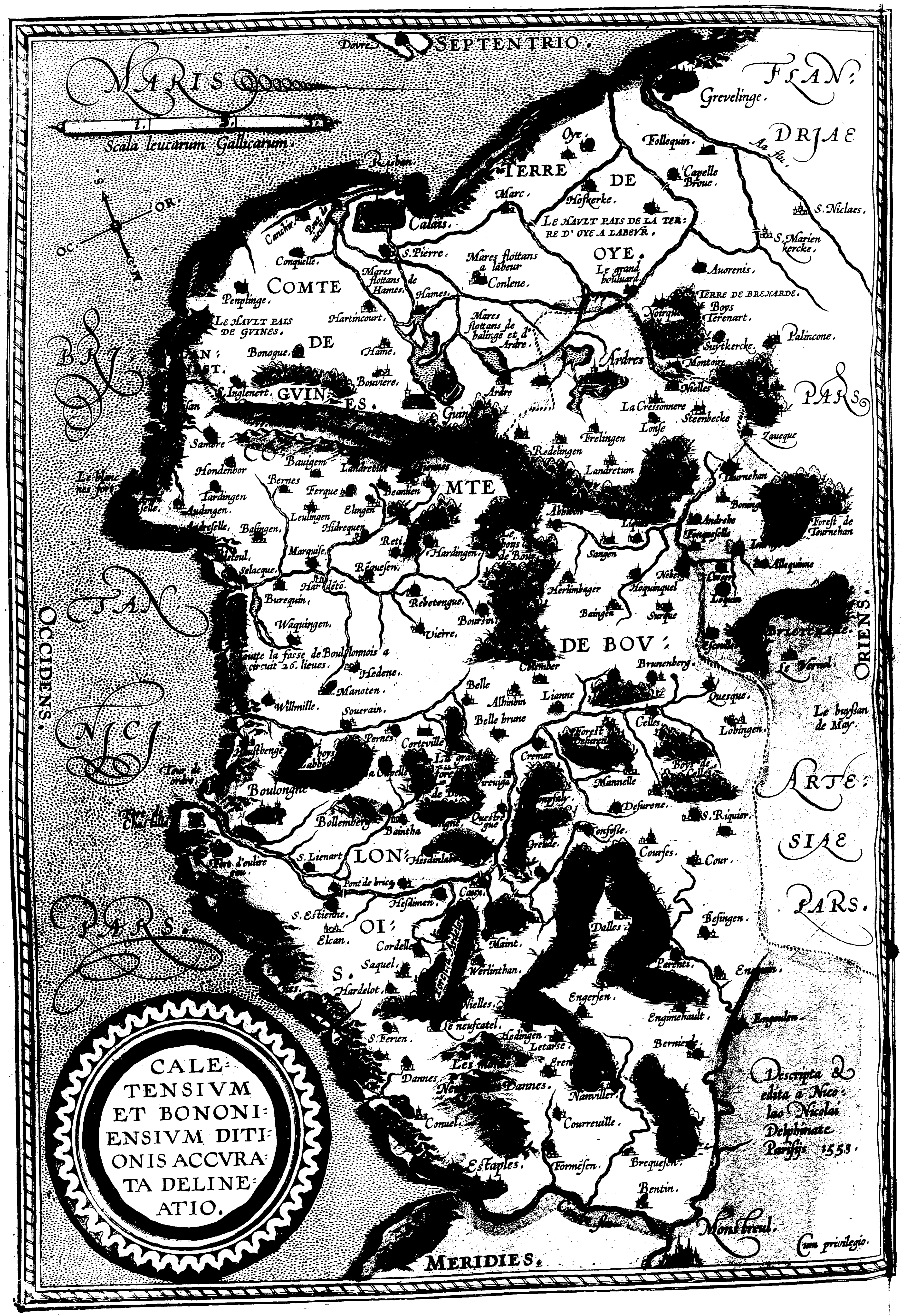
CALAIS and BOVLONGNE.

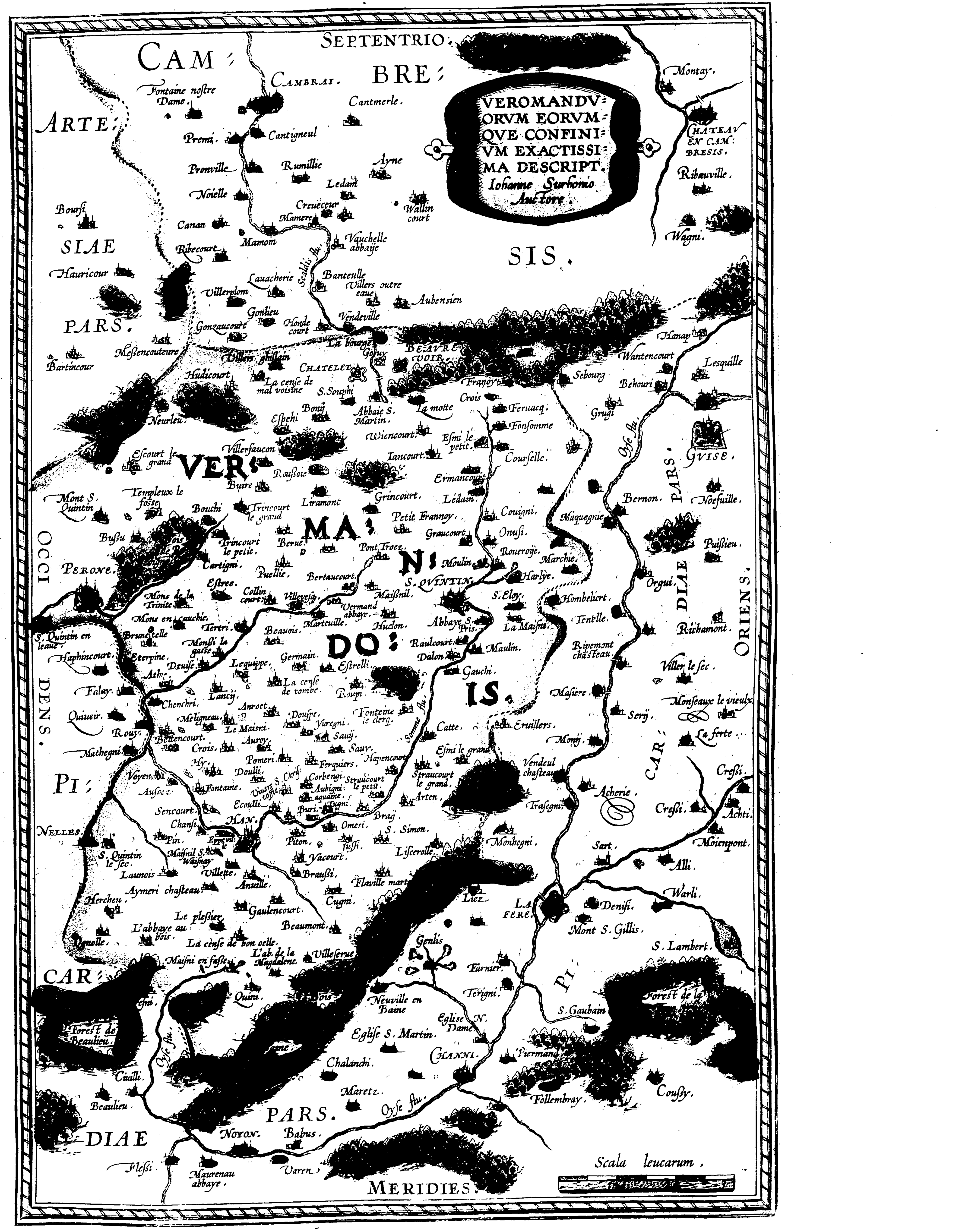
This Cart conteineth the deſcription of that North-weſtern part of *France,* which the Engliſh were maſters of from the yere 1347. vntil the yere 1557. At what time the Duke of *Guiſe* Lieutenant for the French King tooke it by force of armes. The townes of *Calais, Guiſnes,* and *Ardres* the Engliſh from time to time haue furniſhed with able gariſons. And *Calais* hath heretofore beene the Staple for Woolles and other Engliſh commodities. Concerning the tract of *Boulongne,* thus ſaith *Robert Cænalis,* in his 2. book, and 3. Perioche *De re Gallica.* Of *Geſſoriacum,* a port of the *Morini,* I may well ſay with *Meierus,* that it is now truely called *Boulongne* vpon the ſea ſhore, from whence there is a very ſhort cut to *Douer* on the Engliſh coaſt. But the Docke or place for building ſhips (called *Nauale Geſſoriacum,* which *Bilibaldus* falſely affirmes to be *Gaunt*) I thinke rather to be *Caſtellum,* now named *Caſſell.* Some by another name call it *Petreſſa* and *Scalas,* commonly *Scales.* Moreouer, by the ſituation of *Boulongne* one may eaſily coniecture, whether it were *Portus Iccius* or no. Wherein that no man may doubt, let vs learne this one thing out of *Strabo,* That the ſea between *Portus Iccius* and *England,* was iuſt 320. *ſtadia* or furlongs ouer : which make in all 40. miles. But the later Maps containe betweene *Boulongne* and *Douer* 17. Engliſh, which are longer than Italian miles, and from *Calais* 18. Whereby it is manifeſt, that from *Boulongne* to *Douer* it is but a very ſhort cut : wherefore *Portus Geſſoriacus* the hauen, and *Nauale Geſſoriacum* the docke, are not all one : which docke whoſo thinketh ſtood where *Calais* now ſtands, I will not greatly contradict him. Thus farre *Cænalis.*

This very place of *Boulongne* is deſcribed by *Arnoldus Ferronius* (who continued the French hiſtory of *Paulus Æmilius* till his owne time) in maner following. There is (ſaith he) *Baſe Boulongne,* and *High Boulongne.* The baſe towne was vnwalled before the comming of the Engliſh. There ſtands the church of *S. Nicholas,* and a cloiſter of Franciſcans : the Engliſh ſea beateth vpon this towne. Neere vnto this Frierie, which is not farre from the ſea, there is a very commodious place to paſſe for *England.* It is diſtant from the higher *Boulongne* about 100. paſes or ſomewhat more. But *Boulongne* the higher is inuironed with moſt ſtrong walles, and with high ditches compaſsing the walles. All this region is full of that ſand, which thoſe that dwell on the coaſt call hot ſand. Whereupon they will haue the name of *Boulongne* to be deriued of the French word that ſignifies ſuch kinde of ſand, notwithſtanding we know it out of *Ammianus Marcellinus* to be an ancient name. Thus much out of *Ferronius.* Concerning theſe matters reade *Diuæus* alſo.

VERMANDOIS.

This Region which of olde the *Veromandui* inhabited, ſtill retaining the ancient name, is at this preſent called *Vermandois.* From hence the riuers of *Some* and *Schelde* fetch their originall. Here in times paſt (as *Robert Cænalis* witneſſeth) ſtood the city called *Auguſta Veromanduorum,* now raced all ſaue a Monaſterie which remaineth. This citie was the ſea of a Biſhop, but vnder *Medardus* the Biſhop thereof it was tranſlated to *Noion,* as *Carolus Bouillus* reporteth. Howbeit the place yet holdeth the ancient name, and is called *Vermand-abbey.* Wherefore they ſeeme to be in an errour, that thinke the towne of *S. Quintins* to haue beene *Auguſta Veromanduorum.* Concerning the people of this region, reade *Peter Diuæus* in his booke of the antiquities of *Gallia Belgica.*


CALETENSIVM ET BONONIENSIVM DITIONIS ACCVRATA DELINEATIO.
Descripta & edita a Nicolao Nicolai Delphinate Parisijs 1558.
Cum privilegio.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MARIS BRITANNICI PARS.
Scala leucarum Gallicarum.
FLANDRIAE PARS.
ARTESIAE PARS.
TERRE DE OYE.
COMTE DE GVINES.
COMTE DE BOVLONOIS.
Calais.
Grevelinge.
Ardres.
Guines.
Boulongne.
Monstreul.
Estaples.
S. Riquier.


VEROMANDVORVM EORVMQVE CONFINIVM EXACTISSIMA DESCRIPT.
Iohanne Surhonio Auctore.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
CAMBRESIS.
ARTESIAE PARS.
PICARDIAE PARS.
VERMANDOIS.
Cambrai.
S. QVENTIN.
Perone.
Han.
La Fere.
Noion.
Chasteau en Cambresis.
Gvise.
Scala leucarum.

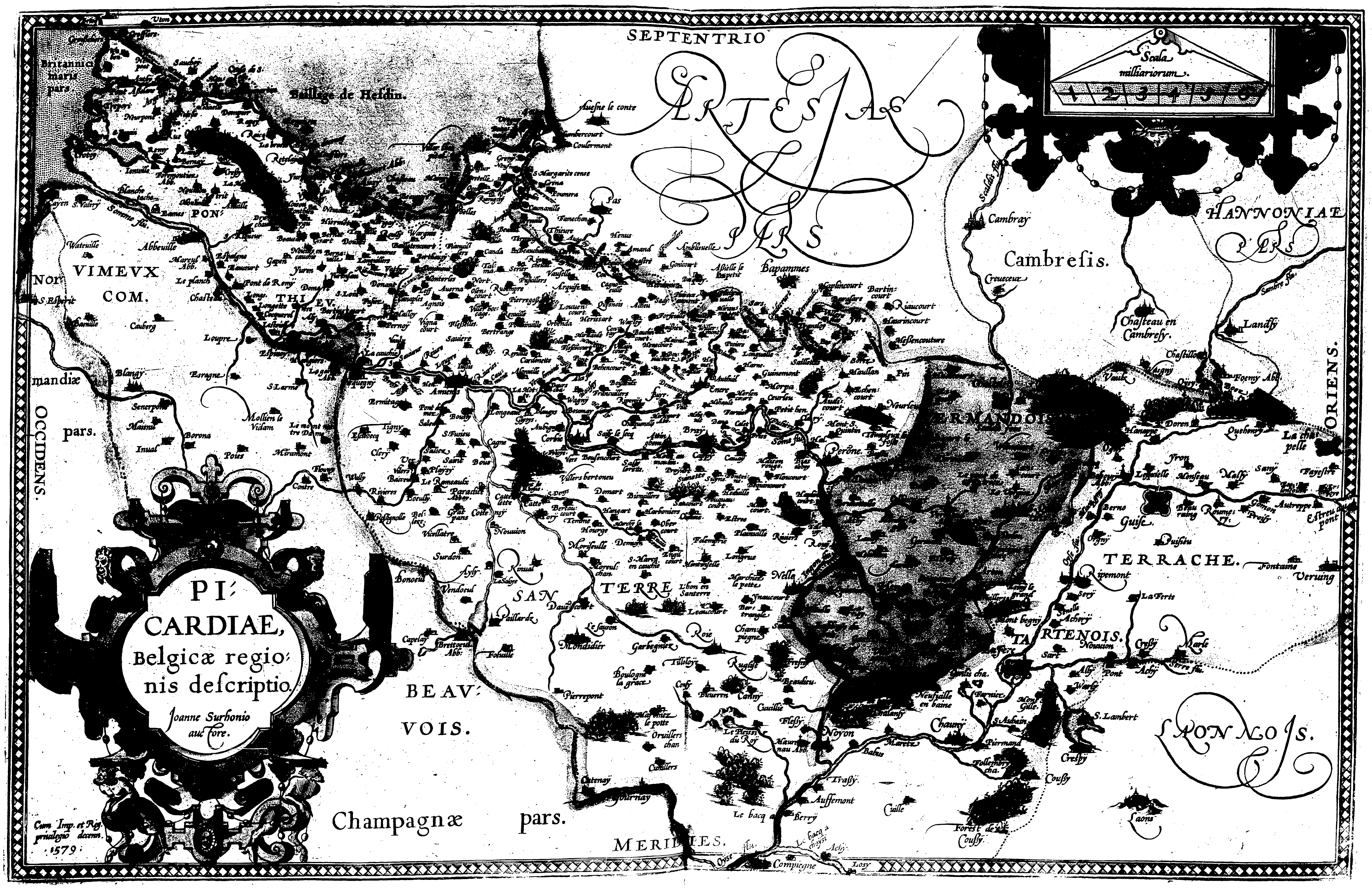
PICARDIE.

THe name of *Picardie*, as all that write of *France* do affirme not to be ancient; ſo the originall or deriuation thereof none of them can render. *Cænalis* dares not ſay, that it was ſo called of the Begardes. *Belleforeſt* flatly denies it, ſuppoſing the Picardes to be ſomewhat ancienter than the Begardes. Some thinke that they were ſo named of the warlike weapon called the Pike; which, as they imagine, was here firſt inuented. Certaine it is, that the prouince of *Picardy* was larger in times paſt: for we reade that *Artois*, with a part of *Flanders*, as farre as the riuer *Lis*, and the countie of *Boulogne*, were all comprehended vnder the name of *Picardy*. The region which is now properly called *Picardy*, extends not ſo farre as the Map it ſelfe.

This Region is part of *Gallia Belgica*, whilom inhabited by the Ambiani, Bellouaci, and Veromandui, or (as *Ptolemey* calles them) Romandui. The riuer *Somme*, which ſome thinke to be *Ptolemey* his Phrudis, refreſheth the wole countrey, and makes it moſt fertile of all kinde of graine, and the townes and cities to abound with all neceſſaries: for it yeeldeth ſuch plentie of wheat, as it is called by an vſuall prouerbe, The Barne or Granarie of *Paris*. It hath no vineyards; which defect ſome thinke is rather to be imputed to the ſloth of the inhabitants, than to the intemperature either of the ſoile, or of the climate.

The cities here, of principall note, are *Amiens*, in Latine *Ambianum*, famous both for antiquitie and the Epiſcopall ſea. It is enuironed around with the riuer *Somme*. Wherefore ſome fondly thinke it to be named *Ambianum, ab ambitu aquarum*, becauſe it is compaſſed with waters. It is one of the ſtrongeſt townes in all *France*. The vulgar ſuppoſe it to haue beene built by the ſouldiers of *Alexander* the great. Vnder the dioceſſe of *Amiens* is *Abbeuile*, the name whereof is new, as appeareth by the deriuation, which in Latine is *Abbatis villa*, that is, The Abbats towne: for out of an Abbey it increaſed at length to the greatneſſe and forme of a citie. It is now the head citie of the county *Ponthieu*; which region is ſo called, *à multitudine pontium*, of the multitude of bridges; becauſe it is in diuers places peſtered with Marſhes and Fennes. *Picquenie* ſtands in this prouince alſo; built as the common ſort imagine by one *Pignon* a principall ſouldier of *Alexander* the great. Likewiſe in *Vermandois* you haue the towne of *S. Quintins*, which many ſuppoſe to haue beene *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, being the ancient ſeat of the Earles of *Vermandois*, and the head of that region. *Peronne* ſo often ſpoiled in warres, who can be ignorant of? *Guiſe* alſo ſeemes to be a Fort againſt *Lutzenburgh*. Hence the Guiſian familie deriue their name. Other cities there be of leſſe moment, as *Corbie*, *Roye*, *Nelle*, *Hen*, *Cattelette*, *Mondidier*, &c.

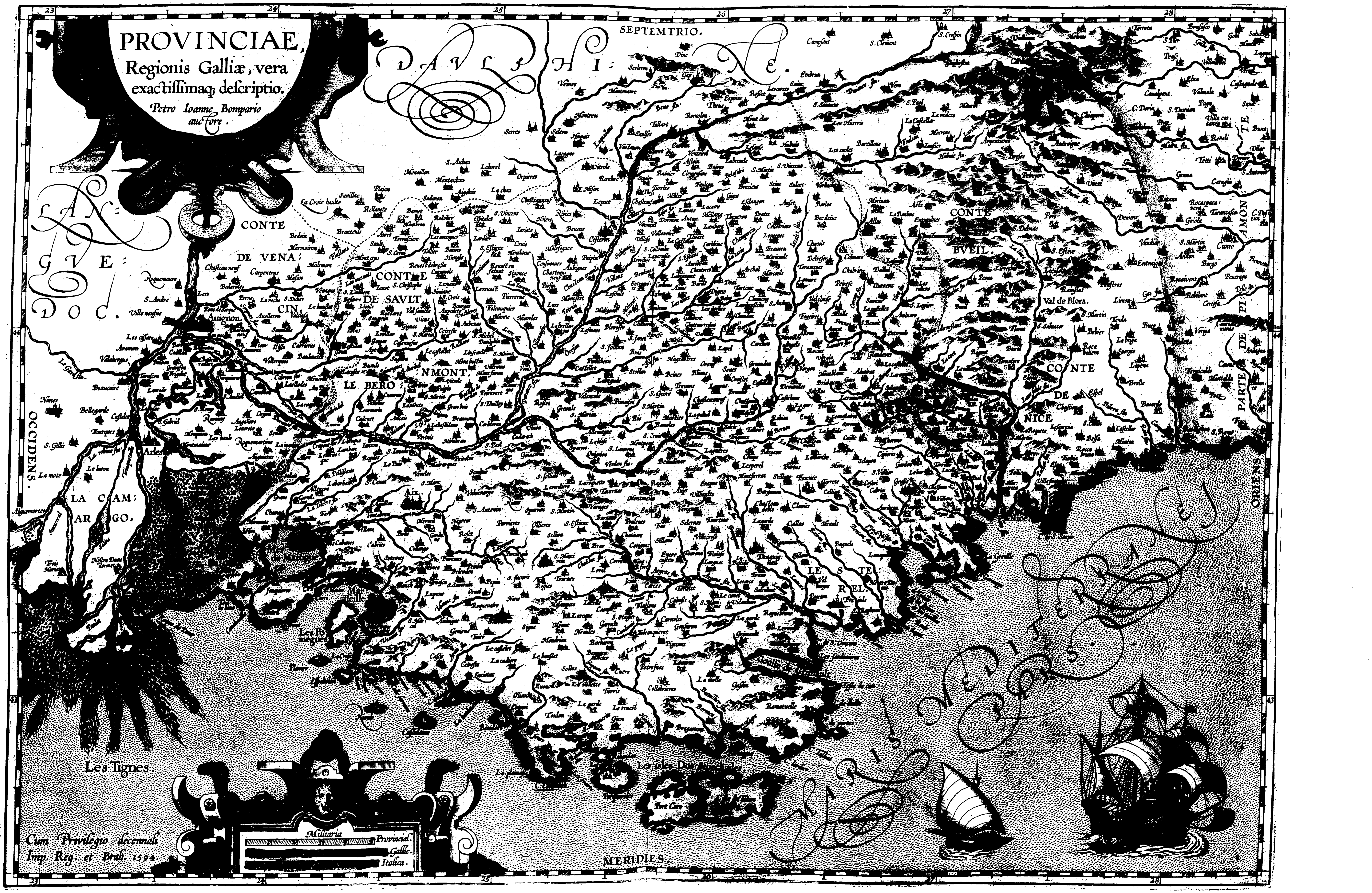
In a little French pamphlet intitled *Chemins de France*, or the wayes of *France*, *Picardy* is diuided into three parts; The Lower, The Higher, and *Picardy* properly ſo called: wherein are contained the Regions of *Vermandois*, *Retelois*, *Tartenois*, and *Tiraſſe*. *Picardy* properly ſo called is deſcribed in this our Table.


PICARDIAE,
Belgicæ regionis descriptio.
Joanne Surhonio auctore.
Cum Imp. et Reg. privilegio decenn.
1579.
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
Scala milliariorum.
1 2 3 4 5 6
ARTESIAE PARS
HANNONIAE PARS
LAONNOIS.
Britannici maris pars.
Baillage de Hefdin.
Cambray
Cambresis.
Chasteau en Cambresy.
Landsy
Bapammes
Pas
Abbeuille
VIMEUX COM.
PONTHIEU.
Normandiæ pars.
Blangy
Amiens
Corbie
Perône
VERMANDOIS.
Guise
TERRACHE.
Ribemont
TARTENOIS.
SANTERRE
Mondidier
Roie
Nelle
Noyon
Chauny
Coussy
Laons
Forest de Coussy
Compiegne
BEAUVOIS.
Champagnæ pars.
Bretteville Abb.
La Chapelle
Estreu pont
Marle
Crecy
S. Lambert
Somme flu.
Oyse flu.
Sambre flu.
Scaldis flu.

PROVENCE.

THat portion of *France* which ancient Writers called *Narbonenſem* and *Bracchatam*, *Cæſar* and *Plinie* doe comprehend vnder the name of *Prouincia* : part whereof is conteined within the riuers *Roſne* and *Durance*, the *Alpes*, the riuer *Varo*, and the Mediterran ſea, the inhabitants as yet call by the name of PROVENCE. *Petrarch* writes it was ſometimes called *Regnum Arelatenſe*. The middle-age writers call it *Prouinciam Viennenſem tertiam*. It bordereth Weſt vpon *Languedoc*, North vpon *Daulphine*, Eaſt it is confined by *Piemont*, and South by the Mediterran ſea, and the Iſles *Stœchades*. This euer was and now is accounted the moſt fertile region of *France* : for *Strabo* ſaith it yeelds all ſorts of fruits that *Italie* affoordeth. If we may credit *Belleforeſt*, it beareth ſugar about the towne of *Yeres*. *Manna* is here gathered, as the ſame authour affirmeth. The principall cities of this prouince are *Maſsilia*, commonly *Marſeille*, which was the ancient *Ionica Colonia*, of the Phocæan Greeks, being as *Cæſar* 5. *Ciuil.* reports, compaſſed by the ſea on three ſides; and on the fourth ſide, hauing a paſſage to the land. *Strabo* writes, that the hauen is in forme of a Theater, and that within compaſſe thereof they haue docks for the building, and a ſtorehouſe for the furniſhing of ſhips. Here was a temple of the Epheſian *Diana*, and another of *Apollo Delphicus*. The citizens were treble-tongued, ſpeaking Greeke, Latine, and French, as *S. Ierome* reporteth out of *Varro*. Of this citie reade more largely in the 43. booke of *Trogus Pompeius*, and in a Panegyricke ſpeech vttered before *Conſtantine* the great by *Anonymus* or one vnnamed. The citie *Arelatum* commonly *Arles*, vpon the riuer of *Rhoſne*; which by *Auſonius* is named *Arelas* or *Gallula Roma*; as likewiſe double *Arelas*, becauſe (as learned *Vinetus* obſerueth) it was heretofore by the ſaid riuer diuided in twaine. Now it may well be called ſingle *Arelas*, looking of a farre other ſhape, and all ſituate vpon that ſide of the riuer which is towards *Italie*. This, *Ammianus* makes the renowme of many cities. And *Suetonius* ſaith, that heere was a Romane colonie planted by *Tiberius* the Emperor his father. *Procopius* affirmes, that it was heretofore the head citie of the Burgundians. Next followes *Aquæ Sextiæ*, ſo called (ſaith *Strabo*) becauſe that very *Sextius* which ſubdued *Salyes*, built this citie after his owne name, and after the name of certaine hot bathes in the ſame place. Now it is corruptly called *Aix*. Theſe bathes *Strabo* in his time ſuppoſeth to haue turned colde, and ſo *Robert Cænalis* at this preſent affirmeth, that they haue loſt their ancient vertue. The Parliament of the whole prouince is here reſident. Of this citie *Gabriel Simeonius* writeth, that he neuer ſaw either a more pleaſant place, or a more courteous people. Then haue you the citie *Cabellio*, now called *Cauaillon*. *Taraſcon* retaining ſtill the ancient name. *Carpentoracte* commonly *Carpentras*. *Vaſio* now *Voiton* : the ſame with *Forum Vocontiorum*, as ſome thinke. *Taurentum* and *Telo Martius*, which ſome now interpret to be *Toulon*. *Forum Iulij*, now *Frejus*. *Olbia* which perhaps is *Yeres*. *Antipolis*, *Antibe*. *Seguſteron*, *Ciſteron*. *Vintium*, *Venze*. *Glanatica*, *Glandeues*. *Dinia*, *Digne*. *Tecolata* thought to be *S. Maximines*. *Grinicenſis*, *Graſſe*. All famous for antiquitie. Moreouer, here is the towne of *S. Baume*, ſituate vpon a craggie hill, in which is a caue; where, the inhabitants hold opinion, that *Mary Magdalen* did penance, and ended her dayes. Likewiſe at the mouth of *Rhoſne* the reader may ſee on the one ſide the field called *La Craux*; and on the other ſide *La Camargo* This laſt named (they ſay) is miraculouſly fertile of wheat. And *Belleforeſt* thinks it to be called *Camargo*, *à caſtris Marij*, of the campe of *Marius* here pitched. Whereas the other named *La Craux*, is out of meaſure barren, yeelding nought but ſtones: for which cauſe it is by ancient Writers moſt aptly called *Campus Lapideus*, or The ſtonie field. The iſles adiacent to this prouince are the Stœchades, diſperſed, as *Pomponius* writeth, from the ſhore of *Liguria* or *Genoa* as farre as *Marſeille*. *Plinie* makes them three in number, naming ech. And *Strabo* ſaith there are three of importance, and two ſmall ones, not worthy to be mentioned. About theſe iſles growes moſt excellent Corrall, as *Plinie* witneſſeth, which *Belleforeſt* reporteth ſtill to continue. In commendation of this prouince, *Petrus Quinqueranus* Biſhop of *Sens*, hath written a peculiar volume.

On this ſide the riuer *Durance*, this Region bordereth vpon that part of the Popes iuriſdiction, which is commonly called *Conte de Venacin*, in Latine *Comitatus Venuxinus*, and *Veneticus*, wherein ſtands the Citie and Vniuerſitie of *Auignon*, which in times paſt was the Papall ſea, namely from Pope *Clement* the fift in the yeere 1300. till *Gregorie* the ſecond, for the ſpace of 60. yeeres. *Petrarch* then called it The French and Weſterne *Babylon*. Beſides other notable things in this citie, ſeuen there are, ſeuen times told, right worthy the admiration; namely, ſeuen Palaces, ſeuen Hoſpitals, ſeuen Pariſhes, ſeuen Nunries, ſeuen Colleges, ſeuen Frieries, and ſeuen gates. Not farre from hence is the valley of *Chiſa* at the head of the riuer *Sorgues*, a place ſo highly magnified by *Petrarch*, as he often calles it his *Helicon* and *Pernaſſus*. This he made choiſe of as an hermitage to weane himſelfe from worldly cogitations. A man (in my conceit) not of the ordinary caſt of Writers, and whom I may boldly and deſeruedly call, The Chriſtian *Seneca*.


PROVINCIAE,
Regionis Galliæ, vera
exactissimaq; descriptio.
Petro Ioanne Bompario
auctore.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
DAULPHINE.
LANGUEDOC.
CONTE DE VENACIN.
CONTE DE SAULT.
LE BERONMONT.
CONTE BUEIL.
CONTE DE NICE.
PARTE DE PIAMONTE.
LA CAMARGO.
LESTEREL.
Val de Blora.
Auignon.
Arles.
Marseille.
Toulon.
Cisteron.
Carpentras.
Nimes.
Beaucaire.
Bellegarde.
Aiguemortes.
Trois Maries.
Les Tignes.
Les Isles Dyeres.
Port Cros.
Embrun.
Serres.
Digne.
Les Pomegues.
Cum Privilegio decennali
Imp. Reg. et Brab. 1594.
Milliaria
Provincial.
Gallic.
Italica.
23
24
25
26
27
28
43
44

The coaſt of NARBONNE.

THE principall places along this coaſt *William Paradine* deſcribes in theſe words: *Arles* was a colonie of the Sextaine, as ſome Writers doe affirme. Standing vpon *Rhoſne* it is enuironed with Marſhes; wherein at this preſent are a breed of fierce and vntamed Kine. Whilome it was a famous Mart-towne, as *Strabo* writes in maner following: *Narbo* (ſaith he) the moſt frequented Mart of this Region, ſtandeth at the outlet of the riuer *Araxis*, by the lake *Narbonenſis*: but vpon *Rhodanus* the towne of *Arles*, a Mart of no ſmall importance, is ſituate. Neere vnto *Arles* are thoſe hot bathes, where *Sextius* (ſaith *Strabo*) built a towne after his owne name, calling it *Aquæ Sextiæ*. The cauſe why he built it was to place a Roman garriſon there. Here were the Cimbri ſlaine by *Marius*, as writeth *S. Ierome*. *Auraſio*, now called *Orange*, famous in times paſt for the gouernment of the Gabali, or Cabilonenſes; wherin I ſaw the ruines of an huge Theater, and a mightie wall excellently built of ſquare ſtone, the like whereof I doubt whether all *France* can affoord. There ſtands alſo at the gate towards *Lions* a triumphall arche, with a tilt or turniment of horſmen ingrauen thereupon, which we long beheld with great delight. To this citie belongeth *Nemauſum*, now called *Arenas*, a place renowmed for the ancient Theater there extant. Heere is a moſt woonderfull paſſage vnder ground, paſſing thwart vnder the very chanell of *Rhodanus*, to the citie which ſtandeth afarre off. Heere likewiſe you may ſee the Palace of *Plotina*, built by *Adrian* the Emperour, as *Spartianus* reporteth, &c. Thus much out of *Paradine*. But of all others, moſt exactly *Iohn Poldo d'Albena* hath deſcribed this citie, and ſet forth the antiquities in picture, with the ſituations and ancient names of the places adiacent. Of this argument reade *Strabo* in his fourth booke: and *Gunterus* a Poet of *Genoa*. The originall of this Table my friend M^r. *Carolus Cluſius* of *Arras* gaue me drawen with his owne hand.

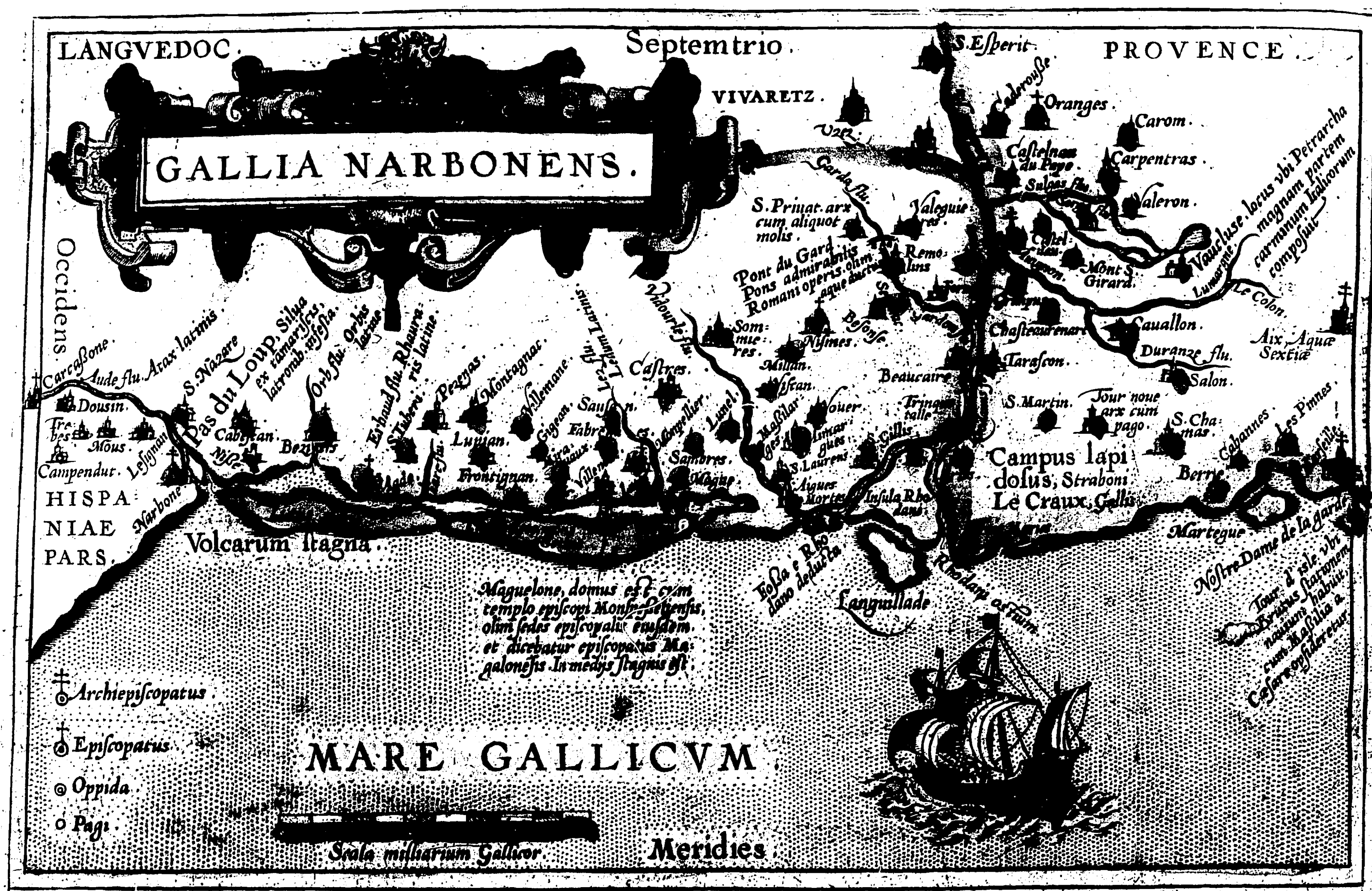
SAVOIE.

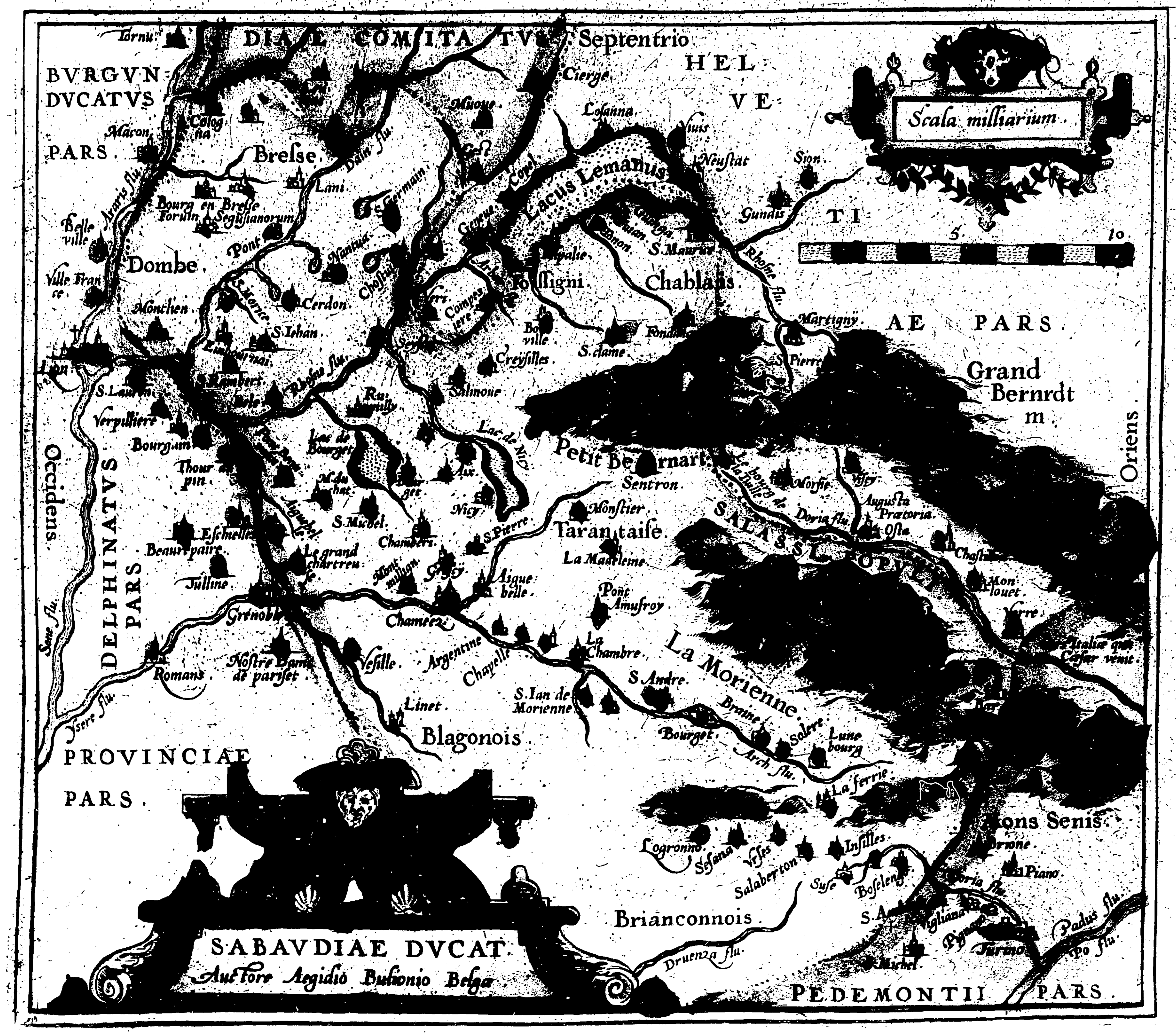
SAVOIE ſtandeth on this ſide the Alpes, the Prince whereof called the Duke of *Sauoie*, is Lord of the Region of *Piemont*. The head citie is *Chamberi* (of olde, as ſaith *Canalis*, called *Ciuaro*) wherein the Senate or Parliament reſideth. This region ſome thinke was named *Sabaudia* from certaine people called *Sebuſiani*, and as others ſuppoſe, of the Sabbatian fourds. But *Bouillus* renders another reaſon of this name. For this region (ſaith he) in regard of the narrow paſſages (as being ſituate among the Alpes) and of the ſcarſitie of inhabitants was all ouer-peſtered with theeues, which either robbed or murdered ſuch trauellers as paſſed that way. Hereupon a certaine Nobleman hauing obtained it of the Emperour vnder the title of a Dukedome, expelled by force of armes all the ſaid theeues and robbers, and made the way moſt ſecure for trauellers. This done, he cauſed it afterward to be named *Salua via*, commonly *Sauluoy*, that is, The ſafe way, which before was called *Mala via*, alias *Maulnoy*, The euill or dangerous way: hence the Latines call it *Sabaudia*. Hitherto *Carolus Bouillus*. Whether it be a fable or an hiſtorie, I appeale to the authours credit. This one thing I am ſure of, that the word SAPAVDIA is often vſed in the booke called *Notitiæ prouinciarum*, for a name of one of the prouinces of *Gallia Narbonenſis*.

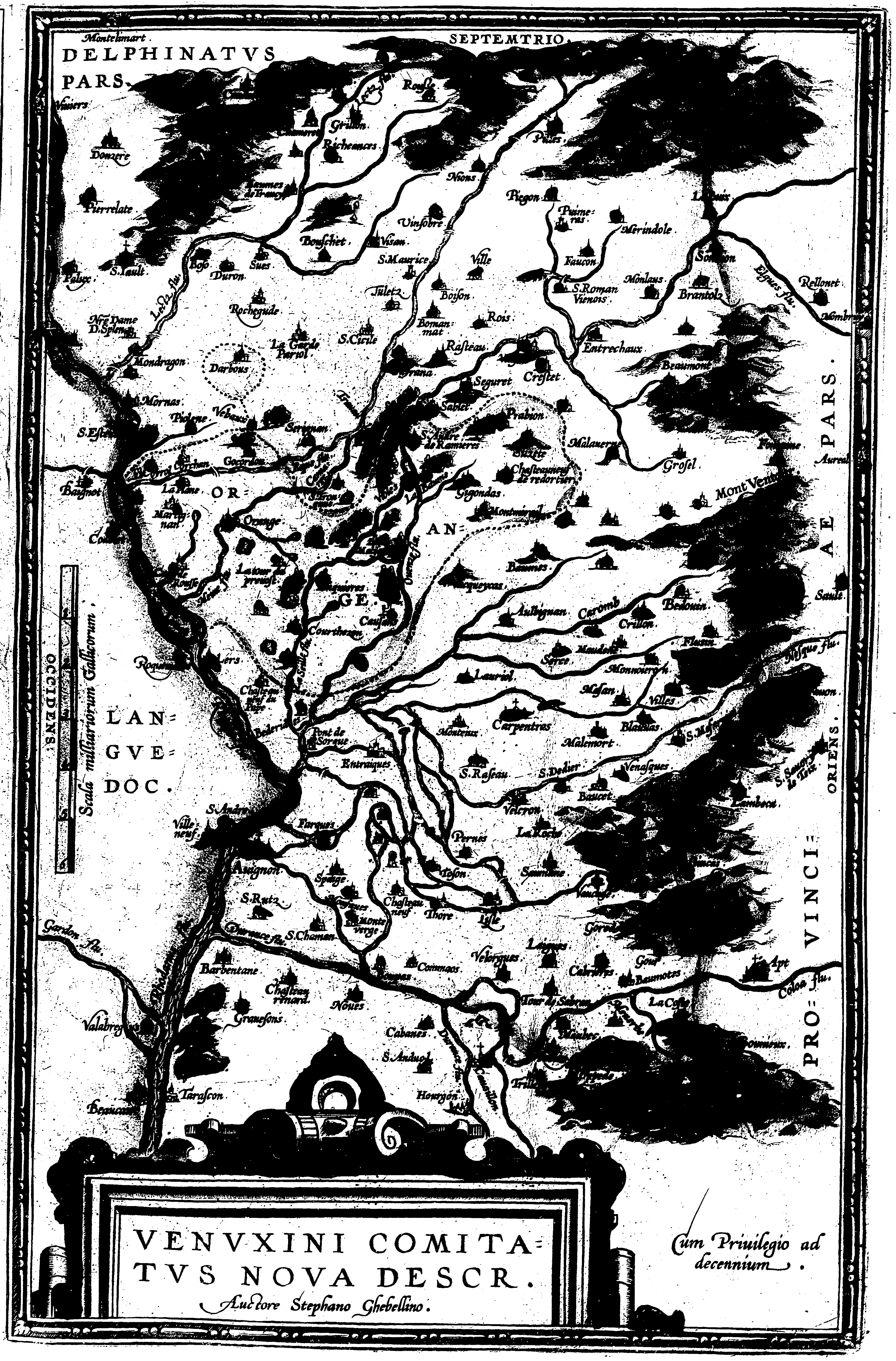
But here alſo I thinke it not amiſſe to annex the deſcription of this prouince out of the hiſtory which *Paradine* wrote of it. His words be theſe: That region which in Latine is now called *Sabaudia* (commoly *Sauoy*) ancient Writers named *Allobroges*. And it containeth all that tract, which in times paſt the *Sabbatij*, *Ingauni*, *Intimelij*, *Hiconij*, *Tricorij*, *Vicontij*, *Lepontij*, *Latobrigi*, *Medualli*, *Centrones*, *Catoriges*, *Veragri*, *Nantuarij*, *Salaſſi*, *Tharantaſij*, and *Seduni* inhabited. The regions therein compriſed at this preſent are thus named: *Sauoy*, the countie of *Geneua*, the Marquiſat of *Suſa*, the countie of *Morienne*, the Baroniſſe of *Tharentaiſe*, *Brengeois*, *Foucigni*, *Chablais*, *Val de Oſte*, *Pais de Vaul*, *Pais de Geis*, and ſome others. The Duchie of *Sauoy* hath vnder it the region of *Piemont*, adorned with the title of a Princedome. Alſo the region of *Breſſe*, wherein are the counties of *Varaz*, *Mountrueil*, *Pont de Vaulx*, *Bagey*, &c. Out of ancient monuments it is apparent, that this region in times paſt bare the name of a Kingdome; eſpecially in the dayes of *Hannibal*: who being ordained vmpire betweene *Bronchus* and his brother about the gouernment of this countrey, compounded their quarrell, and reſtored the kingdome to the eldeſt, whom his yonger brother had expelled; as *Liuie* reports in his 21. booke. *Florus* alſo affirmeth, that *Betultus* (or as ſome reade it *Betuitus*) the King of this place, was taken captiue by *Fabius Maximus*. And ſundrie authours doe make mention of King *Cottius* in the time of the Emperour *Auguſtus*, of whom the neighbour-alpes were called *Cottiæ*. More concerning this region you may reade in *Philibert Pingonicus*.

The Countie of VENACIN.

THe Countie of *Venacin*, named in Latine *Comitatus* VENVXINVS, and by *Canalis* VENETICVS, and the Popes territory alſo, becauſe it is vnder his iuriſdiction; is part of that region in *France* now called *Prouence*, and of olde *Narbonenſis ſecunda*. The principall citie is *Auignon* ſituate vpon the *Rhoſne*. It is the Popes towne, and held for a while the Papall ſea. In this countie are three Biſhopricks, where law-matters alſo are decided, namely *Carpentras*, *Cauaglion*, or *L'iſle*, and *Vaurias*. In this Table is comprehended alſo the Princedome of *Orange*, ſo called of *Orange* the chiefe citie, being famous in *Sidonius* and *Ptolemey* vnder the name of *Arauſio*. *Plinie* and *Pomponius* call it *Arauſia Secundanorum*. COL. ARAVSIO SECVNDANOR. COH. 33. VOLVNT. is found grauen vpon an ancient ſtone. More concerning this region you may reade in *Belleforeſt* and *Theuet*.


GALLIA NARBONENS.
LANGVEDOC
Septemtrio
PROVENCE
VIVARETZ
Occidens
HISPANIAE PARS.
Volcarum stagna
MARE GALLICVM
Archiepiscopatus
Episcopatus
Oppida
Pagi
Scala milliarium Gallicor
Meridies
Pont du Gard
Campus lapidosus, Straboni Le Craux Gallis
Aix Aquæ Sextiæ
Tarascon
Beaucaire
Nymes
Carcasone
Narbone
Beziers
Orenges
Carpentras
Auignon


SABAVDIAE DVCAT.
Auctore Aegidio Bulionio Belga
Scala milliarium
5
10
Septentrio
HELVETIAE PARS
BVRGVNDIAE COMITATVS
BVRGVNDVCATVS PARS
Bresse
Dombe
Lacus Lemanus
Chablais
Grand Bernrdt
Petit Bernart
Tarantaise
SALASSI
La Morienne
Oriens
Occidens
DELPHINATVS PARS
PROVINCIAE PARS
Blagonois
Brianconnois
PEDEMONTII PARS
Grenoble
Chamberi
Genesue
Lion
Mons Senis


VENVXINI COMITATVS NOVA DESCR.
Auctore Stephano Ghebellino.
Cum Priuilegio ad decennium.
DELPHINATVS PARS
SEPTEMTRIO
OCCIDENS
Scala milliarium Gallicorum
LANGVEDOC.
ORANGE
PROVINCIAE PARS
ORIENS
Auignon
Carpentras
Orange
Caualon
Valreas
Tarascon
Beaucaire
Apt
Pernes
Isle
Mont Ventoux

LORRAIN.

THE bounds of *Lorrain* in times paſt extended much farther, for it comprehended in a maner all the whole region lying betweene the riuer *Rhene*, and *Scheld*, and the mountaine *Vogaſus*. All which was diuided into the higher, and the lower. The lower *Lorrain* contained *Brabant*, *Haſpengow*, *Guelders*, and *Cleue*. In the higher were the Biſhopricke of *Liege*, with the counties of *Lutzenburg*, and *Limburg*: as likewiſe the duchy of *Maeſland*, the countie Palantine vpon *Sur*, and the territorie of *Hundſruge*: together with this preſent Dukedome of *Lorrain* retaining as yet the ancient name *Lotharingia*, impoſed by *Lotharius* ſonne to *Ludouicus Pius*, vnto whoſe ſhare it befell: lying in the midſt between *Weſtraſia* (or as ſome vnskilfully call it *Noaſtria*) which fell to *Charles*, and *Auſtraſia* to *Lewis Lotharius* Brethren. This therefore I thinke not amiſſe more largely to deſcribe, not in mine owne wordes, but in the wordes of *Symphorianus Campeggius*, ſometimes a famous Phyſition of *Lorrain*, LORRAIN (ſaith he) ioineth Eaſt vpon *Alſatia*, commonly *Elſas*, South vpon *Burgundy*, Weſt vpon *Champaigne*, & North it is bounded vpon the Foreſt *Arduenna*. This region albeit compaſſed with loftie Alpes, is notwithſtanding ſo fat and fertile, as it need no ſupply from the neighbour-prouinces: it abounds with cattell great and ſmall, with meadowes, corne, wine, fiſhpooles, high woods, healthfull bathes, ſaltpits, yron, copper, lead, tinne, ſiluer, precious ſtones, looking glaſſes, Calcidons, and is watered by ſundrie riuers: foure whereof are famous aboue the reſt. *Moſa* the firſt of theſe foure ſpringing out of mount *Vogeſus* (of which mountaine a great and a good part of *Lorraine* is named *Le bois*, and *Le foreſt de Voige*) and running along by *Neufchaſteau*, a towne very commodious both for pleaſant ſituation, and wholeſome ayer: diuideth the duchie of *Barre* from *Lorraine*, and caſteth it ſelfe into one of the chanels of *Rhene*, before it falleth into the ſea. *Moſella* the ſecond beginneth Southeaſt, not far from the towne of *Rimeremont*; wherein is a monaſtery of Nunnes, all gentlewomen, endowed with large reuenues. About ſix miles from hence are certaine hot-bathes whereunto reſort great multitudes of people to cure themſelues of ſundrie diſeaſes. Then runnes it along with ſwift ſtreames to the townes of *Eſpinall*, *Charmes*, *Toul* (which in olde time was called *Leuca*) and *Mediomatrices*, now called *Metz*: not farre from whence it falls into the *Rhene*, at a city of *Germany* called of olde *Confluentia*, and now *Cobolentz*. Betweene theſe two riuers neere the towne of *Vitell*, is a double fountaine ſeuered like a mans noſethrills, from whence the ſmall riuer *Vena* iſſueth: which ſometimes is ſandy, and ſometimes miry, and for the moſt part very vnſeemely and forlorne: the waters whereof are commonly dried vp in *Iune*, except the pooles, which the ſwelling and violent ſtreames haue made ſo deepe. *Murtha* the third riuer falling from certaine rockes of ſiluer-mines, holdeth on his courſe through the valley of *S. Didier*, wherein is *S. Godeberts* fountaine, which is generally reported to be medicinable for many diſeaſes. The ſaid riuer runnes along by the towne of *S. Didier*, and then by the townes of *Raon* and *Luneuill*: all which both for naturall ſituation, and for rampiers, and walles are places of ſingular defence. Then followes the towne of *S. Nicholas* generally famous both for abundance of marchandiſe, and multitudes of miracles. Lower downe the riuer ſtands *Nancey*, the principall towne of *Lorraine*, a place for munition, and fortification of great importance. Firſt it is compaſſed with two ditches of exceeding depth, and a double wall: alſo it hath foure moſt admirable bulwarks, with plenty of warlike engins and artillery. *Murtha* falles into *Moſell*. And *Sartha* the fourth riuer running along the confines of *Weſtereich*, a prouince ſubiect to *Lorraine* towards the Eaſt, holdeth on his courſe by the townes of *Sarburg*, *Saralben*, *Sarprucke*, with others, and then falles into *Moſell*.

Now whereas *Lorraine* aboundeth all ouer with ſpeciall commodities; many of them we will omit, and ſpeake only of the moſt principall. Firſt therefore the mountaines of this prouince doe in all kind of mineralls excell euen the *Pyreney* mountaines: wherein, not to ſpeake of the reſt, there are diuers ſiluer-mines, ſo abounding with that kinde of mettall, as it is incredible what commoditie it yeelds to the whole countrey.

There are alſo ſalt-mines, out of which is digged moſt pure, ſauorie, and ſnow-white ſalt: which yeeldeth yerely to the Duke, all charges deducted, 100000. francks.

Heere is found likewiſe a kind of matter, whereof they make looking glaſſes and drinking glaſſes, the beſt, by all mens confeſſion, in *Europe*: nor is there in any place the like to be had.

Alſo *Calcidons* of ſo extraordinarie bigneſſe, that I my ſelfe ſaw at the Biſhops of *Toul*, a great cuppe made of one whole piece.

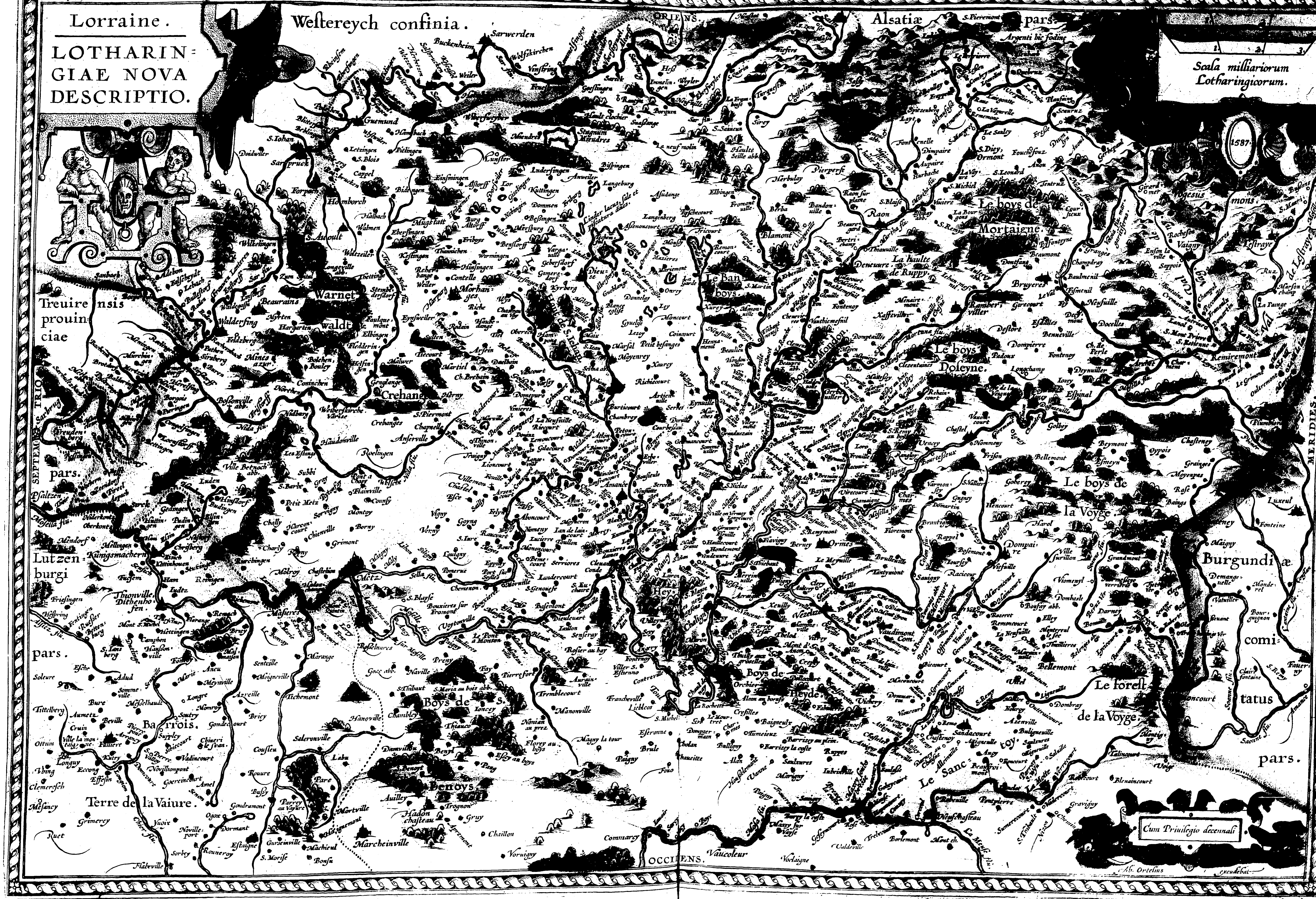
Item, the *Lazul* (or *Azure* ſtone) repreſenting moſt excellent colours. A minerall out of which the miners raiſe exceeding gaine.

In the valley of *Voige* are fountaines (a matter memorable, and not to be omitted) ſo abounding with a kinde of pearles, and precious ſtones, as the greater part of *Germanie* doth vſe them: which all Lapidaries and Iewellers of other countries do not only approue, but alſo preferre before the ſtones and pearles of the *Indies*.

There is a lake of foureteene miles in compaſſe, ſtored with carps of huge bigneſſe; for they are generally of three foot long, and a foot broad; which for pleaſantneſſe of taſte, are (in mine opinion) to be preferred before all other ſtanding-water-carps in *Europe*. The lake is fiſhed with nets euery third yeere; the fiſhing whereof (as euery man knowes) yeeldeth the Duke of *Lorrain* 16000. francks.

Moreouer, *Lorrain* aboundeth with wheat, wine, cattell of all ſorts, woods, excellent horſes, which ſurpaſſe the Turkiſh horſes in courage, the Spaniſh in ſwiftneſſe, and the Engliſh in ſtature. In briefe, for tall men and beautifull women; and all things neceſſary for mans life, it is inferiour to no other countrie. Thus farre *Symphorianus*.

Francis Roſeus very lately wrote a large volume of the pedegree, and famous acts of the Dukes of *Lorraine*. And I my ſelfe in mine *Itinerarium*, or Iournall, haue publiſhed ſome things of this Region not vnwoorthie the remembrance.

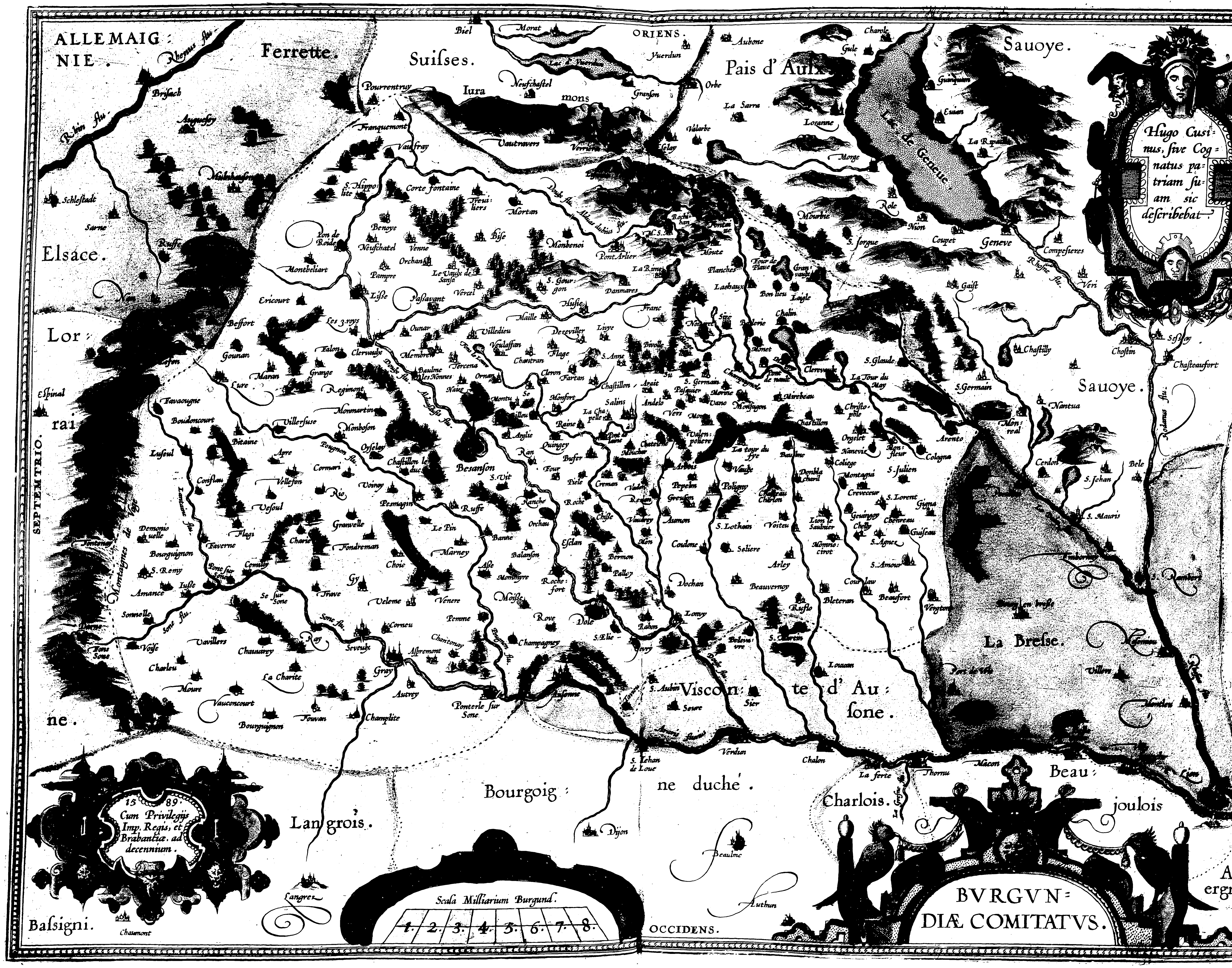


Lorraine.

LOTHARINGIAE NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

The County of BVRGVNDIE.

There are two *Burgundies*; the lower called *Regia*, intitled with the name of a Dukedome; whilome the countrey of the *Ædui*: and the higher named *Imperatoria*, adorned with the title of a Countie or Earledome, commonly called LA FRANCHE COMTE, that is to ſay, The free Countie. This of old the *Sequani* inhabited. It is repreſented in this Table. The confines hereof to the North are *Lorraine* and vpper *Germany*: to the South, *Sauoy*, and *Breſſe*: to the Weſt, the lower *Burgundie*: and to the Eaſt, part of *Switzerland*. It is at this preſent diuided into three partitions or gouernments; The Vpper, the Lower, and that of *Dole*. The cities of the vpper are GRAY, one of the principall of the whole gouernment, ſituate vpon the riuer *Araris*, or *Saone*, rich in ſundry kindes of merchandiſe, and brauely built. On the one ſide it is endowed with moſt large and fruitfull fields. VESOVL. It hath ſtrong walles, beautifull houſes, and faire vineyards. MOMBOSON, IVSSEY, and PALMA ſtanding vpon the riuer *Dubis*, or *Doux*. PORT-SVR-SAONE, vpon the riuer *Araris*, or *Saone*, with CROMARAY, MONTGVSTIN, and FAVLCOGNEY. The cities of the lower *Burgundie* are: SALINS, a large citie, ſo named in regard of certaine ſalt and high fountaines; for here is excellent white ſalt made, which is carried hence in carts to the neighbour countries, and yeelds great reuenue to this region: SCODINGA, ſituate in a long ſtreight valley, extending in length betweene a double ridge of high mountaines, which beare vines in ſuch places as are moſt open to the Sunne: it is exceeding ſtrong, being fortified with two caſtles, and diuers loſtie turrets. ARBOIS, ſeated in a moſt pleaſant ſoile, and abounding with all neceſſaries, eſpecially with excellent and durable wine. It hath large ſuburbs on all ſides. It is enuironed with ditches, but ſuch as they make gardens vpon. Round about it are mountaines of moſt beautifull proſpect, watered with cleare ſprings, and clad with fruitfull vines, and ſightly woods. It is called *Arbois ab Arboribus*, becauſe it is ſo planted with trees: POLIGNY a faire towne, fortified with ſtately walles and towers; the caſtle called *Grimonia* lying within it: and on the one ſide it hath mountaines of woods; and on the other ſide hilles ſet with vines, the wine whereof is principall good. PONTARLIER, ſituate in a low valley betweene two mountaines, on the bancke of *Dubis*. Not farre hence ſtands the ſtrong caſtle of *Iura* or *Ioux*, on the top of an exceeding high hill; ſo that for ſituation it is impregnable. NOZEROY, founded vpon an open hill, in the very nauell or midſt of this region. All the houſes in a maner are built of ſtone: the Prince of the countrey hath here a caſtle, called The Leaden caſtle, becauſe it is couered with lead. Here is a Faire kept foure times in the yere. In times paſt this towne, before it was walled, was named *Nucillum*, of the abundance of hazel-nuts that grew round about it. CHASTEL CHALON, built and named by the Emperour *Charlemaine*, both pleaſantly and ſtrongly ſituate. MONTMOROT, vpon a ſteepe mountaine planted with vines. ORGELET, abounding with merchandiſe. The inhabitants are induſtrious and painfull, and exerciſe themſelues in clothing. Their fields are barren, for they are full of hilles and craggie rocks; whereupon is grounded a common prouerbe, which ſaith, That *Orgelet* hath fields without graſſe, riuers without fiſh, and mountaines without woods and groues. The cities of *Dole*, are firſt, DOLE it ſelfe, the head citie of the prouince, a nurſe of all learning, and eſpecially of the ciuill law, moſt pleaſantly ſituate vpon the riuer *Dubis*, adorn'd with bridges, walles, and inuincible forts. The houſes, churches and ſchooles, both for greatneſſe and curious building are moſt delightfull to the beholders. QVINGEY, a moſt ancient towne, ſituate vpon the bancke of *Louë*. ORNANS, ſtanding alſo among high mountaines by the riuer *Louë*. LA LOY, a moſt ample village. ROCHFORT a pretie litle towne. VERCELLES with ruinous and deformed walles. In this countie ſtands BESANÇON, a citie Imperiall, and Metropolitan of both *Burgundies*: the deſcription whereof, becauſe I cannot condignly expreſſe in this page, being exactly performed by *Gilbert Cognatus*, *Paradine*, and *George Bruno* in his volume of cities; I ceaſe here to ſpeake any farther. For ſith their books are ſo eaſie to be had, I referre all ſtudents to them. To theſe alſo you may adde *Robert Cænalis*. It were to be wiſhed that *Cognatus* had not fruſtrated the hope of ſtudents: for he promiſed in a booke, to reſtore and bring to light ancient *Burgundie*, together with a particular Map, and the olde and new names of places. But we haue hitherto expected him in vaine. Howbeit, not long ſince *Lewis Golluſius* publiſhed concerning this Countie in French, a great and peculiar volume.


BVRGVNDIÆ COMITATVS.
Hugo Cusius, ſive Cognatus patriam ſuam sic deſcribebat
1589 Cum Privilegiis Imp. Regis, et Brabantiæ. ad decennium.
Scala Milliarium Burgund.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.
ORIENS.
OCCIDENS.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
ALLEMAIGNIE.
Ferrette.
Suiſses.
Pais d'Aulx.
Sauoye.
Elsáce.
Lorraine.
Iura mons
Lac de Geneue
Sauoye.
La Breſse.
Vicomté d'Auſone.
Bourgoigne duché.
Langrois.
Charlois.
Beaujoulois
Dalphine.
Auergne
Baſsigni.
Rhein flu.
Briſach
Schleſtadt
Montbeliart
Pourrentruy
Franquemont
Neufchaſtel
Granſon
Orbe
Yuerdun
Biel
Morat
Aubone
Geneue
Pont Arlier
Beſanſon
Salins
Dole
Gray
Veſoul
Luxeul
Langres
Dijon
Beaulme
Authun
Chalon
Verdun
Macon
S. Iehan de Loue
Auſonne
Champlite
Ponterle ſur Sone
Poligny
Arbois
S. Claude
Nantua
Chaumont

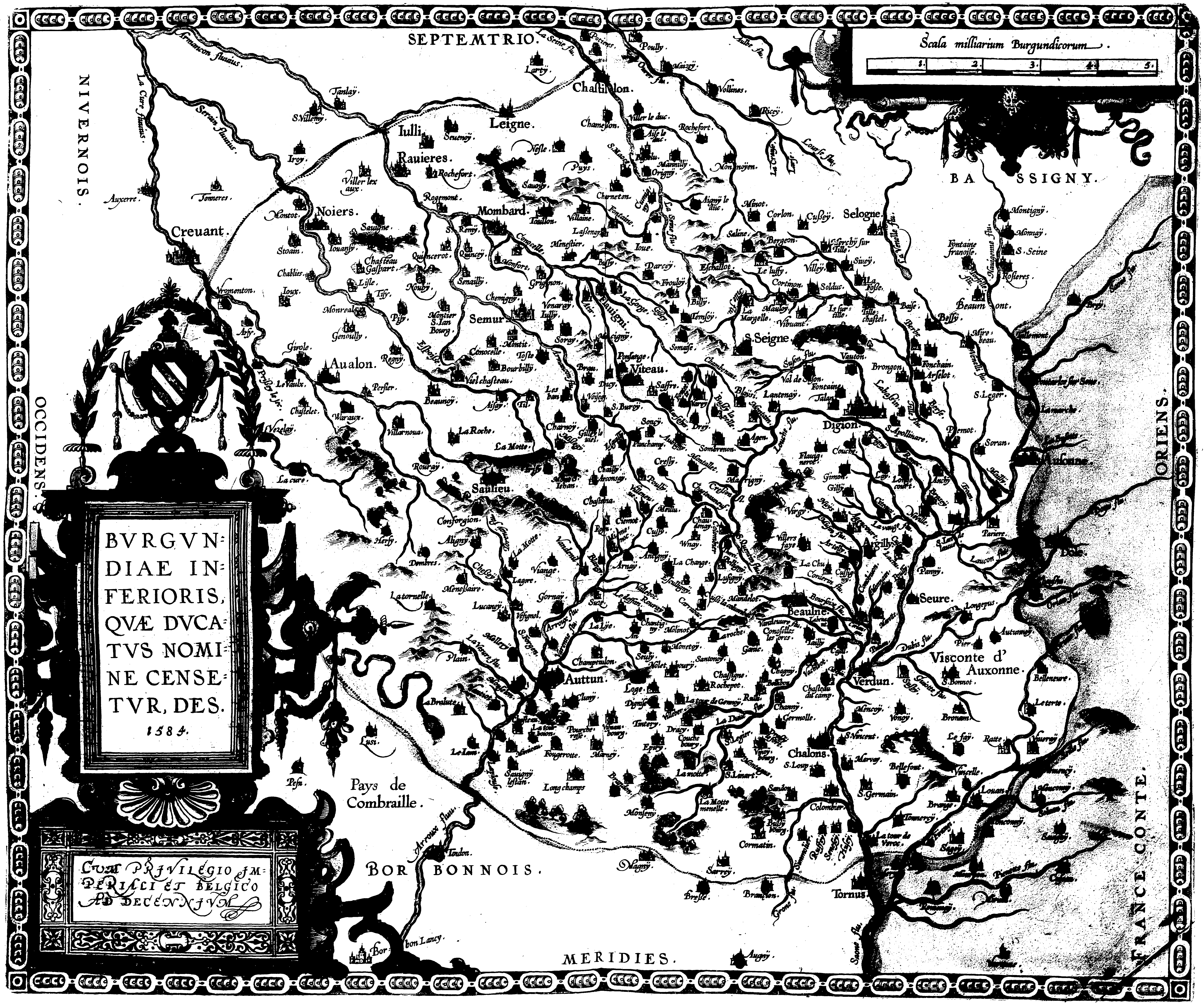
The Dukedome of BVRGVNDIE.

That part of *France* which the *Ædui* whilome enioyed is now called The Dukedome of *Burgundie*. It is limited North by *Champaigne* and *Gaſtinois* : Weſt, by *Niuernois* and *Burbonnois*: South, it borders vpon *Lionnois* : and Eaſt the riuer *Rhoſne* diuides it from *Sauoy* and the county of *Burgundy*. The head citie in times paſt was *Auguſtodunum* : but now *Diuio*, or *Diuionum*, as *Gregory Turonenſis* in his third booke calles it, or as the inhabitants, *Digion* hath gotten the ſuperiority ; for here the ſupreme court of Parliament for the whole Dukedome is holden. It is ſeated on the bancke of *Oſcarus* (commonly *Ouſch*) a riuer abounding with fiſh, in a fertile and plentifull ſoile, the mountaines adiacent yeelding ſtrong and excellent wines : as the ſaid *Turonenſis* reporteth, who moſt learnedly deſcribes it. Some thinke it was built by the Emperour *Aurelian*; but others affirme it to be much ancienter. It is a citie both by arte and nature moſt ſtrongly fortified againſt all hoſtile attempts, certaine new forts being lately added. *Belna* (commonly *Beaulne*) is the ſecond citie of the Dukedome, famous for the wines of *Beaulne*, which all men commend. This Citie is fairely built, being impregnable in regard of a Caſtle which *Lewis* the twelfth erected here. It hath an hoſpitall comparable for building to any Kings Palace. Here alſo is the ſeat of the high court of Chancery. In the territorie adiacent was built by Duke *Otho* about the yeere of our Lord 1098. the abbey of *Ciſtertium*; in a woody and clammy ſoile, which ſome thinke was ſo called in regard of certaine Ciſternes there digged. Vnder the iuriſdiction of this Monaſterie *Belleforeſt* reporteth, that there are 1800. other Monaſteries of Friers, and as many of Nunnes.

Next followes *Auguſtodunum* (which ſome, though vpon no ſufficient grounds of antiquitie, ſuppoſe to haue beene called *Bibracte*) now *Auttun*. That this citie of ancient times was moſt large and populous, it is euident out of ſundry authours, and eſpecially out of *Cæſar*. Here are yet extant mightie ruines of a Theater, of Statues, Pillars, Water-chanels, Pyramides, and many other monuments of antiquitie. Likewiſe here are dayly digged vp coines, little veſſels, and other ſuch ancient fragments. This citie hath endured two memorable ouerthrowes: one by *Cæſar* in his French warres ; and the other about the time of *Galienus* the Emperour. But it was afterward reedified by *Conſtantine* the ſonne of *Claudius*, as the Panegyrick of *Eumenius*, calling it *Flauiam Heduorum*, doth teſtifie. And at this very day it is adorned with ſtately temples, and other buildings for publicke vſes.

Then haue you *Matiſcona Cæſaris*, or *Matiſconenſe caſtrum Antonini*, where he placeth in garriſon the tenth Roman legion. It is now called *Maſcon*. Of olde it was graced with the title of an Earledome. It ioyneth the bancks of *Araris* by a bridge. Here, the Lords day of the Chriſtians began firſt to be hallowed, as *Paradine* reporteth out of the Edict of *Guntram*. The relation of the citie of *Maſcon*, *Philip Bugnonius* hath elegantly, and briefly ſet downe. *Cabilonum*, now *Chalon*, vpon the bancke of *Araris* alſo, anciently called *Orbandale*, as reporteth *Peter Sanjulian*. By *Antoninus* the foureteenth Roman legion was here put in garriſon. It was of olde the royall ſeat of *Guntram*, which notwithſtanding afterward *Lotharius* ſonne to *Ludouicus Pius* ſo deſtroyed and aboliſhed with fire, as he left no mention at all of a citie : yet now it is very rich, and a place of great trafficke. Alſo toward the North you haue *Semur*, a faire towne built vpon an high ground. As like *Caſtillon*, *Flauigni*, *Soloigne*, *Noiers*, with others, the deſcription whereof, becauſe this page cannot well containe, I referre the Reader to *Belleforeſt*, a diligent Surueyer of theſe parts. Only one thing I will adde out of the foreſaid *Sanjulian*. He againſt the opinion of all other Writers, deriueth this word *Burgundie*, not *à burgis*, that is, from the boroughs or incorporate townes built in this region, but from one particular place called *Burg Ogne*. In the territorie of *Langren* about the riuer *Tille*, betweene *Luz* and *Tille-caſtle*, he ſaith there is a plaine which the inhabitants call by no other name but *Val d'Ogne* : where in times paſt ſtood a famous borough or city. Hence without all queſtion he affirmes, that the Burgundians, or as they are commonly called *Burgognons*, do borow their name ; and holds thoſe Writers much deceiued, that report them, as vagabond people, to haue come out of *Sarmatia*, *Scandia*, or the fennes of *Mæotis* to inhabit this region ; indeuouring to perſuade all men that they were the firſt and moſt ancient inhabiters of this countrey.

The limits of *Burgundie* were larger in times paſt, as appeareth out of ſundrie authours. For ſome there are that bound it South by the Mediterran ſea ; Eaſt, by the Alpes and the riuer *Rhene*; North, by mount *Vogeſus*; and Weſt, by the riuer of *Loire*, and *Seine*. Then, claſsicke Writers record, that it was gouerned by Kings, whoſe royall ſeat was *Arles*. It was diuided into the Duchie and Countie of *Burgundie*, about the yeere 1034. as the Chronicle of *Æmilius* teſtifieth. Of the Burgundians *Paradine* and *Nicolas Vignier* haue profeſſedly written in Latine, and *Peter Sanjulian* in French. Of the ancient *Ædui* reade *Nazarius* his Panegyricke pronounced before *Conſtantine* the Emperour.

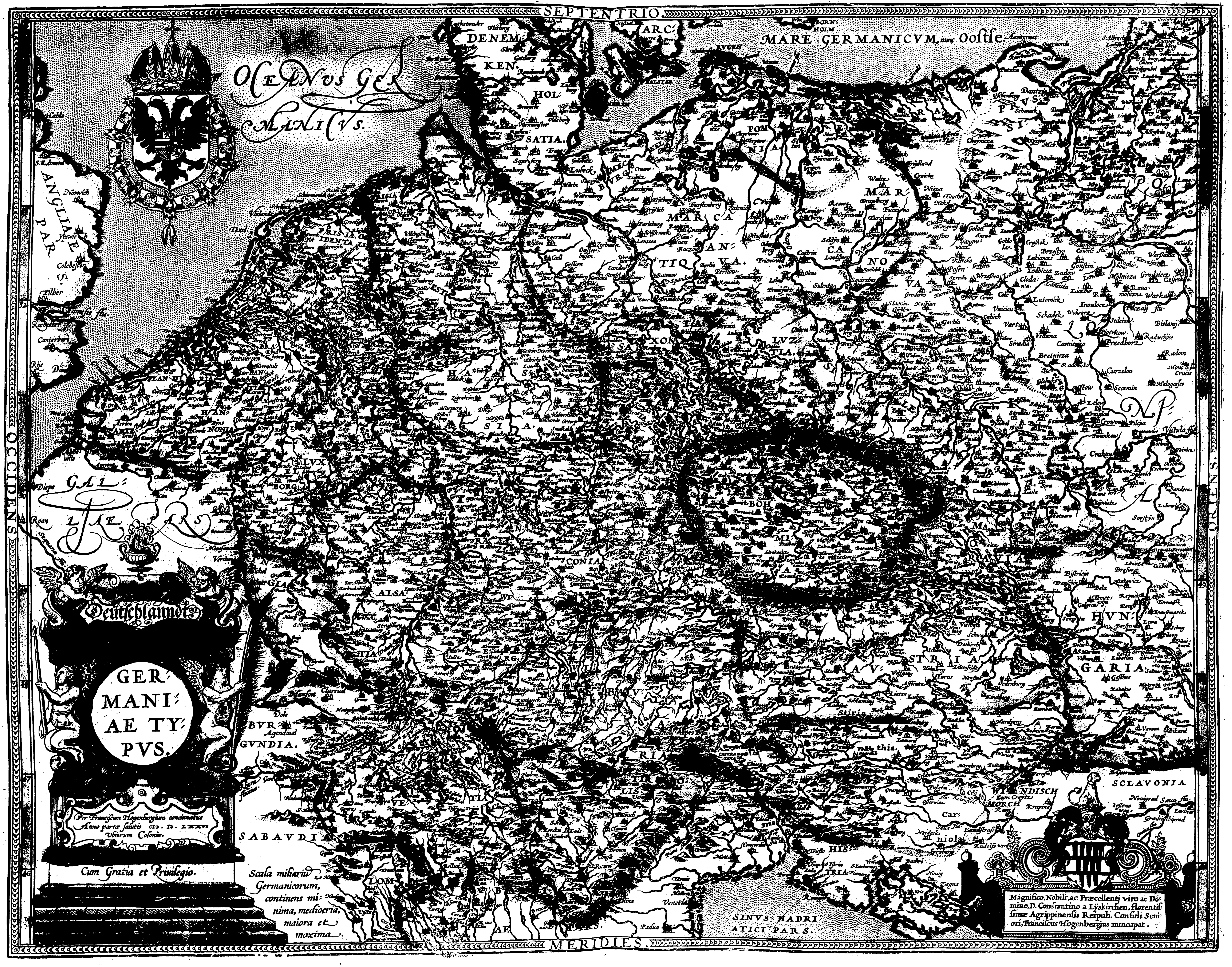

BVRGVNDIAE INFERIORIS, QVÆ DVCATVS NOMINE CENSETVR, DES. 1584.
CVM PRIVILEGIO IMPERIALI ET BELGICO AD DECENNIVM
Scala milliarium Burgundicorum.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
NIVERNOIS.
BASSIGNY.
FRANCE CONTE.
BORBONNOIS.
Pays de Combraille.
Visconte d' Auxonne.
Chastillon.
Leigne.
Iulli
Rauieres.
Noiers.
Creuant.
Auxerre.
Tonneres.
Mombard.
Semur.
Aualon.
Saulieu.
Viteau.
S. Seigne.
Selogne.
Digion.
Beaulne.
Seure.
Verdun.
Auttun.
Chalons.
Tornus.
Auxonne.
Argilly.
Beaumont.
Bor bon Lancy.
Toulon.
Augey.
Saone flu.
Arroux flu.
Armancon fluuius.
La Cure fluuius.
Serain fluuius.

GERMANIE.

GERMANIE, the greateſt and largeſt countrey of *Europe*, is diſtinguiſhed by many names: the limits whereof by authours, according to euery ones ſeuerall time, are ſo diuerſly deſcribed, as they ſeeme, applying themſelues to the peculiar ages wherein they liued, to giue notice of a threefold *Germanie*; namely, the ancient, that of middle ages, and *Germanie* as it is now taken. The ancient is that of *Beroſus*, which he circumſcribeth by the *Rhene*, the Ocean, the riuer *Tanais*, the Euxine ſea, and the riuer *Danubius*. That of middle ages is the ſame which *Tacitus*, *Ptolemey*, and *Plinie*, all of one time acknowledged: whereof, becauſe it is ſufficiently knowen out of the authours themſelues, I hold it needleſſe in this place to make any deſcription. But *Germanie* as it is now taken, we do confine by the German or Dutch tongue; which learned *Goropius Becanus* in his volume of the antiquities of nations, moſt wittily and learnedly ſheweth to be the ancienteſt language in the world. Wherfore all thoſe countries which at this day vſe the ſame language, we comprehend vnder the name of *Germany*. And ſo the greateſt length thereof ſtretcheth from *Calais* on the Weſt to the riuer *Viſtula* or *VVixel* Eaſtward: and the largeſt bredth from the German and Baltick ſeas to the Alpes. The names of the ſeuerall regions are theſe, *Flanders* (the moſt Weſterly) *Brabant*, *Zeland*, *Holland*, *Friſland*, *Denmarke*, *Meckleburgh*, *Pomerland*, *Pruſsia*, which extendeth beyond the riuer *Viſtula* towards the Baltick ſea: as likewiſe the ancient and new Marqueſates, *Saxonie*, *VVeſtphalia*, *Gelders*, *Cleueland*, *Iuliers*, the Biſhopricke of *Colen*, *Heſſen*, *Turingen*, *Miſnia*, *Luſatia*, *Sileſia*, *Morauia*, *Bohemia*, *Franconia*, the Biſhopricke of *Mentz*, *Lutzenburg*, the Biſhopricke of *Triers*, the Countie Palatine, *Elſas*, *VVertenberg*, *Sueuia*, *Bauaria*, *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Tirolis*, and *Switzerland* next vnto *France*. There be alſo more names of pettie regions, but ſuch as are either of no great moment, or comprehended vnder the former. And albeit *Bohemia* ſpeaketh not the German but the Sclauonian tongue, yet becauſe it is ſituate in the midſt of *Germanie*, and the King thereof is one of the Prince-electours, it is alſo numbred amongſt the German prouinces.

This countrey of *Germanie*, which for the preſent is adorned with the title of the Roman Empire, is ſo repleniſhed with beautifull and ſtrong cities, caſtles, villages and inhabitants, as it is no whit inferiour to *Italie*, *France*, or *Spaine*: for corne, wine, and riuers abounding with fiſh, it may compare with the moſt fruitfull regions Here are fountaines of water, hot bathes, and ſalt-mines in abundance: and for plentie of mettals, namely, gold, ſiluer, lead, tinne, braſſe, and iron, no countrey ſhall euer go beyond it. Moreouer, you ſhall no where finde more courteous and ciuill behauiour, more honeſt and comly attire, more skill and furniture for the warres, nor greater ſtore of nobilitie. This is the place that whilome (as *Cornelius Tacitus* affirmeth) was either darkened with woods, or drowned with fennes. *Such changes can ſucceeding times affourd*, as ſaith the Poet.

Of late Writers it hath beene diligently deſcribed by *Beatus Rhenanus*, *Munſter* in his Coſmography, *Franciſcus Irenicus*, *Iohannes Auentinus* in his Chronicle of *Lyonnois*: Briefly by *Bilibaldus Pirkeimerus*, *Iohannes Bohemus Aubames*: *Gerardus Nouiomagus*, *Conradus Peutingerus*, *Conradus Celtes* a Poet, *Iacobus VVimfelingius* of *Sletſtade*, *Aimon* in the beginning of his French ſtorie, and *Henry Pantalion* at the entrance of his firſt booke of *Proſopographia*. *Sebaſtian Brand* hath ſet downe many iourneys, diſtances of places, and courſes of riuers in this countrey. The riuer *Rhene* is deſcribed by *Bernard Mollerus* in verſe, and by *Magnus Gruberus* in proſe. *Iohn Herold* hath written two ſhort Treatiſes of this region: one of the Romans moſt ancient ſtations in olde *Germanie*; and another of certeine colonies of theirs on the ſhore of *Rhætia*. *Gaſpar Bruſchius* publiſhed a volume of the monaſteries of *Germanie*. Of ancient writers *Cornelius Tacitus* moſt exactly deſcribed it in a peculiar Treatiſe: whereon *Andræas Althamerus*, *Iodocus VVillichius*, and lately *Iuſtus Lipſius* haue written moſt learned Commentaries. Diuers other Writers of *Germanie*, which we haue not as yet ſeene, are reckened vp by *Francis Irenicus*, in the firſt booke and ſecond chapter of his Expoſition of *Germanie*. But here I thinke it not amiſſe to alledge the teſtimonie of *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* a ſtranger, namely of *Athens*, concerning this countrey and the inhabitants. Thus therefore he writeth in his ſecond booke: This nation is gouerned with better lawes than any other of thoſe regi- »
ons or peoples that inhabit towards the North or Weſt. It hath many noble and flouriſhing cities, »
which vſe their owne lawes, moſt agreeable to equitie. It is diuided into ſundry principalities, and is »
ſubiect to Prieſts and Biſhops adhering to the Biſhop of *Rome*. The moſt famous and wel-gouerned »
cities in the vpper and lower *Germanie*, are *Norinberg* a rich city, *Straſburg*, *Hamburg*, &c. The nation is »
very populous and mighty; ruleth farre and wide all the world ouer; and in greatneſſe is ſecond to »
the Scythians or Tartars. Wherefore if they were at concord and vnder one Prince, then might they »
well be deemed inuincible, and the moſt puiſſant of nations. As touching their bodies, they are verie »
healthfull, and want nothing. Nor is there any nation that I know gouerned by better lawes. Thus »
much and more concerning this people and countrey, who liſt may reade in the ſame authour.


SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
Deutschlanndt
GERMANIAE TYPUS.
Per Franciscum Hogenbergium concinnatus
Anno partæ salutis CIↃ. IↃ. LXXVI
Ubiorum Coloniæ.
Cum Gratia et Priuilegio.
Scala miliariu Germanicorum, continens minima, mediocria, maiora et maxima
Magnifico, Nobili, ac Præcellentj viro ac Domino, D. Constantino a Lÿskirchen, florentissimæ Agrippinensis Reipub. Consuli Seniori, Franciscus Hogenbergius nuncupat.
OCEANUS GERMANICUS.
MARE GERMANICVM, nunc Oostse
ANGLIAE PARS.
GALLIAE PARS
DENEMARKEN
HOLSATIA
POMERANIA
PRVSSIA
POLONIA
MARCA ANTIQVA
MARCA NOVA
SAXONIA
LUZATIA
HASSIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
FRANCONIA
ALSATIA
SVEVIA
BAVARIA
AVSTRIA
HVNGARIA
BVRGVNDIA
SABAVDIA
HELVETIA
TIROLIS
LOMBARDIA
VENETIA
HISTRIA
WINDISCH MARCH
SCLAVONIA
CARNIOLA
Stiria
FLANDRIA
BRABANTIA
HANNONIA
LVXEMBORG
FRISIA
Dantzig
Lubeck
Cracow
Vistula flu.
Norwich
Colchester
Canterberi
Tilber
Dirpe
Roan
SINUS HADRIATICI PARS.

GERMANIE on this ſide RHENE,
commonly called THE NETHERLANDS or THE LOW COVNTRIES.

THis Table repreſenteth not all the Lower *Germanie*, but only that part which King *Philip*, ſonne to *Charles* the fifth, challenged by right of inheritance. And it conteineth theſe 17. Prouinces; the Dukedomes of *Brabant*, *Limburgh*, *Lutzenburg*, and *Guelders*; the Earledomes of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Henault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namur*, *Zutfen*; the Marqueſat of the ſacred Empire; the Signiories of *Friſland*, *Mechlin*, *Vtreight*, *Ouerisſell*, and *Groemingen*. Regions as ciuill and as well manured as any in the world; wherein (according to *Guicciardin*) are to the number of 208. cities fortified with walles, rampiers, or ditches; and villages with churches aboue 6300, beſides a great number of hamlets, caſtles and forts. And this tract (beginning from the Eaſt maretine part at the riuer *Amiſus*, commonly *Eems*, the bound hereof towards the Ocean) hath theſe bordering Princes: the Earle of Eaſt *Friez*, the Biſhop of *Munſter*, the Duke of *Cleue*, the Archbiſhops of *Colen* and *Triers*, and the French King, along the Southweſterne ſhore as farre as the riuer *Aa*, the extreame Weſterne bound of theſe Prouinces. The aire, though it may ſeeme ouer-moiſt, is notwithſtanding moſt healthfull, and agreeable to the conſtitution and digeſtion of the inhabitants; who are heere very long-liued eſpecially in *Kempenland*, the Northermoſt part of *Brabant*. It is euery where watered with riuers; and ſufficiently adorned with woods and groues, either for paſtime of hunting, or beautifull proſpect. Mountaines it hath none, ſaue only about *Lutzenburg*, *Namur*, and in *Henault*, where it riſeth in ſome places into hilles. It aboundeth with corne and fruits of all ſorts, and medicinable herbs. Here alſo groweth great plentie of that graine, which commonly is called *Buckwey*, but the people corruptly pronounce it *Bockwey*; as if you would ſay, The Beech-herbe: for the ſeed or graine (albeit leſſe in forme) is three-ſquare, altogether like the nut of the Beech. So as it may truely be called Beech-maſt, or if you will χαμαιφηγός. Whether this ſimple were knowen of ancient times, let Herbaliſts enquire. Howbeit, in ſome ſandie places, which the inhabitants, in regard of abundance of heath or linge, call Heath-ground; as in *Kempenland* the North part of *Brabant*, it growes not in ſuch plentie. But this kinde of heath yeeldes ſuch excellent feed for cattell, as (by the confeſſion of neighbour-countries) their fleſh is as pleaſant and delectable to a mans taſte, as any other. This region I ſuppoſe, that *Plinie* in his 17. booke and 4. chapter moſt truely deſcribeth, when he ſaith: *What better feed than the paſtures of* Germanie? *And yet vnder a thin flag you haue immediatly a mould of barren ſand.* It breedeth no creatures hurtfull to mankinde.

All the foreſaid regions, the greateſt part of ſtrangers (moſt ignorantly miſtaking part for the whole) call by the name of *Flanders*, and the inhabitants Flemings, whereas *Flanders* is but a part only, and but one Prouince of the ſeuenteene; as in the Table you may plainly ſee. Theſe therefore are in as great an error, as if a man, to ſignifie *Spaine*, ſhould name *Caſtilia*, *Andaluzia*, or any other particular Prouince: or ſpeaking of *Italie*, ſhould mention *Tuſcan* or *Calabria* &c. or diſcourſing of the whole kingdome of *France*, ſhould nominate only *Normandy* or *Bretaigne*, &c. and ſo ſhould imagine himſelfe to haue ſpoken of all *Spaine*, all *Italie*, or all *France*.

Theſe regions *Iohn Goropius Becanus* in his *Beccesélanis* hath moſt learnedly deſcribed, as likewiſe *Peter Diuæus* of *Louaine*, and *Hubert Thomas* of *Liege*. *Iohannes Caluetus Stella*, a Spaniard, writ in his owne language a Iournall of King *Philips* progreſſe thorow all theſe Prouinces; wherein you ſhall finde many particulars worth the reading, that giue great light to the knowledge of theſe countries and cities. But whoſo deſires to haue more full and abſolute inſtructions of theſe places, let him peruſe *Guicciardin*; and he will then thinke, that he hath not read of theſe Prouinces, but ſeene them with his eyes. Lately alſo *Dauid Chitræus* in his Saxon hiſtorie hath written both largely and learnedly of the ſame argument.

Whereas the inhabitants in moſt places ſpeake both the Dutch and French languages, and the countrey for traffique and other occaſions is frequented by Spaniards and ſtrangers of ſundry nations; hence it is that diuers cities, townes, and riuers, are called by more names than one: for euery man calles them according to his owne language, by a name much differing from the proper name vſed by the inhabitants. The ignorance of which multiplicitie of names hath made ſome authours (otherwiſe not to be diſcommended) to fall into intolerable errours: and amongſt the reſidue, *Dominicus Niger* in his Geographie; who puts downe *Anuerſa* in ſtead of *Tarauanna*; and *Antorpia* (which notwithſtanding in the copie printed by *Henrick Peterſon* he corruptly calles *Antropicia*) he placeth vpon the banke of *Tabuda*, thirty leagues from *Tarauanna*; whereas all men know, that *Antorpia* and *Anuerſa* ſignifie one and the ſame citie of *Antwerpe*. Likewiſe *Machelen* and *Malines*, *Leodium* and *Liege*, *Nouiomagum* and *Nieumeghen*, *Traiectum* on the *Maeſe* and *Trait* (for which he falſly writes *Trezia*) he ſuppoſeth to be two ſeuerall townes, ech couple; whereas in very deed they ſignifie but one. The citie *Raremutium* alſo he moſt groſly affirmeth to be called *Liege*: and in another place he will needs haue the ſame *Raremutium* to be named *Rhamon*: but by his deſcription I coniecture, that he meanes by his *Raremutium* and *Rhamon* nothing els but the towne of *Ruermond*. So *Rhenen* a citie of Guelders ſtanding on the banke of the riuer *Rhene*, in regard of the affinitie of name, he takes to be all one with the Biſhopricke of *Rhemes* in the Prouince of *Champaigne* in *France*. But being vtterly vnacquainted with the ſtate of our countries, his errors may ſeeme the more pardonable. Howbeit, leſt others, ſtudious in Geography, ſhould fall into the like abſurdities, I thought good to annex vnto this page the cōmon ſynonymas or ſundry names of certaine particular places.

Antwerpen in Low Dutch, in Latine *Antuerpia* and *Andouerpia*; in High Dutch **Antorff**, whereof in Latine they call it alſo *Antorpia*; the Italians terme it *Anuerſa*; the Spaniards and French men *Enberes* and *Anuers*.

Aken in Dutch, in French *Aix*, and in Latine *Aquiſgranum*.

Hertoghenboſche, in French *Boiſſeduc*, and in Latine *Silua ducalis*.

Loeuen, in Latine called *Louanium*, and in French *Louuain*.

Liſle, in High Dutch **Rijſel**, in Latine *Inſula*.

Liege, in High Dutch **Luyck**, in Latine *Leodium*.

Coelen ſo called by the inhabitants, in French *Cologne*, and in Latine *Colonia Agrippina*.

Dordrecht, by contraction we call *Dort*, in Latine *Dordracum*.

Machelen, in Latine *Mechlinia*, and in French *Malines*.

Tournay, in High Dutch **Dornicke**, and in Latine *Tornacum*.

Arras in French, **Atrecht** in Flemiſh, and in Latine *Atrebates*.

Mabeuge, in Latine they call *Malbodium*.

Tienen, in French *Tilemont*.

Namur, the Brabanters call *Namen*, in Latine *Namurcum*.

Maeſtricht, and by contraction *Tricht*, is by ancient Latine writers named *Traiectum ad Moſam*.

Viſet, in High Dutch **Weſet**.

S. Truyen, in French *Centron*.

Thionuille in French, **Ditenhofen** in High Dutch, and in Latine *Theodonis villa*.

Terrewanen and **Terrenborch** in Flemiſh, *Terouenne* in French: *Taruanna* in ancient Latine writers. It was wont to be the ſeat of a Biſhop, but now it hath the name only.

Gulick, in French *Iuliers*, in Latine *Iuliacum*.

Mons, the Flemings call **Bergen**.

Geerſberge, which I heare is alſo called *S. Adrians*, and in French *Grammont*.

Ioudoigne, thoſe Brabanters that ſpeake High Dutch call **Geldenaken**.

Gemblours, an abbey with a ſmall citie, in Latine *Gemblacum*.

Soigni in French, *in Flemiſh* **Senneke**.

Halle, in French *Noſtre Dame de Hault*.

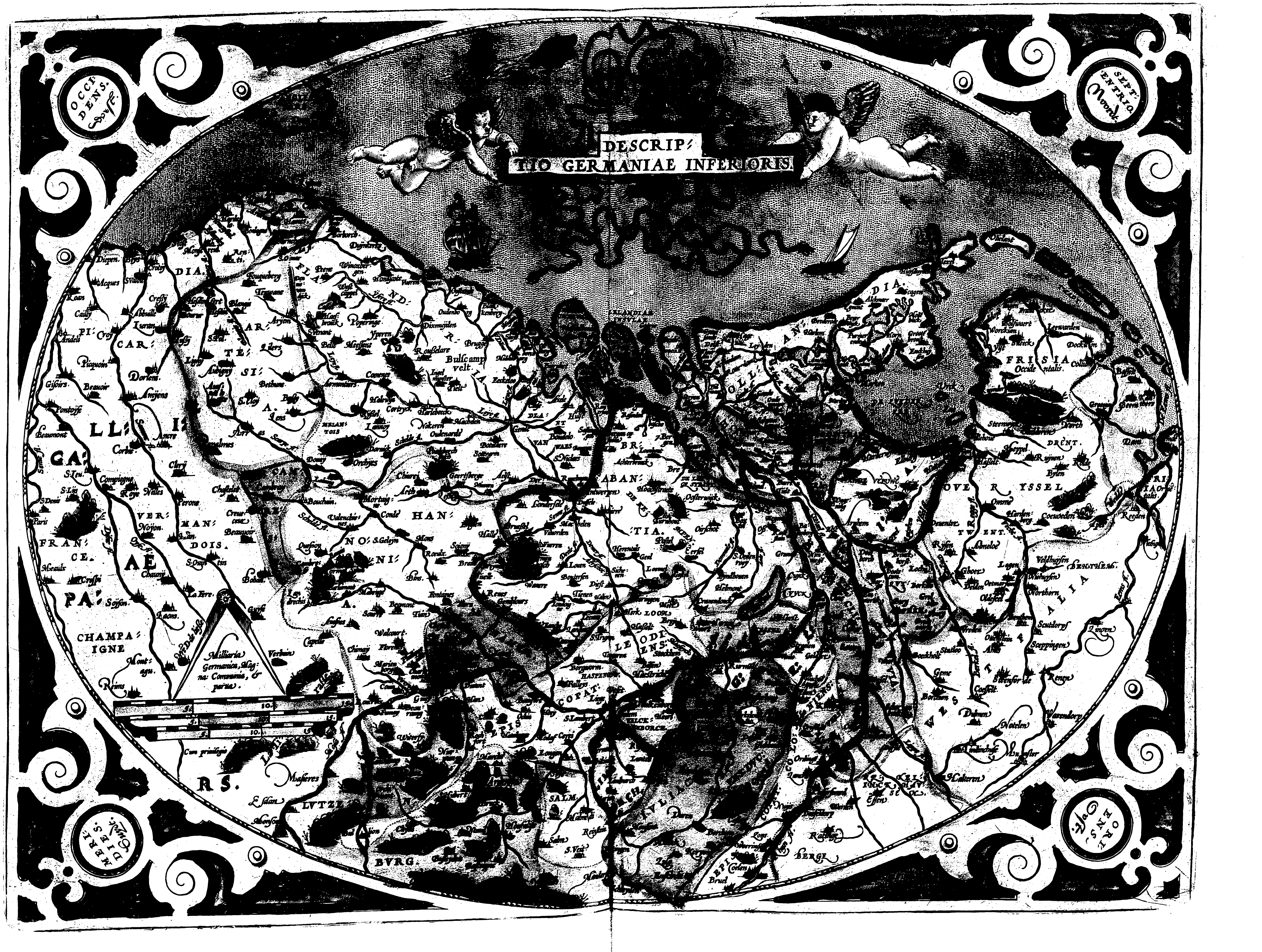
Cortrijck, *Courtray* in French, *Cortracum* in Latine.

Comene, in French *Comines*.

The riuer **Maeſe**, in French is called *Meuſe*, and in Latine *Moſa*.

The riuer **Scheldt**, in French *Eſcault*, is by Iulius Cæſar and Plinie called *Scaldis*.

The riuer *Liege* in French, is in Flemiſh named **Leye**.

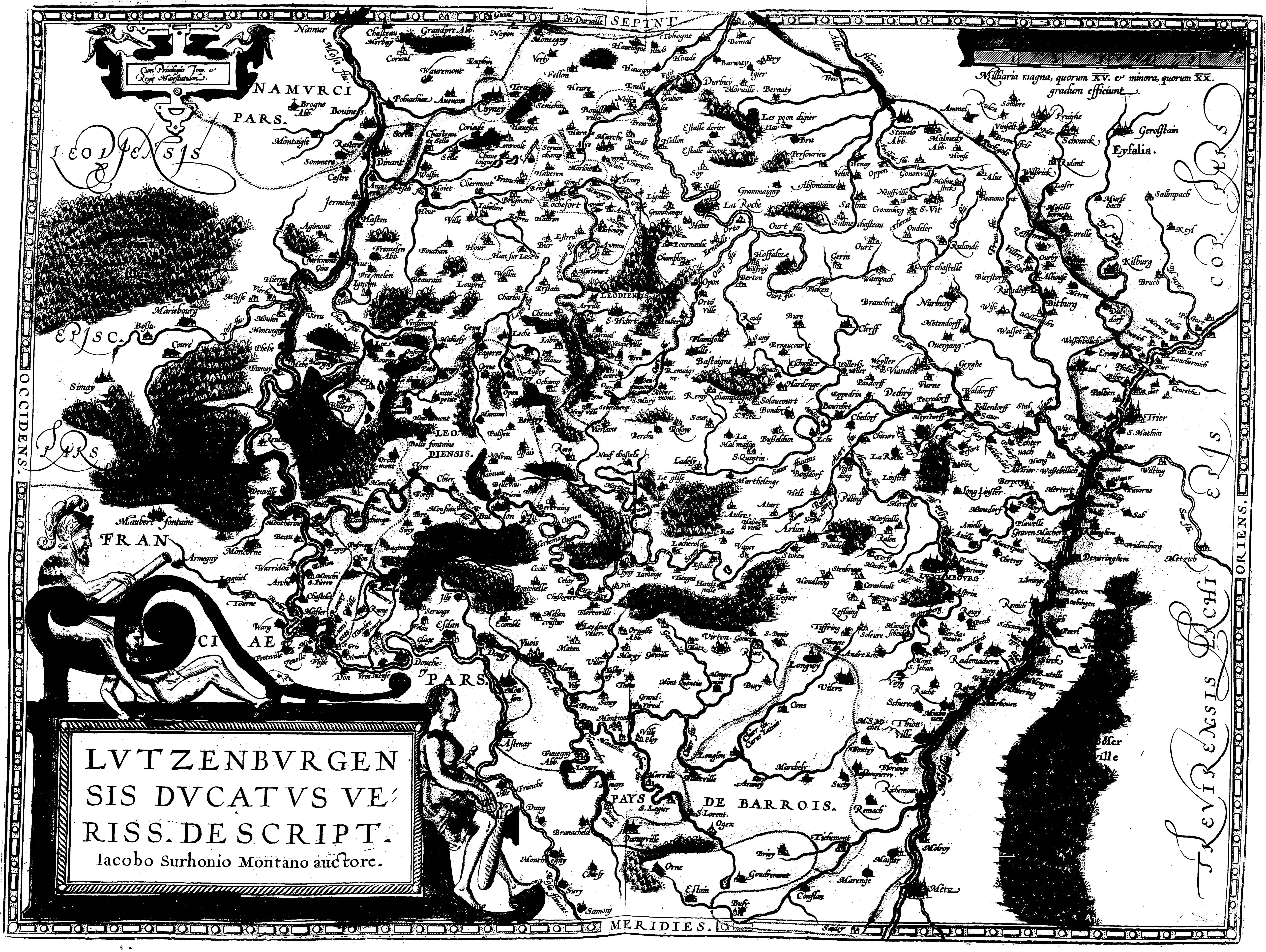

DESCRIPTIO GERMANIAE INFERIORIS
OCCIDENS
SEPTENTRIO Noordt
MERIDIES
ORIENS
Milliaria Germanica, Magna: Communia, & parua.
Cum priuilegio
FLANDRIA
ARTESIA
PICARDIA
GALLIAE
FRANCE
CHAMPAIGNE
VERMANDOIS
HANNONIA
BRABANTIA
HOLLANDIA
FRISIA Occidentalis
OVER YSSEL
TWENT
DRENT
LEODIENSIS
LUTZEBURG
IULIACH
WESTPHALIA
Bruggę
Gent
Antwerpen
Mechelen
Loeuen
Bruxel
Mons
Valenchiennes
Amiens
Paris
Reims
Liege
Maestricht
Coelen
Leerwaerden
Munster

The Dukedome of LVTZENBVRG.

T*His region as we ſee many others, is ſo named of* Lutzenburg *the principall citie : but why it ſhould be thus called, we cannot eaſilie coniecture. At firſt it went vnder the title of an Earledome, and afterward was aduanced to the dignitie of a Dukedome, and ſo till this preſent continueth. Some ſay it was thus aduanced by* Wenceſlaus *King of the Romans; others, by* Charles *the fourth: howbeit* Conradus Vercerius *aſcribes it to* Henry *the ſeuenth, the firſt Romane Emperour of that family. I finde in ancient manuſcripts, that the firſt Earle of* Lutzenburg *was one* Sigisfridus, *and that he was the ſonne of* Tacuinus *Duke of* Maeſland.

In former times Lutzenburg *was part of* Triers. *It ſtretcheth from the wood* Arduenna *to* Moſella *(a riuer by* Auſonius *much celebrated.) The countries bordering vpon this Prouince, are part of* France, Loraigne, Metz, Triers, Mamure, *and* Liege. *It is in moſt places mountainous and woodie; but here and there alſo well manured : and of late we ſee their woods euery where turned vp and conuerted into moſt fruitfull fields. The people are for the greateſt part Dutch, and yet their countrie ioyneth hard vpon* France, *and they are accuſtomed to the language and faſhions of the* French. *This Dukedome conteineth in compaſſe, as ſaith* Guicciardin, *ſeuentie of our Flemiſh miles. Within it are ſeuen Earledomes, many Baronies, and great ſtore of gentlemen. Cities there are with ſtone walles to the number of twentie three, beſides thoſe that the furie of warre hath layd deſolate : with* 1168. *villages, and ſundrie caſtles of importance.*

The principall citie is called Lutzenburg *or* Lucemburg; *for I find it both wayes written, but without any choice : becauſe both the true maner of writing and the deriuation is vncertaine. Some thinke of the riuer* Elza *running by this citie (which perhaps was* Antoninus *his* Alizontia) *that it might be called* Elzenburg, *and corruptly* Lelzenburg. *Others referre it to the fabulous hiſtorie of the Inchantreſſe* Meluſina. *But my purpoſe is neither to proue nor diſproue ſuch opinions. Here reſideth the chiefe Counſell, and the higheſt Court of iuſtice. The citie is of ſufficient force, but vnequally ſituate : for ſtanding partly on a hill, and partly in a lowe and ſteepe valley, it appeares of a very vneuen ſhape. Then haue you* Arlune *ſtanding on the top of a hill, a towne very beautifull, where at this preſent are found ſundry monuments of antiquitie, which* Count Peter Erneſtus *hath cauſed to be tranſported to his ſtately Palace in the citie of* Lutzenburg. *Some are of opinion that the Moone in time paſt was here after a Gentiliſh maner adored, and that it was called* Arlune, quaſi Ara lunæ, *that is, the altar of the moone. Others imagine, that theſe cities following borowed their names alſo from the reſidue of the planets; as* Iuoſium *(commonly* Iuoix) *from* Ioue *or* Iupiter; Sathenacum *(now* Soleure) *from* Saturne; Virtonium *(alias* Verton) *from* Venus; Maruilla *(or* Maruille) *from* Mars; Malmedium (Malmedi) *from* Mercurie. *Some interpret* Malmedi, Montem maledictum, *The accurſed mountaine; ſaying that it was ſo called, becauſe here the Emperour* Valentinian *loſt his armie. Next followes* Rademacherne. *Alſo* Thion-uille, *on the banke of* Moſella : *it is the fortreſſe of the whole region, and a towne moſt defenſible againſt all hoſtile attempts.* Grauenmachern *and* Coningsmachern, *two ſmall townes ſituate vpon the ſame riuer.* Dechrij *ſtands vpon the riuer* Saur. Echternach, *containing a famous Abbey.* Vinden *likewiſe. Alſo the towne of* Baſtoigne, *the principall mart of the whole region, ſtanding neere the wood* Arduenna. *Here you haue in like ſort,* Naufchaſtelle, Danuiller, la Roche, *and* Durbis, *townes not altogether vnworthie to be mentioned : as likewiſe* Sant Vit, Marche, Chiney, *and* Ferta. *All which are more amply deſcribed by* Guicciardin. Regino *in his ſecond booke makes mention of mount* Adromare *about* Thion-uille, *where* Charlemaigne *was wont to ride a hunting. More concerning this region you may reade in our Itinerarium or Iournall.*

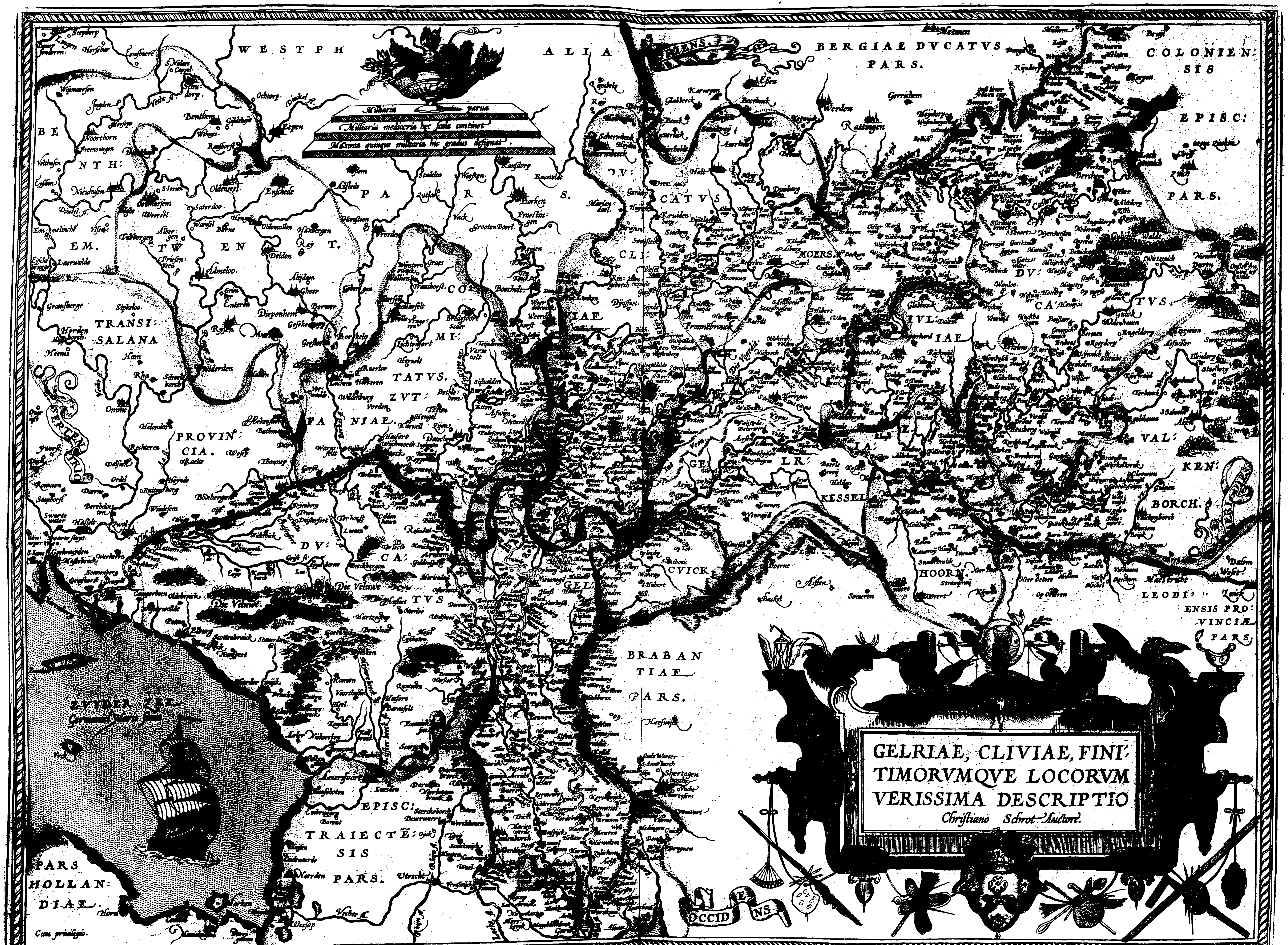

LVTZENBVRGENSIS DVCATVS VERISS. DESCRIPT.
Iacobo Surhonio Montano auctore.
Cum Privilegio Imp. & Regiae Maiestatis.
Milliaria magna, quorum XV. & minora, quorum XX. gradum efficiunt.
SEPTENT.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
NAMVRCI PARS.
LEODIENSIS PARS
EPISC.
FRANCIAE PARS
LEODIENSIS.
PAYS DE BARROIS.
TREVIRENSIS ARCHIEPIS COP.
Eyfalia.
Namur
Dinant
Chymey
Rochefort
La Roche
Bastoigne
Stauelo Abb.
Malmedy Abb.
S. Vit
Viande
Bitburg
Trier
S. Mathias
LVTZEMBOVRG
Arlun
Longwy
Thionville
Metz
Virton
Mariebourg
Mosa flu.
Mosella flu.
Ourt flu.
Saur fluuius
Sara flu.
Kilburg
Gerolstain
Pruyme
Dudelinge
Montmedy
Yuois
Stenay
Bouillon
Mouson
Sedan
Charlemont
Givet
Remich
Grauenmacheren
Echternach
Sirck
Rodemachern
Briey
Conflans
Estain
Damuille
Richemont
Florange

GVELDERLAND.

GVELDERLAND the ſeat of the ancient *Sicambri* (as moſt Writers are of opinion) hath to the North thereof *Friſland*, together with an inlet of the German ſea, commonly called *Suiderzee*; Eaſt it confineth vpon the Duchy of *Cleue*; South vpon *Gulick*; and Weſt it affronteth *Brabant* and *Holland*. It is a champian countrey, deſtitute of mountaines, but all ouer repleniſhed with woods and groues. It aboundeth with all neceſſaries, eſpecially with corne; and their greene ranke medowes yeeld ſuch plentie of feed for cattell, as euen out of the fartheſt part of *Denmarke* they bring hither their ſtarued droues for ſuccour. It is watered with three famous riuers, namely *Rhyne*, *Maeſe*, and *VVaele*. It conteineth the countie of *Zutphen* and the region called *De Veluvve*. The *Veluwe* is almoſt an iſle, which being ſituate betweene a branch of *Rhyn* that runnes by *Arnhem*, and the riuer *Yſſel*, ſtretcheth to the Suyder ſea; it is meanly fruitfull and not altogether void of woods, mountaines, and hilles. Some thinke that the inhabitants of this place were woont to be called Caninfates.

The Dukedome of *Guelders* hath two and twentie cities compaſſed with walles and ditches, and aboue three hundred villages. *Nieumegen* vpon the *VVaele* is the Metropolitan; a citie very populous, and gallantly built, & famous in regard of the mint that is there. The greateſt part of the citizens vſing trade of merchandize are exceeding rich. The territory of this citie is adorned with the title of a Kingdome. Next followes *Ruremonde*, ſituate where the riuer *Roer* falles into the *Maeſe*. It hath in my remembrance beene a Biſhopricke. *Zutphen*, at the mouth of the riuer *Berkel*, where it diſchargeth it ſelfe into *Yſſel*. It beares the title of an Earledome. It hath a rich College of Canons, and is vnder the iuriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Munſter*. *Arnhen* ſtands vpon the banke of *Rhyne*. This is the ſeat of the high Court of iuſtice, and of the Chancery. The Clergie of this towne are ſubiect to the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*. HATTEM a towne well fortified vpon the riuer *Yſſel*. ELBVRG on the ſhore of the Zuyder ſea. HARDERVVIIK, vpon the ſame ſhore. Héere likewiſe you haue WAGENING, TIEL, BOMMEL, BRONCHORST, DOESBVRG, DOTECHEM, SHEERENBERG, gouerned by a peculiar prince vnder the name of an Earledome; LOCHEN, GROLL, BREDEVORD, GELRE which perhaps gaue name to the whole region; STRAELEN, VENLO, a towne vpon the banke of *Maeſe* fortified both by arte and nature; WACHTENDVNCK, of ancient times the city of *Hercules*, in the Dukedome of *Iuliers*. Beſides theſe there are other ſmall townes of note; which though now either by furie of warre, or iniurie of time, they are vnwalled; yet they doe enioy the freedomes and priuileges of cities. Their names be *Keppel*, *Burg*, *Genderen*, *Bateburg*, *Monteford*, *Echt*, *Culeburg*, and *Buren*; both which haue a peculiar Lord as *Bateburg* alſo. Vnder Earle *Ottho* the third, this region was mightily inlarged; for he compaſſed with walles, and endowed with priuileges the townes of *Ruremond*, *Arnhem*, *Harderwijk*, *Bemel*, *Goch*, and *VVagening*, which till that time had remained villages. In the Chronicle of *Iohn Reigerſbeg* written in Dutch, I finde this region in the time of *Carolus Caluus* to haue beene called by the name of *Ponthis*; and that it was by him in the yeere 878. erected to a Signiorie. Then in the yeere 1079. this Signiorie of *Ponthis* was by *Henrie* the third adorned with the title of an Earledome, and called the Earledome of *Guelders*: and the firſt Earle thereof was *Otto à Naſſau*. It went vnder the name of an Earledome till *Reinhold* the ſecond. But whenas this *Reinhold* not only for his valour and mightineſſe grew terrible to his neighbours, but renowmed in regard of his iuſtice, his piety and fidelity towards the Roman empire; he was at *Frankford* in a ſolemne and royal aſſembly by *Lewes* the Emperour conſecrated Duke; in preſence of the King of *England*, the French King, and the Princes Electours, in the yeere of our Lord 1339.

Some ſay, that in the time of the Emperour *Carolus Caluus*, towards that place where the towne of *Gelre* now ſtandeth, there was a ſtrange and venimous beaſt, of huge bigneſſe and monſtrous crueltie, feared all the countrey ouer, which lay for the moſt part vnder an Oake. This monſter waſted the fields, deuoured cattell great and ſmall, and abſtained not from men. The inhabitants affrighted with the noueltie and vncouthneſſe of the matter, abandoned their habitations, and hid themſelues in deſert and ſolitarie places. A certaine Lord of *Ponth* had two ſonnes; who partly tendring their owne eſtate, and partly alſo the diſtreſſe of their neighbours, aſſailed the beaſt with ſingular policie and courage, and after a long combat ſlew him. The ſaid Lord therefore not farre from the Maeſe vpon the banke of *Nierſon*, for the perpetuall memorie of his ſonnes exploit, built a caſtle which he called *Gelre*; becauſe when the beaſt was ſlaine, he often yelled with a dreadfull roaring noiſe, *Gelre*, *Gelre*: from whence they ſay, began the name of the Guelders. Thus much out of the Chronicle of *Henry Aquilius* a Guelder borne. More concerning this Prouince you may reade in *Francis Irenicus*; but a moſt large deſcription hereof you ſhall finde in *Guicciardin*.



GELRIAE, CLIVIAE, FINITIMORVMQVE LOCORVM VERISSIMA DESCRIPTIO

Christiano Schrot Auctore.

The Biſhopricke of LIEGE.

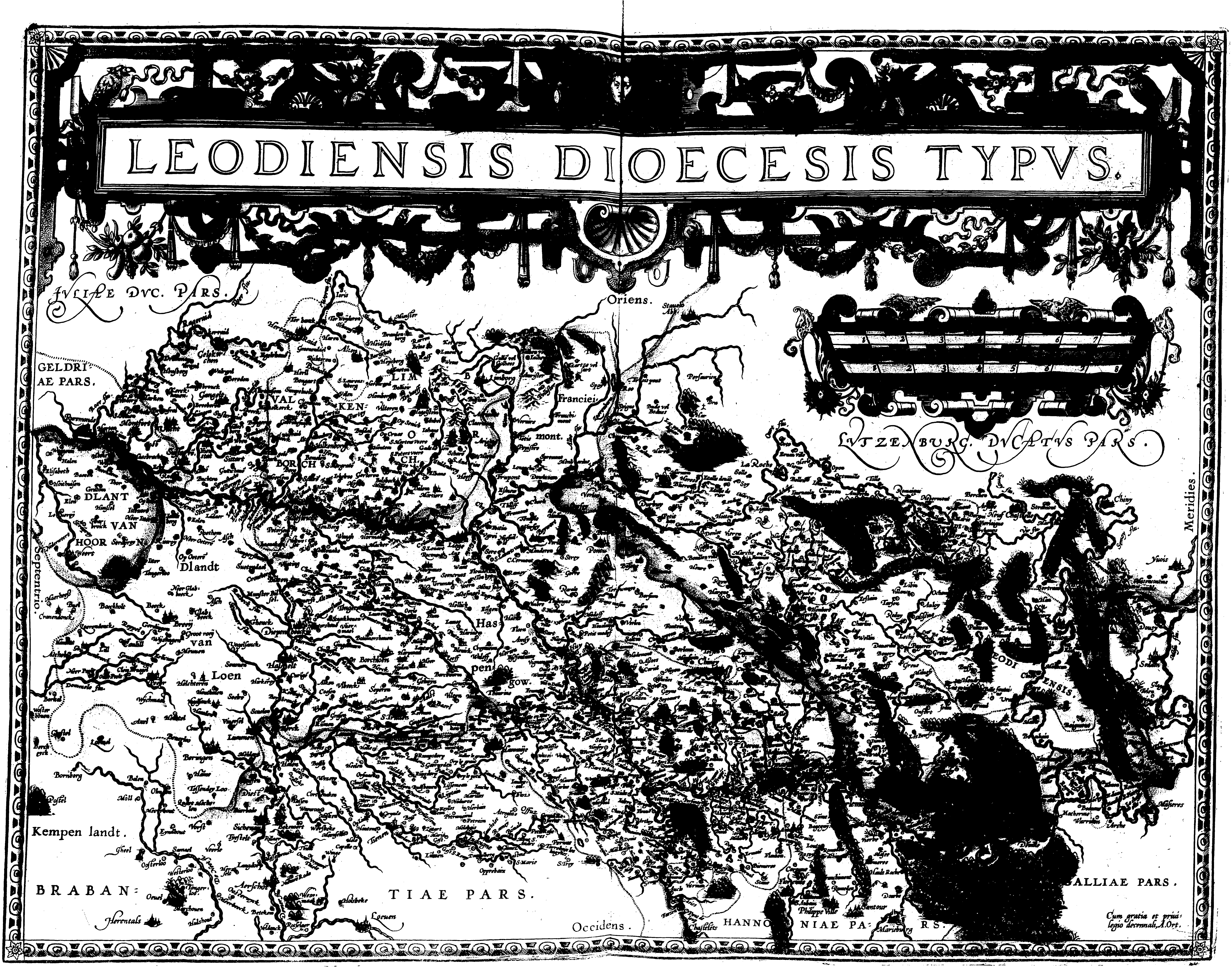
IT is a common and conſtant opinion, that thoſe which we now call Leodienſes or Ligeois are a German people named of old Eburones. A relique or monument of which ancient name remaineth as yet in the village Ebure, a German mile diſtant from the city of Liege. And this very place (as I ſuppoſe) is deſcribed by Dion lib. 40. vnder the name Eburonia. Howbeit certaine it is, that the iuriſdiction of Liege ſtretcheth much farther than that of the Eburones did of olde. Of the Eburones mention is made by Strabo, Cæſar, and Florus. Dion calles them Eburos: and late Writers barbarouſly terme them Eburonates. Themſelues in their mother tongue (which is a kinde of broken French) they call Ligeois: but in high Dutch Lutticher, and Luyckenaren. The deriuation of Eburones & Leodienſes, whoſo deſires to know, I refer him to the antiquities of Goropius Becanus, and to a ſmall pamphlet of Hubert Leodius.

This region taketh vp a great part of ancient Lorraigne: for it containes vnder the name of the dioceſſe of Liege, the dukedome of Bouillon, the marqueſat of Franckmont, the countie of Haſpengow, and Loots, and many Baronies. In this region beſides Maeſtright, halfe wherof is ſubiect to the Duke of Brabant, there are foure and twentie walled cities, a thouſand ſeuen hundred Villages, with Churches and many Abbeys and Signiories. The names of the cities are theſe following; Liege vpon Maeſe, the ſeat of a Biſhop, after which all the whole countrey is named: Bouillon Franchemont, Loots, Borchworm, Tungeren, Huy, Haſſelt, Dinant, Maſac, Stoch, Bilſen, S. Truden, Viſet, Tuin, Varem, Bering, Herck, Bree, Pera, Hamont, Chiney, Foſſe, and Couin, as Guicciardin doth both name and number them. Moreouer Placentius writeth, that part of Maeſtright was added to this dioceſſe by the donation of Pori Earle of Louaine. The territorie of this citie is called the countie of Maeſland in the ancient records of Seruatius abbey, built here by King Arnulphus in the yeere 889. Now this countie is vſually called Haſpengow.

It is a region exceeding pleaſant and fertile of all things, eſpecially on the North part, where it ioyneth to Brabant; for there it aboundeth with corne and all kinde of fruits, and in ſome places it yeeldeth wine. But on the South frontiers towards Lutzenburg and France, it is ſomewhat more barren, mountainous, and ouerſpred with woods; here yet being ſome remainder of Arduenna the greateſt foreſt in all France, as Cæſar writeth. This is the outward hiew of the country; but in the entrals and bowels thereof it is enriched with mettals and ſundry kinds of marbles; as alſo with ſea-coales, which they burne in ſtead of fewell; and all theſe ſo ſurpaſsing good, as in a common prouerbe they vſually ſay, that they haue bread better than bread, fire hotter than fire, and iron harder than iron. By their iron (than which all the prouinces around vſe neither better nor indeed any other) they raiſe a great reuenue. Nor with any other more forcible fire do the Smithes and Bearebrewers in all this part of the Low countries heat their furnaces than with theſe minerall coales of Liege; which are of ſo ſtrange a nature, as water increaſeth their flame, but oile puts it out. The ſmell of this fire or ſmoke, though it be ſomewhat loathſome to thoſe that are not accuſtomed with it, yet ſalt being caſt thereupon, it ſmelleth either but a little, or not at all. But concerning theſe coales, you may reade more at large in the Tables of Namur and Henault.

This region they ſay was conuerted to the faith by S. Materne the firſt Biſhop of Tungeren, about the yeere of our Lord 101. For the Biſhopricke which is now at Liege, was then at Tungeren, and there continued till the yeere 498, what time it was by S. Seruatius tranſlated to Maeſtright; where it remained till the time of S. Hubert the Biſhop, who in the yeere 713. remoued it to Liege, where it continueth till this preſent. Touching this Prouince reade more largely in Guicciardin, Hubert of Liege, and Placentius. To whom you may adde Francis Roſerius his deſcription of Loraigne.

LEODIENSIS DIOECESIS TYPVS.



Cum gratia et priuilegio decennali, A.Ort.

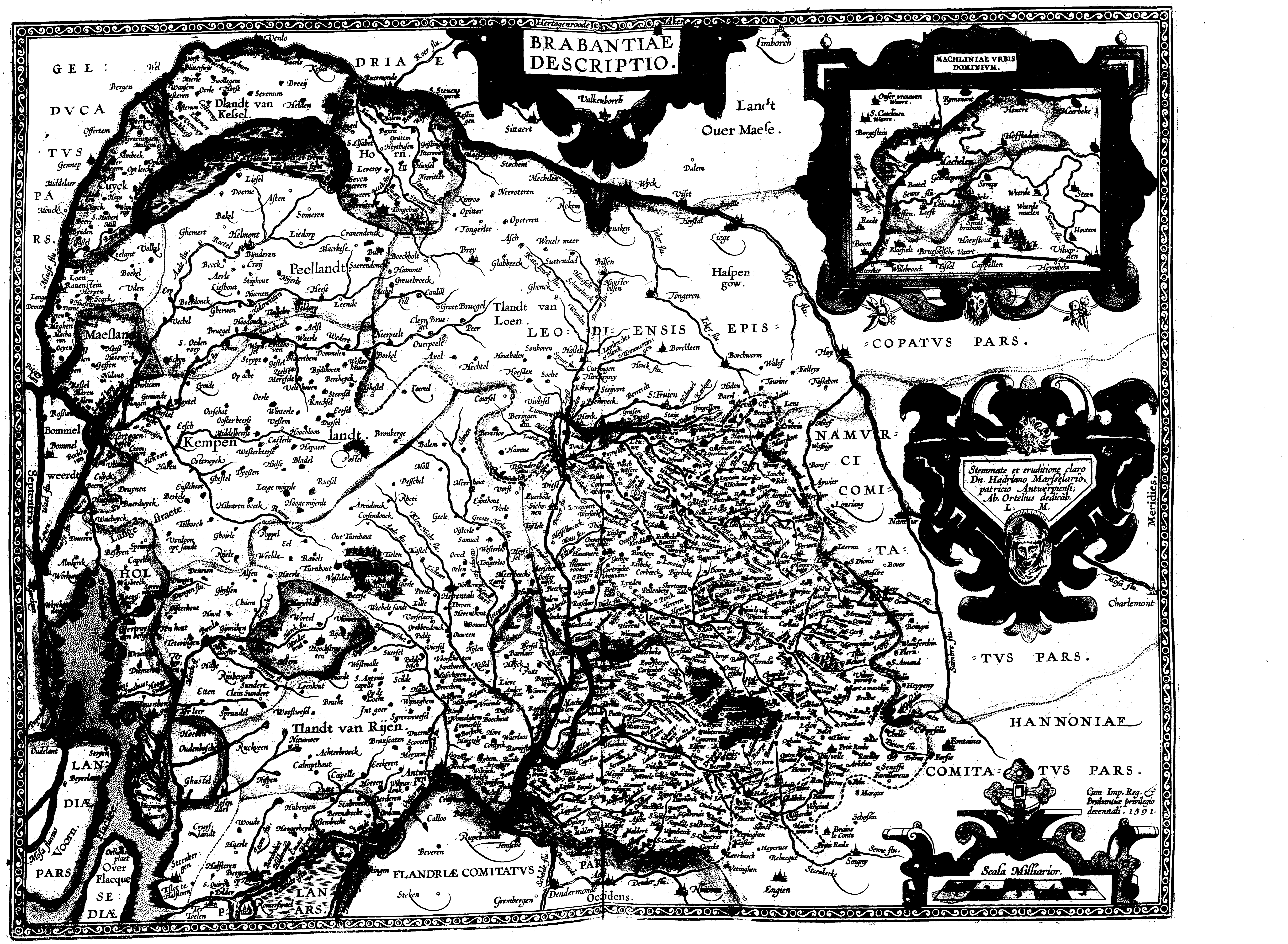
BRABANT.

THe Dukedome of *Brabant* is in ſuch ſort circumſcribed by the riuers *Maeſe*, *Scheld*, *Sambre*, and *Dender*, as it no where ouerpaſſeth them; nor doth it in all places ſtretch ſo farre: for on this ſide the *Maeſe* lies a great part of the Prouince of *Liege*. But (that we may deſcribe the bounds hereof more perfectly) it hath to the North, *Holland* and *Guelders*; Eaſt, the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; South, the counties of *Namure* and *Henault*; and Weſt it is diuided From *Flanders* by the riuer *Scheld*. It is a goodly and pleaſant country, exceeding fertill, and abounding with corne and fruits of all ſorts, eſpecially to the South of the riuer of *Demer*. For the North part thereof, namely *Kempenland*, is ſomewhat more barren and ſandy. Howbeit, this part is not altogether fruitleſſe: for *Iacobus Spiclegius* writing to *Guntherus* of *Genoa*, affirmeth that the husbandmen of *Brabant* are ſo induſtrious, as they make the drieſt ſandes to beare wheat. Alſo to head-cattell and ſheepe, the greateſt part whereof (as we reade in *Homer* of thoſe *Libyan* ſheepe) are horned; it yeelds moſt pleaſant and plentifull paſture. And now by the induſtry & vnceſſant labour of the husbandmen it is dayly ſo manured; that where in times paſt there was nothing but vnprofitable ſand-heaps, you may at this preſent beholde, to the great benefit of the inhabitants, moſt fruitfull corne-fields. On the Eaſt part of this Prouince there is a kinde of bogge or quagmire called *Peele*, the ground whereof (as *Plinie* reporteth of the fields *Gabienſis* and *Reatinus*) trembleth vnder a mans foot; neither can it be paſſed by horſes or wagons, but only in Winter, when the vpper cruſt thereof is hardened with froſt.

This region containes the Marqueſat of the ſacred Empire (the chiefe citie whereof is *Antwerpe*) as likewiſe the Marqueſat of *Bergis*, the Dukedome of *Arſchot*, the Earledomes of *Hochſtraten*, *Megen*, and that of *Cantecroy* lately erected by *Charles* the fifth, &c. It hath alſo woods and foreſts, abounding with wilde beaſts of ſundry kindes: the principall whereof are *Grootenhout*, *Grootenheyſt*, *Meerdael*, *Zauenterloo* and *Soenien* the greateſt of all, conteining in it for the ſpace of ſeuen miles compaſſe ſundry villages & monaſteries. Hunting and hawking (except in theſe fiue woods, which are reſerued for the Princes owne game) are free for all men. The people are ſo iocund, as they ſeeme ſcarſe to feele the inconueniences of olde age; which frolike diſpoſition of theirs hath giuen occaſion to their neighbours round about to vſe this ieſt: *The longer the Brabanter liues, the more foole he.* The aire is exceeding holſome: for when the plague hath beene moſt vehement in all the regions adiacent, *Brabant* hath often moſt wonderfully remained free.

This Dukedome of *Brabant* hath ſix and twentie cities enuironed with walles and ditches. And they are theſe following: ANTVVERPE ſituate vpon *Scheld*, the moſt famous mart not only of *Germanie*, but of all *Europe*; and one of the ſtrongeſt cities in the world; being much beautified with the ſteeple of *S. Maries* built an incredible height of white marble. The palace lately built, is ſcarſe to be matched in all *Europe*. BRVSSEL, abounding with ſweet fountaines. Here for the moſt part reſideth the Prince; and therefore is this towne ſo much frequented by Nobles and Courtiers. LOVAIN, a large city, conteining Gardens, Vineyards, and Paſtures within the walles: well may you call it The habitation of the Muſes; for which purpoſe in the yeere 1426. *Iohn* the fourth Duke of *Brabant* eſtabliſhed here an Vniuerſitie, which flouriſheth with all kind of learning. The territorie of this citie makes *Brabant* to glory of her vintage. Then followes MACHELEN, famous for the court of Parliament there inſtituted by Duke *Charles* of *Burgundie* in the yeere 1473. HERTOGENBOSCH, a towne of no ſmall importance, conteining an excellent Grammar ſchoole, and inhabited in times paſt with a moſt warlike people. TIENEN vpon the riuer *Ghette*, from whence are brought great ſtore of cheeſes. Here ſtands the church of *S. Germans*, whereunto belongs a college of Canons. LEVWE, where the noble ale is brewed. NIVELLE. In this citie there is a chanterie of Nunnes, whereinto none but ladies of great nobilitie can be admitted. The Gouerneſſe of this chantry the Nunnes themſelues chuſe by voices, yet with the conſent of the Prince, and the Biſhops approbation; and ſhe is called the ladie of *Niuella*. Alſo the temporall and eccleſiaſticall iuriſdiction of the towne and adioyning territory ſoly belongeth vnto her. ARSCHOT, ſituate on the riuer *Demer*, bearing at firſt the title of a Marqueſat, but ſince by *Charles* the fift aduanced to a Dukedome. BERGEN *ap Zoom*, ſo named of a ſmall riuer that runnes thorow it; a towne heeretofore of good traffique, but now by the neighbourhood of *Antwerpe* not ſo frequented of forren merchants. MEGHEN, ſituate vpon the *Maeſe*. BREDA, a towne moſt fairely built. Here ſtands the Palace of the Earles of *Naſſau*, ſo gallantly begun by a moſt skilfull architect, that being once finiſhed, it may (I thinke) be preferred before all the Princes houſes in this region. MAESTRIGHT, a large, populous, and rich citie; which though it ſeemeth to lie without the bounds of *Brabant*, acknowledgeth the Duke of *Brabant* as her ſoueraigne Lord. STEENBERGEN vpon the ſea-ſhore. In times paſt it was a flouriſhing mart towne; but now it is almoſt brought to nothing. LIERE, ſo beautifull and pleaſant a towne, as many noble men make choiſe thereof as a place of recreat and ſolace. VILVORDEN. Here is a ſtrong fortreſſe, and the caſtle of the Duke. GEMBLOVRS. The Abbat of this towne beareth the greateſt ſway in cauſes both eccleſiaſticall and temporall. IOVDOIGNE for the holeſomneſſe of the aire in times paſt the nurſerie of the yong Princes of this region. HANVT, heretofore reported to haue beene an Earledome, ſituate in a moſt fertile place. LANDEN, eſteemed of ſome the moſt ancient towne in all *Brabant*. HALEN, almoſt vtterly ruinated by warres. DIEST, built on either ſide the riuer *Demer*, a ſpacious citie, the inhabitants whereof gaine much by clothing. SICHENEN, a towne vpon the ſame riuer. HERENTALS, that maintaines it ſelfe alſo by clothing. EINDHOVEN, in the middeſt of *Kempenland*, vpon the riuer *Dommel*. HHLMONT, whereunto adioyneth a caſtle.

Some places here are alſo which in Dutch we call **Vrijheden**, or Free townes; which though they be not fortified with walles and ditches; yet becauſe they enioy the priuileges and immunities of Princes, we thinke not altogether vnwoorthie the naming: *Oſterwyck*, *Orſchot*, *Turnhout*, *Hoochſtraten*, *Duffel*, *Walen*, *Merchten*, *Aſche*, *Wernen*, *Duisboſch*, *Hulpen*, *Waure*, *Braine*, *Genappe*, *Gheel*, *Arendonce*, and *Dormal*. Here are ſeuen hundred villages, with pariſh-churches that haue ſteeples and belles; a great many of which villages are adorned with titles of dignities. Alſo vnder the gouernment and iuriſdiction of *Brabant* are certaine regions beyond the *Maeſe*, as namely the duchy of *Limburg*, the countie of *Dalem*, the ſtate of *Valkenburg*, &c. Beſides all which, it hath many other places of importance: but it is not our purpoſe here to make relation of all. *Iohn Seruilius* publiſhed a briefe treatiſe as touching a conſpiracie of the people of *Guelders* againſt this countrey of *Brabant*, where you ſhall finde many furtherances to the better knowledge of this region. But in *Guicciardin* his deſcription of the Low countries you ſhall not only reade of theſe places, but euen behold them with your eyes: ſo curiouſly hath he deſcribed them. The antiquities and memorable acts of this countrey my learned friend M. *Iohn Gerard* is now in hand withall. All which we earneſtly expect that he will ere long publiſh. The ancient inhabitants of this region were called *Ambiuariti* and *Aduatici*. Concerning whom reade *Iohn Goropius Becanus* his *Becceſelanis*.

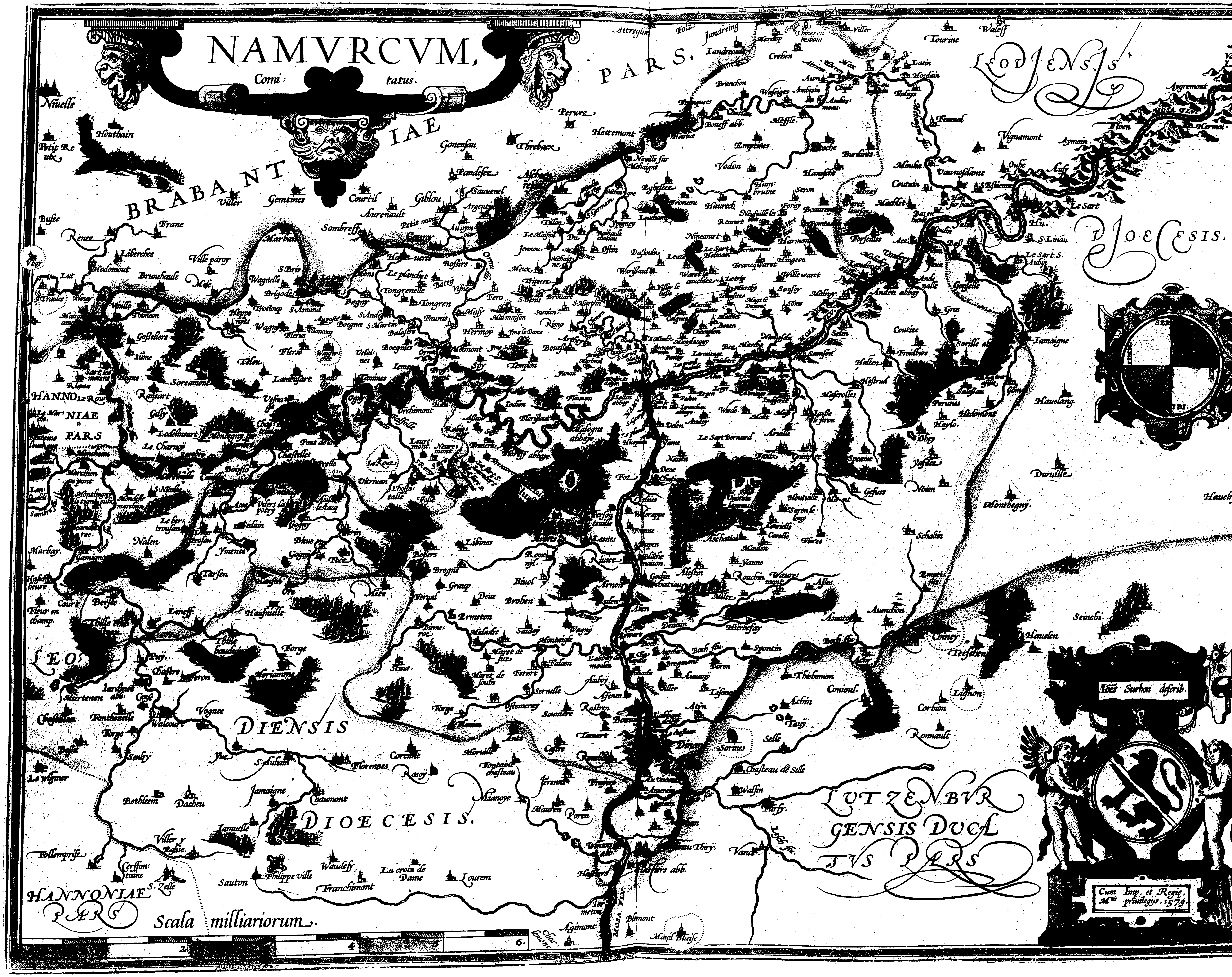

BRABANTIAE DESCRIPTIO.
MACHLINIAE VRBIS DOMINIVM.
Stemmate et eruditione claro Dn. Hadriano Marſselario, patricio Antwerpienſi; Ab. Ortelius dedicab. L. M.
Cum Imp. Reg. & Brabantiæ privilegio decennali. 1591.
Scala Milliarior.
Septentrio.
Meridies.
Occidens.
GELDRIAE DVCATVS PARS.
Landt Ouer Maeſe.
LEODIENSIS EPISCOPATVS PARS.
NAMVRCI COMITATVS PARS.
HANNONIAE COMITATVS PARS.
FLANDRIÆ COMITATVS PARS
HOLLANDIÆ PARS
SELANDIÆ PARS
Dlandt van Keſel.
Peellandt
Tlandt van Loen.
Kempenlandt.
Maeſlandt
Tlandt van Rijen.
Haſpengow.
Langestraete
Bommelweerdt
Hertogenroode
Aken
Limborch
Valkenborch
Venlo
Ruermonde
Maeſtrycht
Liege
Tongeren
Namur
Charlemont
Hertogenboſch
Breda
Bergen
Antwerpen
Machelen
Bruſſel
Louen
Dieſt
Tienen
Tilborch
Eyndhouen
Helmont
Heyſtal
Wyck
Viſet
Sittaert
Dendermonde
Engien
Soignies
Halle
Herentals
Turnhout
Lier
Rupelmonde
Stekene
Calloo
Beveren
Steenbergen
Voorn
Overflacque
Moſa fluuius
Schelde flu.
Demer flu.
Dyle flu.
Senne flu.
Sambre flu.
Dender flu.
Roer flu.
Jeker flu.
Heyſtal
Soenien bos.

NAMVRE.

THe region of *Namur* is at this preſent endowed with the title of an Earledome. Whether it was thus named of the principall citie, or that the city aſſumed this name from the region, remaineth as yet vncertaine; as likewiſe the originall of the word it ſelfe. The inhabitants call it *Namur*, and the high Dutch **Namen**, but the true ſignification of the word they are vtterly ignorant of. For thoſe that affirme that an Idol called *Nanus*, was of old worſhipped, and deliuered anſwers and oracles vpon the ſame hill whereon now the caſtle of *Namure* is ſituate, and that afterward, when Chriſtian religion began to ſhine, this Idol waxing mute or ſilent, the whole region of *Namure* was ſo named of *Nanus mutus*; do (I thinke) report fables, without the authority of any approoued writers. *Meierus* affirmeth, that anciently it was called *Neumur*, as much to ſay in Latine as *Nouus murus*, a new wall.

Vpon this region do border the prouinces of *Liege*, *Brabant*, *Henault*, and *Lutzenburg*. It is watered by *Maeſe* and *Sambre*, two nauigable riuers. The country is neither mountainous nor plaine; but raiſed here & there into little hilles, and depreſſed into valleys: the woods, whereof the greateſt is called *Marlaigne*, yeeld plenty of game for Gentlemen. It abounds with things neceſſary for mans life. Here are many yron-mines. Here alſo they digge a kinde of ſtony or minerall coles, which in Dutch we call **Steenkolen**: the inhabitants, as likewiſe the Ligeois (for they are found with them alſo) terme them *Hoille*; the learned call them λιθάνθρακες, as much to ſay as *Stone-coles*. The nature of theſe ſtones is moſt wonderfull: for whereas oyle increaſeth the flame of all other fewell, theſe burne more vehemently by caſting on water, and are quenched with oyle. With theſe coles the inhabitants and bordering nations (for they are tranſported hence into other countries) do make luſty fires: and Black-ſmithes do ſoften their yron better with this, than with any other fiering. Here are quarries alſo, out of which are cut marbles of exceeding hardneſſe, both blacke, browne, and particoloured; wherewith the churches & houſes of the regions adiacent are maruellouſly adorned. By meanes of which marbles the people of *Namure* reape no ſmall benefit.

This county hath foure walled townes: *Namure*, *Bouuignes*, *Charlemont*, and *Vallencure*. NAMVRE, as hath beene ſaid, is the principall city, and of late is become the ſee of a Biſhop: it is right commodiouſly ſituate, namely at the confluence or meeting of the riuers *Maeſe* and *Sambre*: it hath bridges to paſſe ouer both riuers. Here is the chiefe tribunall of iuſtice for the whole region. BOVVIGNES ſtands vpon the Weſterne banke of *Maeſe*, a towne in times paſt glorious for building, and populous for inhabitants; but now ſo deformed and ruined with often warres, as it hath loſt the greateſt part of her beauty. CHARLEMONT is a moſt impregnable caſtle, ſo named and built by *Charles* the fift, neere the banke of *Maeſe*, on the top of an hill, by a village called *Giuet*. Neither is VALENCVRE a towne of ſmall moment. Alſo within this county, beſides diuers Abbies, there are 82. villages, of which *Floreu*, *Vaſcie*, *Samſon*, and ſome others, are ſo large and beautifull, as they may well be compared with townes. This region of old bare the title of a Marqueſate: but about the yere 1200. it was conuerted into an Earledome. The people are very warlike, and moſt loyall to their Prince. They ſpeake French. This region (as the reſt of the Lowe countries) is exactly deſcribed by *Guicciardine*.


NAMVRCVM, Comitatus.
BRABANTIAE PARS.
LEODIENSIS DIOECESIS.
HANNONIAE PARS
LEO DIENSIS DIOECESIS.
HANNONIAE PARS
LUTZENBURGENSIS DUCATUS PARS
Ioẽs Surhon describ.
Cum Imp. et Regię Mᵗⁱˢ priuilegijs. 1579.
Scala milliariorum.
2
4
6
Namur
Nivelle
Gemblou
Sombreff
Perwez
Hettemont
Andreau
Anden abbey
Hu
Tourine
Waleff
Marbais
Fleurus
Chastellet
Floreffe
Malogne abbaye
Walcourt
Florennes
Philippe ville
Franchimont
Agimont
Charlemont
Dinant
Bouvines
Hastieres abb.
Rochefort
Ciney
Spontin
Sorines
Mariembourg
Chimay
Couvin
Fosse
Montaigle
Dave
Wepion
Jamaigne
Walsin
Mosa flu.
Sambre flu.
Lesse flu.
Meuse flu.

HENAVLT.

Leſſabæus writeth (vpon what ground, I know not) that this Prouince was of old called *Pannonia*, becauſe the ruſticke god *Pan* was here worſhipped; then *Saltus carbonarius* or The cole-foreſt; and afterward, The lower *Picardie*. But at length it was named *Harnonia* of the riuer *Hayſne*, that runnes thorow the midſt of it. The inhabitants call it *Henault*, and the Germans **Henegow**, which in the ancient language of the place ſignifies The field of *Hainault*. For **Gow** in Dutch ſignifies a field. Another deriuation alſo of the name of this countrey is produced by *Carolus Bouillus* in his diſcourſe of the variety of vulgar languages.

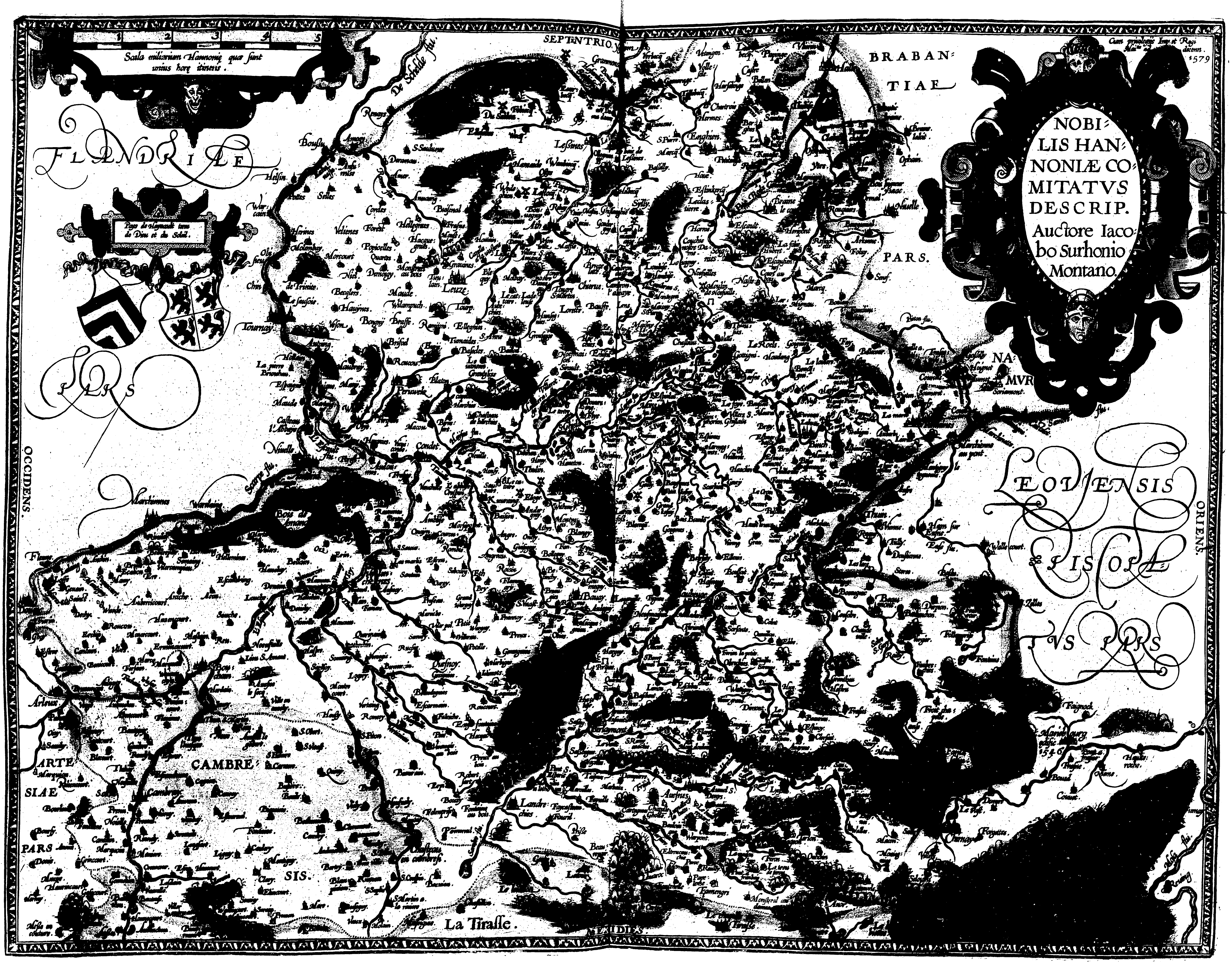
To the Weſt of this Prouince by *Flanders* and *Artois*; on the North *Brabant*; and *Brabant* againe with part of *Namure* and *Liege* vpon the Eaſt; and South it is bounded by *Champaigne* a Prouince of *France*. A country as pleaſant, and as well ſtored with woods, lakes, fountaines, medowes, and paſtures, as any other in all theſe parts. The inhabitants are warlike, and towards their Prince moſt loyall and ſeruiceable. Their libertie or freedome they vſually boaſt of in a common prouerbe, ſaying: *Pays de Hainault tenu de Dieu & du ſoleil*, that is, *The Prouince of Henault holds of God and of the ſunne.* Which prouerbe *Nicolaus Brontius* in a diſcourſe of his publiſhed in commendation of this region, interpreteth in two Latine verſes to this effect:

Star-guiding Ioue and Phœbus bright,
Of this place only challenge right.

In length it conteineth about twenty, and in bredth ſixteene miles. In which ſpace (as *Guicciardin* reporteth) it comprehends foure and twenty townes, and aboue nine hundred and fiftie villages or hamlets. *Robert Cænalis* reckons vp in this Prouince two thouſand two hundred petie villages with Churches and ſteeples. At this preſent it beareth the title of an Earledome: and it containes within it one Princedome, eight inferiour Earledomes, twelue Peeres, two and twentie Baronies, ſix and twentie Abbeys, with other titles of dignitie, which are to be ſeene in *Guicciardine.*

The principall cities are *Mons* and *Valenchienes*: the laſt whereof ſituate vpon the riuer *Scheld*, where it begins to be nauigable for boats and barks, is a towne very large and ſtrongly walled. The towneſmen for the moſt part imploy themſelues in trade of merchandiſe; and reape exceeding gaines by a kinde of cloth which they call *Fuſſets*, great quantitie whereof is wouen in this citie, and carried from hence to the furtheſt parts of the world. *Mons* ſtandeth vpon the little riuer *Trouille*, almoſt in the very midſt of all the region. A towne very ſufficiently fortified againſt all hoſtile attempts. The citizens enrich themſelues by a kinde of ſtuffe commonly called Saye, whereof great abundance is here made. Here are beſides the townes of *Condet*, *Halle*, *Angie*, *Maubeuge*, *Aueſne*, *Beaumont*, *Chimay*, *Quercey*, the retiring place of *Mary*, ſiſter to Emperour *Charles* the fift, who built there a moſt ſtately and ſumptuous Palace, which was then highly eſteemed; but afterward by the French King *Henry* the ſecond quite burned and defaced. Here alſo is *Bauacum* commonly called *Bauais*, which ſome thinke to be *Baganum* or *Bagacum* mentioned by *Ptolemey*. Others are of opinion, that *Cæſar* in his commentaries calles it *Belgium*. Howbeit *Hubert* of *Liege* thinks it not to haue been ſo mightie in *Cæſars* time, but rather moſt of all to haue flouriſhed vnder *Conſtantine* the Emperour: which he gathereth by the ancient coines here dayly digged vp in great quantitie, with the ſaid Emperours image vpon them. In the market-place of this towne ſtands a pillar of ſtone, at the foot whereof the inhabitants ſay that all thoſe wayes begin, which with an high and direct paſſage extend from hence to all parts of *France*. Theſe wayes (they ſay) were made by *Brunchild*. And euen till this day they are called after his name. For the French commonly term them *Chemins de Brune hault*; albeit the high Dutch call them **de Kaſſije**. There are as yet extant in ſundry places ſome broken remainders of theſe wayes. *Bouillus* noteth certaine wonders of them; namely, that they are higher than the fields on either ſide; that they lie moſt directly betweene the principall townes of *France*; and that they are paued with flint-ſtones, whereof all the fields adiacent are deſtitute: ſo that with admiration a man may imagine, that theſe flints either ſprang out of the earth, or rained downe from heauen, or by a greater force than mans hand were gathered all the world ouer for the grauelling of theſe wayes. Alſo vpon the frontiers of this region towards the riuer *Maeſe*, in the way to *France*, you haue *Charlemont*, *Marieburg*, and *Philippeuille*, moſt ſtrong garriſons againſt the incurſions of the French: being built and ſo named by Emperour *Charles* the fift, by *Mary* his ſiſter, and by K. *Philip* his ſonne.

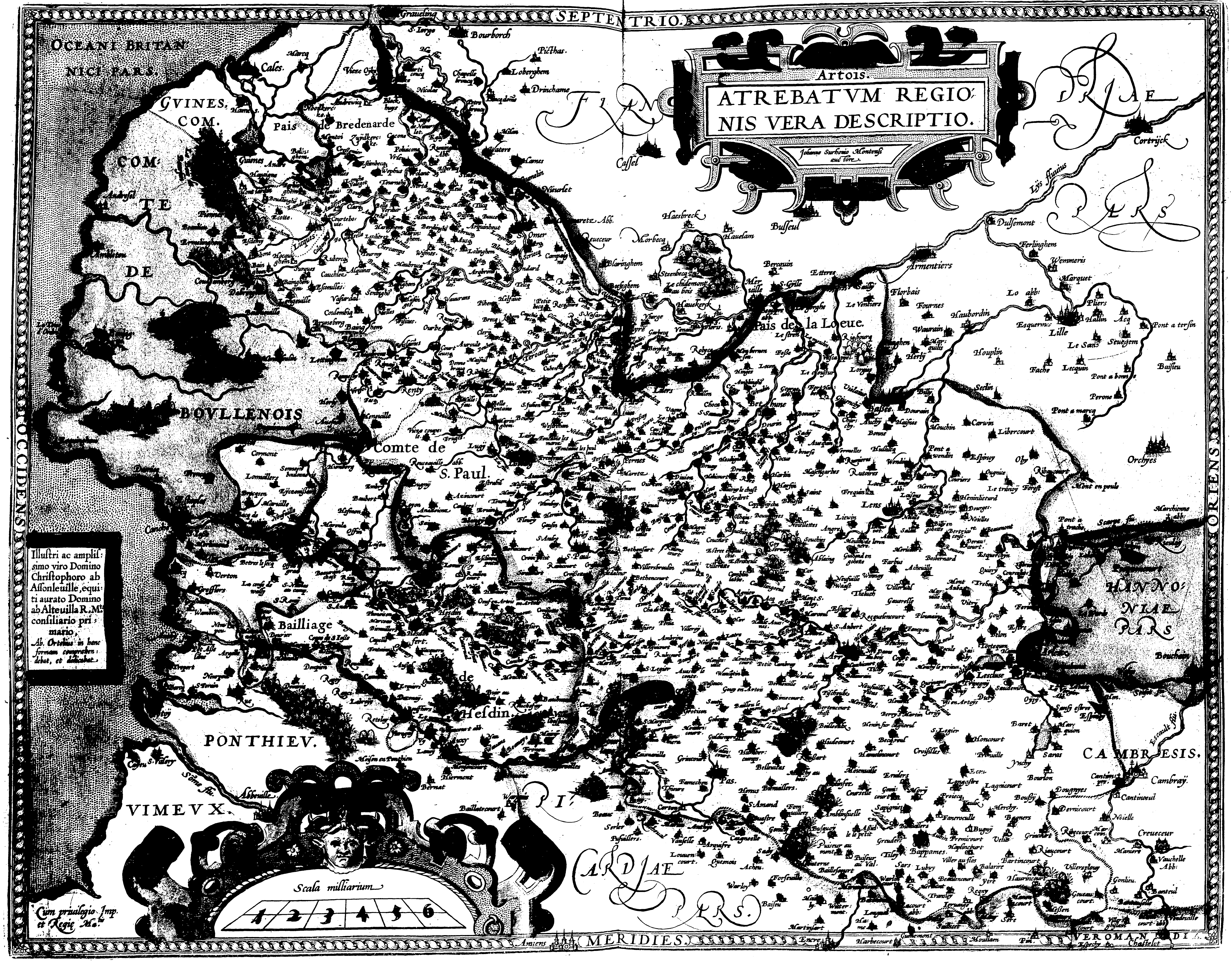
This region aboundeth with iron and lead-mines. Heere are found alſo ſundry kindes of marbles; as blacke, white, and particoloured; right commodious for the adorning of the palaces and ſepulchres of Kings and great Nobles. Likewiſe here is digged great plentie of lime. Alſo a kinde of ſtony and blacke coales, hardened in the nature of pitch, which the inhabitants vſe for fewell in ſtead of wood. And heere alſo are made thoſe thin tranſparent panes of glaſſe, by meanes whereof vnſeaſonable windes and weather are fenced out of houſes and churches; and this glaſſe excelleth all other that is made in any place beſides. More you may reade in *Guicciardine*, and in a peculiar diſcourſe that *Iacobus Leſſabæus* hath written of this region. Alſo *Hubert Thomas* of *Liege* in his booke *de Tungris & Eburonibus* writeth thereof many memorable things.


NOBILIS HANNONIÆ COMITATVS DESCRIP.
Auctore Iacobo Surhonio Montano.
Cum privilegiis Imp. et Regiæ Maiestatis ad decennium.
1579
Scala miliarium Hannonię quæ sunt unius horę itineris.
1 2 3 4 5
Pays de Haynault tenu de Dieu et du Soleil.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
FLANDRIAE
PARS
BRABANTIAE PARS.
NAMVR
LEODIENSIS EPISCOPATVS PARS
ARTESIAE PARS
CAMBRESIS.
La Tiralle.
De Schelde flu.
Scarpe flu.
Tournay
Ath
Leuze
Enghien
Peruwelz
Condé
Valenciennes
Mons
Binche
Bavay
Le Quesnoy
Landrechies
Avesnes
Maubeuge
Beaumont
Chimay
Marienbourg 1546
Cambray
Chasteau en Cambresis
Bouchain
Arleux
Marchiennes
Lessines
Soignies
Braine le Comte
Le Roeulx
Chièvres
Nivelle
Fontaine l'Evesque
Thuin
Walcourt
Philippeville
Hestrud
Trélon
Bois de l'Abbaye
Sambre flu.
Marchienne au pont

ARTOIS.

THat the Atrebates were not the meaneſt people of *Gallia Belgica*, *Cæſar* himſelfe is witneſſe. They are and haue beene a warlike nation, retaining as yet their ancient name. The head citie called in Latine *Atrebatum*, was of olde the Metropolitan alſo of *Flanders*; now it is named in French *Arras*, whereof the region adiacent and all the whole Prouince is called *Artois*, as if you would ſay *Arratois*, caſting away the middle ſyllable. Hereupon by a new Latine name they call it *Arteſia*. The whole region was by *S. Lewis* the French King adorned with the title of an Earledome: and the firſt Earle thereof was *Robert* the ſame Kings brother, as writeth *Vignier*. It is very large, extending from the frontiers of *Cambreſis*, *Picardie*, *Henault*, and *Flanders*, euen to the Ocean ſea. It was in times paſt ſubiect to the Crowne of *France*; but now by meanes of the peace betweene Emperour *Charles* the fift, and *Francis* the firſt the French King, concluded 1529, it is an abſolute ſtate of it ſelfe. It hath two famous cities, namely, *Arras* and *S. Omer*: the principall townes be *Ayre*, *Heſdin*, *Lens*, *Bethune*, *Bappames*, *S. Paul*, *Lillers*, and *Perne*; all which places are ſubiect to the King Catholike. The cities of *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Guiſnes*, and *Ardres* (which are alſo within the bounds of this Countie) are the French Kings: for *Pontieu* is now aboliſhed. It hath alſo diuers fortreſſes and ſtrong holds, beſides an incredible number of noblemens caſtles, which they vſe for dwelling houſes. It contained of olde two famous biſhopricks, namely *Arras* and *Ponthieu*: but ſince, *Ponthieu* in the yere 1553. was vtterly deſtroyed, the iuriſdiction thereof was diſtributed to three Epiſcopall ſeas; namely, *S. Omer*, and *Ypre* for the one halfe, and *Boulogne* for the reſidue. Bailiwicks or Hundreds, being the principall members or parts of the whole Countie, it hath nine; namely, that of *Arras*, of *S. Omer*, of *Ponthieu*, of *Ayre*, *Heſdin*, *Lens*, *Bappames*, *Auen*, *Bredenard*, and *Aubignie*. Vnder the Bailiwicke of *Arras* are comprized *Boulogne*, *S. Paul*, *Perne*, *Bethune*, and *Lilers*; but *Calais*, *Guiſnes*, and *Ardres* doe by ancient right belong to *S. Omer*. Likewiſe the Earle of *Artois* had other inferiour Earles to his vaſſals, as namely, the Earle of *Boulogne*, of *S. Paul*, of *Arcques*, of *Blangie*, of *Faukenberge*, and of *Syneghen*. Now alſo it is augmented with the Princedome of *Eſpinee*, and the Marqueſate of *Renty*. But how *Boulogne* firſt exempted it ſelfe from the iuriſdiction of *Artois*, it is manifeſt out of hiſtories: for after a certaine Earle of *Boulogne* was attainted of treaſon againſt the French King, the King vpon that occaſion ſeizing vpon his Earldom, it euer ſince denied homage vnto *Artois*. Wherefore the Earle of *Artois* loſing the one halfe of his right, aſſumed directly to himſelfe homage or fealty ouer the county of *S. Paul* (which before was feudatarie to the Earle of *Boulogne*) ſaying often times, that he would not be depriued both of his homage and vnder-homage: ſo that hitherto the Princes on both ſides haue vſed this cuſtom; namely, that *Boulogne* no more acknowledgeth *Artois*, nor *S. Paul Boulogne*. Howbeit about this point in the latter treaty of peace 1559. there was ſome variance; wherefore the matter being referred to Commiſſioners, remaines as yet vndecided, the King of *Spaine* holding ſtill poſſeſſion. It is commonly ſuppoſed, that *Calais* (the next port of the continent vnto *England*) was by *Cæſar* called *Portus Iccius*, from whence he ſailed out of *France* thither. But if we more thorowly conſider the matter, we ſhall finde it to haue beene another Port, namely, the towne of *Saint Omer*, which that it was of old an hauen and a moſt large inlet of the Ocean ſea, euen the high cliffes, which in a maner enuironing the citie, do plainly demonſtrate, beſides infinit other arguments and reliques of antiquitie, which (though no man ſhould affirme it) do moſt euidently conuince, that the territorie adiacent was in times paſt couered with ſea; the trueth whereof is till this day alſo confirmed by common and conſtant report. Yea *Sithieu* the ancient name of the citie (for who knowes not that the name of *S. Omer* is but new) maniſeſteth the ſame. As if it were deriued of *Sinus Itthius* or *Iccius*. Alſo that the ſaid hauē was in the prouince of the *Morini*, which *Virgil* and *Lucan* doe call the fartheſt people. And that this is moſt true, an attentiue Reader may by many arguments eaſily gather both out of *Cæſar* his entrance and returne from *England*. Neither can the ſpace of thirtie miles or thereabout, which he ſayth the iſland is there diſtant from the maine, hinder my beliefe in this point; whenas the violence of the ſea (eſpecially in ſo narrow a place) may eaſily either adde or diminiſh. Nor doth the diſtance of the ſea there from the maine to the continent much differ. Sufficeth thus much to haue beene ſaid concerning *Portus Iccius*. Whether we haue hit the trueth or no, let others iudge. Moreouer, this Prouince hath three Biſhopricks, to wit, *Arras*, *S. Omer*, and *Boulogne*; one and twentie Abbeys, and ſeuen Nunries; beſides many Couents and Hoſpitals. It hath many riuers alſo; the principall whereof are *Lys*, *Scarpe*, *Aa*, *Canche*, and *Authy*, beſides others that are nauigable.

Great is the number of villages and hamlets thorowout the whole prouince. The ſoile is moſt fertile and abundant of all corne, and eſpecially of wheat. Wherefore in the ancient French tongue ſome write it was called *Atrech*, that is to ſay, *The land of bread*. Nor is it deſtitute of woods and groues, eſpecially towards the South and Weſt. The garments of the Atrebates or Arteſians *S. Ierome* in his ſecond booke againſt *Iouinian* noteth for precious. Alſo the Arteſian mantles *Vopiſcus* celebrateth in the life of the Emperour *Carinus*. Likewiſe the ſame *Ierome* and other authours affirme, that in his time it rained wooll in this prouince. This region, as others alſo adioyning, *Guicciardin* hath moſt notably deſcribed.



Artois.

ATREBATVM REGIONIS VERA DESCRIPTIO.

Johanne Surhonio Montensi auctore.

Illuſtri ac ampliſſimo viro Domino Chriſtophoro ab Aſſonleuille, equiti aurato Domino ab Alteuilla R. M^tis^ conſiliario primario,

Ab. Ortelius in hanc formam comprehendebat, et dedicabat.

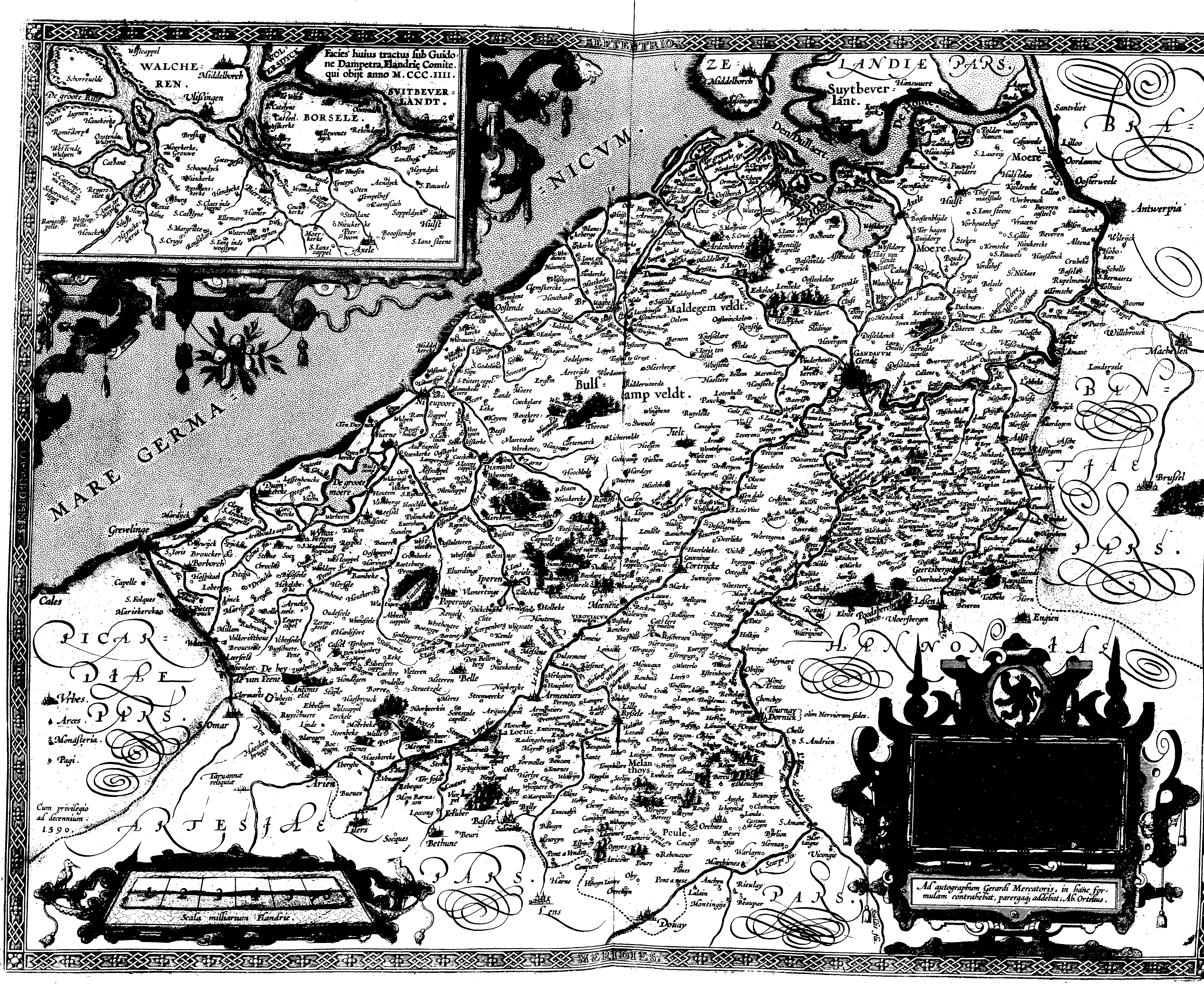
*Cum priuilegio Imp. et Regie M^tis^*

FLANDERS.

T*He extreme part of* Europe,*oppoſite to* England *and* Scotland,*enuironed by* France,Germanie,*and the Ocean,is called by the inhabitants, The low countries,or lower* Germanie *: but the French and all ſtrangers in a maner call it by the name of* Flanders. *But in very deed* Flanders *hath not ſo great extenſion. For albeit* Flanders *properly ſo called was larger in times paſt ; yet at this preſent it is bounded by* Brabant, Henault,Artois, *and the Ocean ſea. This they diuide into three parts,namely,*Flanders *the Dutch,the French,and the Imperiall ; which laſt part (becauſe it neuer acknowledged any ſuperior,beſides the Prince of* Flanders) *they name alſo* Flanders *proprietarie. The Dutch* Flanders *hath theſe cities ;* Gant, Bruges, Yperen, Cortrijck, Oudenard *with* Pammele,Newport,Furnas,Bergen, Sluiſe,Damme,Bierflet,Dixmud, Caſſel,Dunkerke,Greueling,Burburch, *and* Hulſt. *The French* Flanders,L'iſle,Doway, *and* Orchies. *And* Flanders *Imperiall or Proprietary,*Aelſt,Dendermond,Geertsberg, *and* Ninouen. *The principall riuers are* Scheld, Lys, *and* Dender. *Moſt part of the region is paſture-ground, eſpecially towards the Weſt : it breedeth faire oxen, and moſt excellent and warlike horſes. It abounds with butter and cheeſe ; and yeeldeth wheat in abundance. The inhabitants are moſt of them merchants : and of flax (wherof they haue in* Flanders *great plenty,& excellent good) and wooll (which is brought them out of* Spaine *and* England) *they make great quantity of linnen and woollen cloth,which they diſperſe farre and wide. This Prouince of* Flanders *hath* 28. *walled cities,* 1154 *villages, beſides fortreſſes, caſtles, and noble mens houſes. Among which* Gaunt *is the greateſt citie. Whereof* Eraſmus *of* Roterdam *in his Epiſtles writeth in maner following : I am of opinion (ſaith he) if you looke all Chriſtendome ouer, you ſhall not finde a citie comparable to this, either for largeneſſe and ſtrength, or for the ciuill gouernment and towardlineſſe of the people. So far* Eraſmus. *It containeth in compaſſe three Dutch miles. It is watered by three riuers, which diuide it into twenty inhabited iſles. For multitude and beauty of houſes* Bruges *excelleth almoſt all the cities of the Netherlands ; ſo famous a mart in times paſt, as (ſaith* Iacobus Marchantius) *by that meanes the name of* Flanders *obſcured all the regions round about.* Yperen *ſtands vpon the riuer of* Yperlee, *very commodious for Fullers. By clothing it grew in times paſt to an huge bigneſſe, till the Engliſh and men of* Gaunt *beſieging it, caſt downe the large ſuburbs, and greatly diminiſhed the ſame.*

As it is ſayd in a common prouerbe, that Millan *for a Dukedome excelles all Chriſtendome ; ſo doth* Flanders *for an Earledome. It hath certaine prerogatiues : for the Prince thereof writes himſelfe Earle of* Flanders *by the grace of God : which clauſe is proper to the ſtile of Kings. For it is giuen* (ſaith Meierus) *to no Duke, Marques, or Earle in Chriſtendome, but only to him of* Flanders *: whenas all others vſually adde,* By the clemency, *or* By the aſsiſtance of God, *&c. He had in times paſt ſundry officers peculiar to a King ; as namely his Chancellour, his Maſter of the horſe, his Chamberlain,and his Cupbearer ; alſo two Marſhals and ten Peeres, as in* France. *The armes of this region in times paſt were a ſcutcheon Azure, diuided by fiue Croſſe-barres of golde with another ſmall red ſcutcheon in the midſt. Now it is a blacke lion in a golden field ; which ſome are of opinion, he tooke for his armes, together with the other Netherlandiſh Princes, when they ſet forth on their expedition towards* Syria *in the company of* Philip *of* Elſas *: for at that time the princes of* Flanders, Louaine, Holland, Lutzenburg, Limburg, Brabant, Zeland, Friſland, Henault, *&c. changing their ancient armes, aſſumed to themſelues lions of diuers colours.*

The greater part of Flanders *was from the beginning vnder protection of the French Kings ; but now it is at libertie, and abſolute of it ſelfe ; being releaſed by Emperour* Charles *the fift, Earle of* Flanders *: who in the treatie of* Madrid *quite ſhooke off the French yoke. This region* Guicciardine *hath moſt diligently deſcribed, and* Iacobus Marchantius *moſt learnedly. You may reade alſo* Iacobus Meierus *his ten tomes of* Flanders *affaires.*



Facies huius tractus ſub Guidone Dampetra, Flandriæ Comite. qui obijt anno M.CCC.IIII.

Ad autographum Gerardi Mercatoris, in hanc formulam contrahebat, parergaq; addebat; Ab. Ortelius.

Cum privilegio ad decennium. 1590.

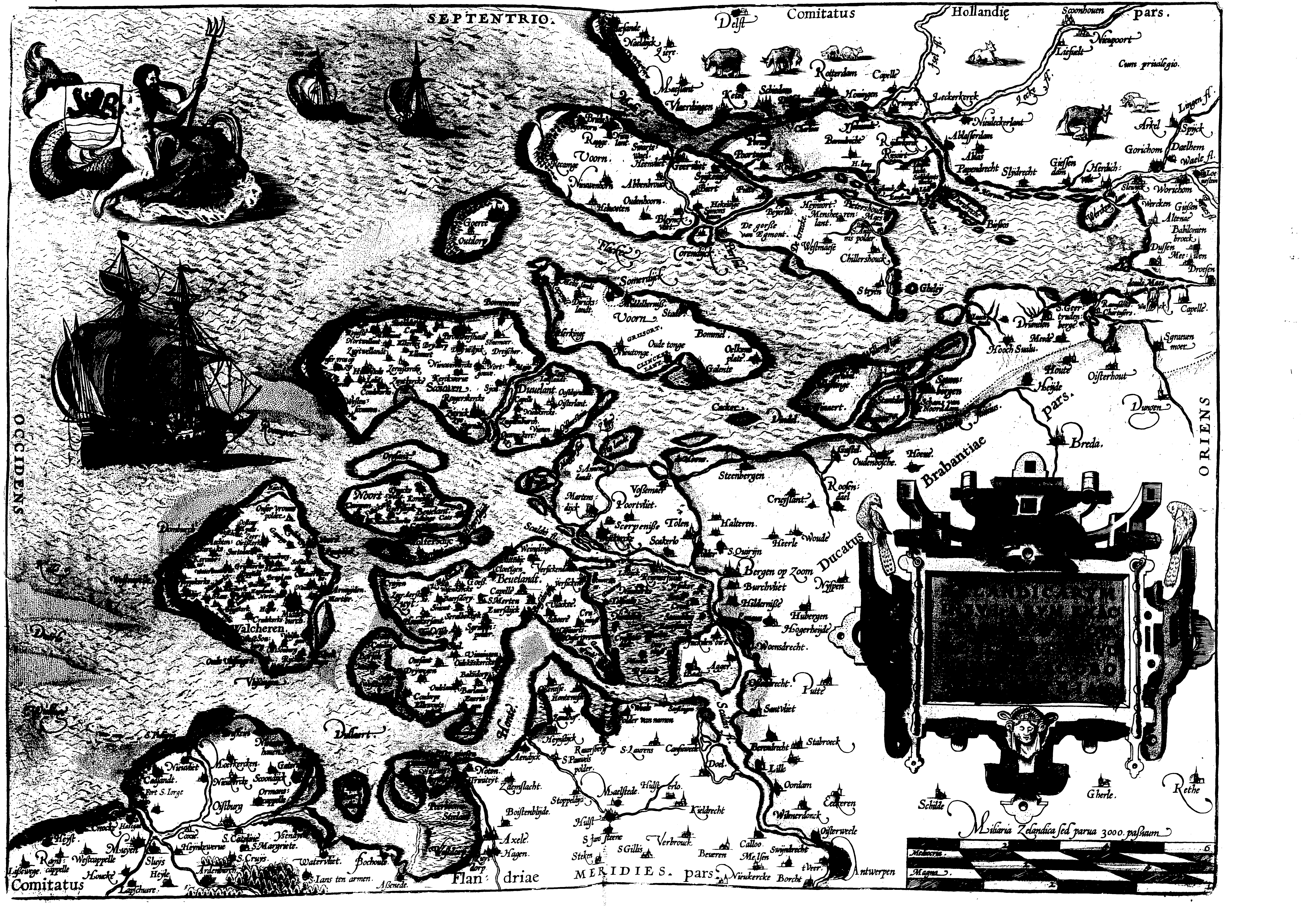
ZELAND.

LEuinus Lemnius of *Zirichzee*, in his booke *De occultis naturæ miraculis*, Of the hidden ſecrets of Nature, amongſt other things writeth thus of *Zeland*, his natiue country: That this Marine tract, ſaith he, was not vnknowne vnto the ancients, it may out of *Cornelius Tacitus* eaſily be gathered; although not by the ſame name, that at this day it is knowne by: but of a cuſtome and common kind of ſalutation and ſpeaking one to another, which acquaintance and friends of this prouince do vſe at their meetings: therefore he calleth them by the name of MATTIACI, when he thus writeth: *In the ſame iuriſdiction are the* Mattiaci, *a nation very like the* Bataui, *but that thoſe, in regard of the ſituation of their countrie, are more deſperate and couragious.* Whereby he giueth to vnderſtand, that although they are next neighbours and do border vpon the *Bataui* or Hollanders, (ſo called of the hollowneſſe and lowneſſe of the ground) ſo that they might iuſtly be accounted one and the ſame people, yet are only diſtinguiſhed by the name of their cuſtomary ſalutation; and being neerer the Sea, are more hardie and audacious; (as indeed they are,) and for manhood, witte, policy, craft, deceits, cunning in buying and ſelling, and diligence in getting, and waies to enrich themſelues, they do farre excell them. And in that hee calleth them *Mattiaci*, I conceiue it, that they were not ſo named either of any place or captaine, but of that fellowlike ſalutation, as I ſaid, and vſuall maner of ſpeaking one to another vſuall amongſt them, to witte, of Maet, which in common ſpeach and friendly meetings, ſignifieth a fellow and companion in all our actions, bargaines, contracts, and dangers; of all our purpoſes, counſailes, labours and trauailles: a copartner and conſort in any thing whatſoeuer we take in hand or go about, &c. For the name of *Zeland* is not ancient, but is lately inuented, and made of Sea and Land, as who would ſay *Sea-land*, a country or land bordering vpon the ſea: for it is encloſed round with the ocean, conſiſting of fifteene Ilands, although it be not long ſince the raging Sea did great hurt in this country, by whoſe violence and ouerflowing, a good part of *Zeland*, (his dammes, walles and banks being rent and broken downe,) was ouercome of the ſalt-water and laid leuell with the ſea: notwithſtanding certaine of them do remaine, of which eſpecially three do continually wreſtle with the boiſterous billowes of the ſea, and do very hardly defend themſelues with infinite coſts and charges againſt this rude and vnruly element. Of theſe firſt *Walcheren (Walachria)* doth offer it ſelfe to the eie of ſuch as do ſaile to theſe coaſts; ſo named either of him that firſt entered and inhabited in it, or (as I geſſe) of the Gaulls *(Galli)* which much frequented this country; who of the Low-countrie-men are yet called Walen; or of that part of *Brittaine* which lieth vpon the Weſt ſide of it, and is called *Wales*, the moſt gentlemanlike and braueſt nation (you may beleeue him,) amongſt the Engliſh, and deſcended alſo from the Gaulles, which their language as yet doth manifeſt &c. From hence Northward or ſomewhat declining toward the Eaſt is Scouw en *Scaldia*, the Latines call it of the riuer *Sceldt*, which runneth by it and heere falleth into the ſea &c. *Suytbeuelandt*, ſo named of the ſituation of it toward the South (to diſtinguiſh it from another diſtant from it Northward and therefore called *Noortbeuelandt*) a large and moſt goodly tract of ground, coaſting along the ſhore of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, although of late yeares hauing ſuffered great dammage and loſſe, it is now much leſſe and narrower. Thus farre *Lemnius*. *Tritthemius* in the Annalles of the Franks nameth *Middleborough* the chiefe city of theſe Ilands *Meſoburgus Meyer*; calleth it *Mattiacum*, more like a Latiniſt, then a true Geographer. More of theſe thou maiſt read in the forenamed *Lemnius*, who hath moſt excellently well deſcribed all the Ilands of *Zeland*, and the cities of the ſame. To theſe if thou wilt, thou maiſt adioine *Lewis Guicciardine*, and I know not what els thou canſt ſeeke for further ſatisfaction. There are alſo certaine Annalles of theſe Ilands, written in the mother tongue by *Iohn Reygersberg*.. But for an incomme, thou maiſt alſo to theſe former adde the deſcriptions of the cities of the Low-countries, done by *Adrian Barland*. Of the people of this prouince theſe verſes are commonly ſpoken:

Creſcit nequitia, ſimul creſcente ſenectâ;	The worſe they wax, as they grow old;
In Zelandinis non fallit regula talis.	In Zelanders this rule doth hold.

Theſe Ilands are ſituate between the mouthes of the riuers *Maeſe* and *Sceldt*, bordering on the North vpon *Holland*, on the Eaſt vpon *Brabant*, on the South vpon *Flanders*; on the Weſt vpon the Germane ſea. *Iames Meyer* thinketh that *Procopius* calleth theſe *Arboricas*. Yet *Petrus Diuæus* is of opinion that this place of *Procopius* is corrupt, and for *Arborichas* it ought to be read and written, *Abroditos*.

That theſe are thoſe Ilands, I do verily beleeue, vnto which *Cæſar*, in his ſixth booke *De bello Gallico*, affirmeth that he forced a part of the army of *Ambiorix* Prince of the *Eburones*: which, as his owne words do giue to vnderſtand, did hide themſelues in Ilands, which the continuall motion, or ebbing and flowing of the ſea had made. It is alſo very probable that *Lucane* in his firſt booke aimed at theſe Iſles, in theſe his verſes: *Quaq; iacet littus dubium, quod terra fretumq; Vendicat alternis vicibus, cùm funditus ingens Oceanus, vel cùm refugis ſe fluctibus aufert. Ventus ab extremo pelagus ſic axe volutat, &c.* —— They come in troopes amaine, From where th'vncertaine ſhore doth lie, that is nor ſea nor land, But both, by courſe, as raging *Tethys* flow'th and ebb'th againe: Or as the wind with rowling waues all calm'd doth ſtand, From North to South thus carrying to and fro: &c. And that which the ſame Authour in his ninth booke ſometime did ſpeake of the *Syrtes* or Quickſands, one may now not altogether vnfitly applie to theſe Ilands, where he thus ſpeaketh, —— *Primam mundo Natura figuram Cum daret, in dubio terræ pelagiq; reliquit: Nam neq; ſubſedit penitus quo ſtagna profundi Acciperet, nec ſe defendit ab æquore tellus: Ambigua ſed lege loci iacet inuia ſedes.* When as this maſſie world by Nature firſt was fram'd, A doubtfull caſe it ſeem'd how God would haue it nam'd: For neither could the earth receiue the ocean deep, Nor land well able was his owne from ſea to keep: The place ſo dangerous is, that none to it dare go; And whether ſea or land it be, men skarce do know. Yet now theſe our Ilands are habitable, and eaſie and ſafely to be come vnto, by the induſtrie and labour of man, and not by the benefit and nature of the place.


SEPTENTRIO.
Comitatus Hollandię pars.
Cum priuilegio.
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
MERIDIES.
Flandriae pars
Comitatus
Ducatus Brabantiae pars.
Delft
Rotterdam
Schiedam
Vlaerdingen
Maeslant
Capelle
Schoonhoven
Nieupoort
Lexmond
Gorichom
Arkel
Woricom
Heusden
Dordrecht
Voorn
Goerée
Outdorp
Somerdijck
Brielle
Geervliet
Abbenbrouck
Heenvliet
Zuijdlant
Strijen
Ghelt
Voorn
Oude tonge
Bommel
Schouwen
Zierickzee
Duyvelant
Ooster
Noortbevelant
Walcheren
Middelburch
Vlissinghe
Veere
Tolen
Steenbergen
Roosendael
Breda
Oosterhout
Dongen
Bergen op Zoom
Wouwe
Woensdrecht
Beutlandt
Goes
Reymerswael
Cruyninghe
Hulst
Axele
Hontte
Sluys
Oostburg
Cadsandt
Aerdenburch
Ysendijcke
S. Catelijne
Biervliet
Assenede
Saeftinghe
Santvliet
Lillo
Stabroeck
Oordam
Ecckeren
Antwerpen
Calloo
Beveren
Kieldrecht
Verbrouck
S. Gillis
Wilmerdonck
Schilde
Gherle
Rethe
Putte
Hoogerheyde
Huybergen
Halsteren
Calfflant
Cruysant
Miliaria Zelandica sed parua 3000. passuum
Mediocria.
Magna.

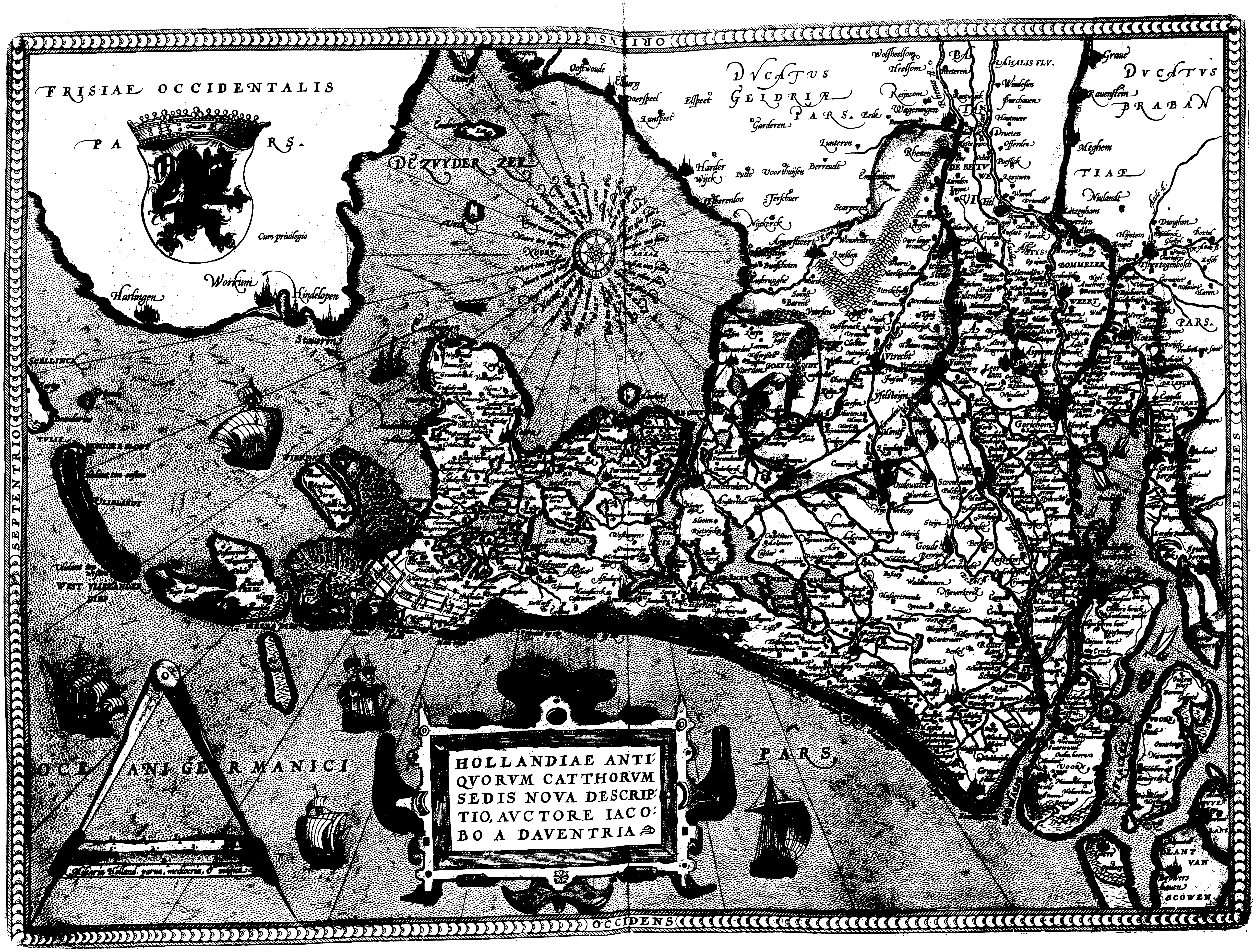
HOLLAND.

THus *Eraſmus* of *Roterodam*, an Hollander, doth deſcribe *Holland*, his natiue country: Moſt learned men, ſaith he, do agree in this, and that vpon great probability, that that iland of the Rhein vpon the maine ſea, which *Tacitus* maketh mention of in his 20. booke, is the ſame that now they call HOLLAND. A land that I muſt alwaies both highly commend & reuerence, as to whom indeed I owe my life and natiuitie: And I would to God that it lay in my power to do it againe as great credit, as it hath done me honour and good, for the which I am much bound to praiſe the Lord. For in that that Martiall doth accuſe this nation *ruſticitatis*, of clowniſh ſimplicity; and that in that *Lucane* calleth the ſame *trucem*, rough and vnciuill, either it is nothing to vs, or els I deeme both to be interpreted as a great commendation vnto the ſame. For what nation in former times hath not been ſomewhat rude and vnciuill? or when were the Romanes more to be commended, then when they knew no other art or myſterie but husbandrie and diſcipline of warre? If ſo be that thoſe things which then were ſaid of the Hollanders, ſome man ſhall ſtand in they may be verified of them now; what greater praiſe can be attributed to *Holland*, my natiue country, then if it may truly be ſaid to loath thoſe ieſts of *Martiall*, which he himſelfe calleth *nequitias*, knaueries? And I would to God that all Chriſtians had ſuch eares, as theſe Hollanders had, that they might either not entertaine thoſe peſtilent conceits of that Poet, or at the leaſtwiſe would not be delighted with them. If any man pleaſe to call this clowniſhneſſe, we do willingly beare that ſlanderous reproch, as being a thing common to vs with the good Lacedemonians, with the old Sabines & the worthy Catoes, ſo much commended. And *Lucane*, as I thinke, called the Hollanders *truces*, rough, in no other ſenſe then *Virgill* calleth the Romane *acer*, ſtout and hardie. Otherwiſe if any man do reſpect their homely and plaine maners, there is no nation more prone to ciuility and curteous humanity, in which there is leſſe cruelty or ſurly ſterneſſe; they are of a good nature, plaine, void of all trechery and guile, inclined to no notorious vices: only they are a little too much giuen to their pleaſure, eſpecially in banquetting: the reaſon of which I iudge to be the wonderfull plenty of all maner of things prouoking them thereunto: and that partly by reaſon of the forrein commodities brought vnto them, for that not only it poſſeſſeth the two mouths of the goodly riuers *Maeſe* and *Rhein*, but alſo for that the greateſt part of this Weſt coaſt is continually waſhed with the maine ſea: partly by reaſon of the naturall fertility of the countrie, which euery where is watered with many great and nauigable riuers well ſtored with fiſh, and ſo hath abundance of paſtorage and moſt fatte meadowes. Moreouer the fennes and woods affoord infinite ſtore of wild-foule: and therefore they conſtantly affirme that there is no country in the world, which in ſo little compaſſe and plot of ground conteineth more cities and townes, not very big in quantity and circuite, but for ſtate of commonwealth and gouernment excellent. For cleanlineſſe and neat keeping of their houſes, the Hollanders do beare away the bell from all other nations whatſoeuer, by the iudgement of Merchants which haue trauelled ouer the greateſt part of the world. Of meane learned men there is no where greater plenty. The reaſon why many of them come not to the height of that exquiſite learning, eſpecially of the ancients, is their wanton and riotous life, or for that they eſteeme more of honeſty and vertue, then great learning: For it cannot be denied but that they haue good wits, as is manifeſt by many arguments: although indeed it doth not appeare by me, whoſe gift that way is not great, as in nothing els. Thus farre *Eraſmus* in his *Chiliades*.

This country of *Holland* almoſt wholly encloſed like a *Peninſula*, with the ſea, and the mouths of the riuers *Maes* and *Rhein*, is not very large, as being in compaſſe not more then 60. Dutch miles: yet it comprehendeth 29. walled cities, which are theſe, DORDRECHT, about an hundred yeares ſince by a deluge and ouerflowing of the ſea made an iland: by this 4. riuers do runne. It is a mightie city, inhabited of very wealthy citizens, and beautified with moſt gallant buildings both publike and priuate. Heere is a great concourſe of Merchants: for in it is held the ſtaple of Rheniſh wine, corne, timber, and other wares and merchandice which are brought downe by the *Maes* and *Rhein* into theſe countries to be ſold. HAERLEM; this is the moſt ſtately and greateſt citie of all *Holland*, ſituate in a moſt pleaſant place. Hard without the town walls is a very fine groue, whither the citizens vpon feſtiuall daies, do withdraw themſelues, for their pleaſure and recreation, after their labour and toileſome buſines. This town is famous for clothing, where it is certaine that there are tenne or twelue thouſand clothes yearely made. Heere the citizens do perſwade themſelues the myſterie of printing was firſt inuented and practiſed. DELET, ſo named of *Delft*, which in their language ſignifieth a ditch. Heere alſo the townſmen vſe clothing. Moreouer in this city, they brue good beere, which from hence in great plenty is tranſported into *Zeland*. This towne in the yeare 1536. ſuffered great loſſe by fire, the greateſt part of it being vtterly defaced. LEIDEN, vpon the *Rhein*, not far from his mouth where it ſometime did fall into the ſea, which now you may perceiue to be ſtopped & choaked with ſand. It is thought to be the moſt ancient city of this prouince: for ſome do thinke it to haue beene ſo named of a Roman legion which ſometime wintered in this place. Certaine antiquities are heere yet to be ſeene to this day. GOVDE vpon the riuer *Iſel*, in that place where it meeteth with the riuer *Goude* or *Gouwe*, whereof the city tooke his name. It is very populous. AMSTELREDAM, moſt ſtately built vpon the inlet or bay called *Tie*, the moſt populous and frequent Mart towne of all theſe parts. In euery ſtreet almoſt, like as in *Venice*, a man may paſſe from place to place, by boate aſwell as by foot, to diſpatch his buſineſſe. Heere daily from *Norway*, *Ruſſia*, and other Northren countries, as alſo from *Spaine*, *France*, *England*, &c. great ſtore of ſhippes do arriue and ancher; ſo that ſometimes you ſhall ſee at once two hundred or three hundred ſaile of Merchants ſhippes (*bulks* they call them) to ride heere at anchor. Therefore this city for traffique, is commonly held to yeeld to none but *Antwerp*. ENCKHVISEN, vpon that ſea, which they vulgarly call in their language *Suyderzee*. Famous euen in forren countries for the building of great ſhippes. HOORN, ſituate alſo vpon the ſame bay. Heere in May is kept a faire, where there is ſold ſuch infinite ſtore of butter and cheeſe, as is wonderfull. ALKMAER; this place for plenty of butter and cheeſe doth excell all other cities of this prouince. PVRMERENDE, famous for the caſtle or palace of the Count *Egmond*. EDAM, for building of ſhippes and good cheeſe, deſerueth alſo to be remembred amongſt the reſt. Moreouer MVNNEKENDAM, WEESP, NAERDEN, and WEERT may not be forgotten. OVDEVVATER, heere groweth great ſtore of hemp, ſo that heere they make almoſt all the nets, ropes and cables which the Hollanders and Zelanders do vſe in fiſhing. SCOONHOVEN; as who would ſay, At the faire Orchards. Here is continuall fiſhing for Salmons, where alſo is held a Staple of this commodity, as we ſaid there was of wine at *Dordrecht*. Next after theſe do follow ISELSTEIN, VIANEN: Item LEERDAM, ASPEREN, and HVEKELEN, three little cities round in a circle vpon the riuer *Lingen*, not about 500. paſes one from another. GORICVM and WORICHVM, ſituate, vpon the banke of the riuer *Wael*, one ouer againſt another. *Gorichum* hath a very goodly and beautifull caſtle. A man may iuſtly call this town a city of ſtore of all maner prouiſion: ſuch a market is heere daily kept of ſuch things as are neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of mans life, which are from thence tranſported by ſhippe vnto other countries, but eſpecially to *Antwerp*: Laſtly, there are HVESDEN, ROTERODAM, SCHIEDAM, and both the MOVNTS, the one known by the name of *S. Gertrude*, the other of the number of Seuen; *Seuenbergen* I meane, and *Geertruydenberge*, for ſo they call them. Other towns there are, which ſometime were walled: which although at this day we do now ſee them to want, either by the rage of violent warre, or by reaſon of other misfortunes, yet they ſtill enioy their old liberties and fredoms. Of this ſort *Medenbliek*, *Beuerwijck*, *Muiden*, *Neuport*, *Vlaerdingen*, and *Graueſande*. Moreouer in this prouince there are aboue foure hundred villages, amongſt the which the *Haghe*, (which they call *Earls Haghe*) doth farre excell the reſt. This town *Guicciardine* thinketh for bigneſſe, wealth, beauty and pleaſant ſituation to ſurpaſſe all other in *Europe* whatſoeuer: for it conteineth two thowſand houſes: of which the Princes pallace, built like a caſtell fortified with a wall and dich, where the Priuy courts of Iuſtice are held, is one. Neere vnto is a darke or thicke groue, which by reaſon of the ſinging of birds, and ſight of Deere, is both to the eares and eies moſt pleaſant and delightfull. I might more iuſtly call it *Comopolis*, a citielike town; and may boldly compare it with *Cteſiphon* a borough in *Aſſyria*, ſituate vpon the riuer *Tigris*, much magnified of all ancient writers: of which *Strabo* writeth, that that town is equall to a city for command and bigneſſe, and was the place where the Parthian kings did vſe to winter, when they were deſirous to ſpare the city of *Seleucia*.

Vnder the Iuriſdiction alſo of *Holland* are certaine Ilands, as *Voorn*, (with the towns *Geervliet*, and *Briele*.) *Goereden*, or *Goere*, (with a town of the ſame name: *Somerſdijcke*, *Tenel*, & diuers others. The dioceſſe of *Vtrecht*, gouerned not long ſince by a Biſhop, in which were 5. cities, yeelded it ſelfe to be ſubiect to the iuriſdiction of *Holland*, in the time of *Charles* the fifth Emperour of *Rome*. This country is ſo encloſed with the ſea, ſeuered by riuers, lakes, creeks and ditches, whereby it is diuided as it were into certaine plots and quarters, that there is no city nor village heere, to which one may not go aſwell by water as by waggon. Neither is there any place in the whole prouince, from whence one may not eaſily in three houres ſpace, go to the ſea. *Chryſoſtomus Neapolitanus* hath deſcribed this *Olland*, (for ſo he writeth it) in an eloquent letter of his directed to *Counte Nugarolo*. Of this read the hiſtory of *Holland*, compiled by *Gerardus Geldenhaurius* and *Cornelius Aurelius*, as alſo *Peter Diuey*, but eſpecially *Hadrianus Iunius* his *Batauia*. Of the wonderfull ſtore and abundance of this country, read *Lud. Guicciardine*. Of the ruines of the Roman armory or ſtorehouſe of munition, which the country people call, The Brittiſh caſtle, (which is vpon the ſhore of the Germane ocean, at a village called *Catwijcke opzee*, not far from the city *Leyden*) and of the inſcriptions in marble there found, we haue not long ſince ſet forth a peculiar treatiſe dedicated only to that argument.

Of the prouince of *Vtrecht*, which now is vnder the command of *Holland*, and is likewiſe deſcribed in this Mappe, ſee the hiſtory of *Lambertus Hortenſius Monfortius*.

HOLLANDIAE ANTIQVORVM CATTHORVM SEDIS NOVA DESCRIPTIO, AVCTORE IACOBO A DAVENTRIA
FRISIAE OCCIDENTALIS PARS.
Cum priuilegio
DVCATVS GELDRIAE PARS.
DVCATVS BRABANTIAE PARS.
OCEANI GERMANICI PARS.
DE ZVYDER ZEE
ORIENS
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
Harlingen
Workum
Hindelopen
Stauerren
Schellinck
Vlie
Vlielandt
Wieringen
Harderwijck
Amersfoort
Amsterdam
Haerlem
Vtrecht
Ysselsteijn
Oudewater
Goude
Gorichom
Rotterdam
Delft
Schiedam
Dordrecht
Heusden
Woerden
Naerden
Alckmaer
Voorn
Putte
Eede
Lunteren
Wageningen
Rhenen
Heerthogenbosch
Bommeler Weert
Grave
Megghem
Dunghen
Haren
Wijck
Miliaria Holland. parua, mediocria, & magna.

FRIESLAND.

That the *Friſij*, a moſt ancient nation, did long ſince inhabit along the ſea coaſt, neere the mouth of the riuer of *Rhein*, where alſo at this day they dwell, it is very apparant out of the records of ancient writers. For *Ptolemey* placeth them aboue the *Buſactores* (or *Buſacteri*, the people of that prouince which now is called *Weſtfalia*, as ſome thinke) between the riuers *Vidrus*, (they call it *Regge)* and *Amaſius*, now called *Eems*. *Tacitus*, who reporteth that they were of good account amongſt the Germanes, and along by the ſea coaſt to dwell on ech ſide the *Rhein* : diuideth them according to their power and greatnes of command, into *Maiores* and *Minores*, the Greater and the Leſſer : hee moreouer affirmeth that they dwell round about certaine huge Lakes, ſuch as were capable of the Roman fleet. The ſame authour nameth certaine *Friſios Tranſrhenanos*, Frieſlandmen, dwelling beyond the *Rhein:* which he ſaith did rather miſlike the auarice of the Romanes then their command. *Iulius Capitolinus* in the life of *Clodius Albinus* the Emperour, ſaith, that theſe Tranſrhenane Frieſlanders were by the ſame *Clodius Albinus* diſcomfited and ouerthrowne. *Pliny* mentioneth certaine Ilands of the Frieſlanders *(inſulas Friſiorum)* in the riuer of *Rhein :* and the *Eriſciabones*, a kind of people between *Helium* and *Fleuum*, two mouthes of the *Rhein*, where it emptieth it ſelfe into the maine ſea.

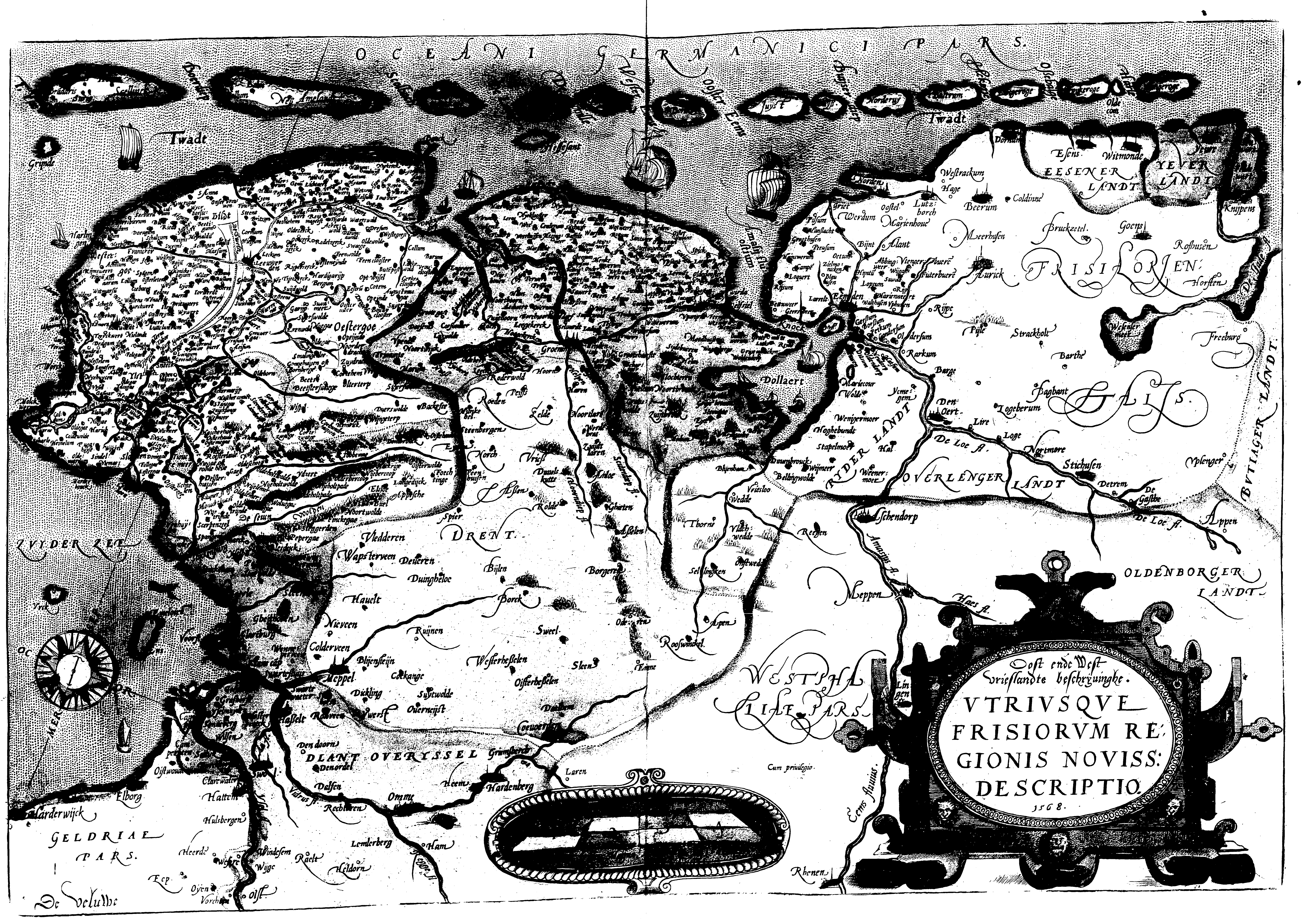
It is manifeſt therefore that the *Friſij*, anciently did not paſſe the riuer *Eems:* but at this day they are further ſpred Eaſtward, almoſt as farre as the riuer *Weſer*, (the old Geographers called it *Viſurgis.)* Who alſo otherwiſe of them ſometime, were deſigned by the name of the *Chauci*; *(*or *Cauchi*, for diuers authours write it diuerſly) it is out of all doubt. And beſide theſe vp higher, euen in *Denmarke*, in the confines of the little prouince *Dietmarſh*, there dwell a people vulgarly knowne by the name of *Strandt Vrieſen*, that is, Frieſlandmen inhabiting vpon the ſea coaſt. Theſe it may be were thoſe which *Ptolemey* calleth *Sigulones*. *Saxo Grammaticus*, and *Albertus Crantzius*, calleth this *Friſiam Eydorenſem*, (of the riuer *Eider* vpon which it bordereth) and *Friſiam Minorem*, the Leſſer *Frieſland*, both of them making it a branch ſprung from thoſe ancient *Friſij*. *Cornelius Kempius* in his deſcription of *Frieſland*, diuideth the whole country into ſeuen *Zelands*, that is, marine ſhires, you may terme them. The firſt is vpon the Weſt of the riuer *Fleuus* or *Iſel*, and now is called *Waterlandt* : Then *Weſtergoe*, as who would ſay, The Weſt-land : The third *Oeſtergoe*, that is, The Eaſt-land. Theſe three he ſaith are commonly known and conteined vnder the name of WEST FRIESLAND. The fourth is about the riuer *Iſel*, where the cities *Dauenter*, *Swool*, *Haſſelt*, *Steenwijck* and *Wollenhoue* are ſeated. The fifth conteineth the liberties of *Groeningen* : The ſixt that part which they call Eaſt-*Frieſland*. The ſeuenth is from the riuer *Weſer*, beyond *Elbe*, euen vnto the little riuer *Eyder*. Otherwiſe this country of the *Friſij*, is vulgarly diuided into three parts, Eaſt *Frieſland*, Weſt *Frieſland*, and Middle *Frieſland*, which of ſome is called *Groningen*.

Ptolemey nameth three towns of the *Friſij*, *Manarmanis*, *Phleum*, and *Siatutanda*: *Fleum Caſtellum* in *Tacitus* is the ſame as I thinke that *Phleum* is in *Ptolemey* : the ſame *Tacitus* alſo maketh mention of *Cruptoricis ſtipendarij villa* the Mannor of *Cruptorix* the ſtipendary : Item, the groue of *Baduhenna*, where he greatly lamenteth that 900. Romans had their throats cut, and where another ſupplie of 400. men, after that they had a ſuſpicion of treaſon, did one kill another. The ſame authour writeth that in his time *Hercules* pillars were heere ſtill remaining. *The braue couragious minde of this nation and high conceit of their owne valour, is manifeſt by the hiſtory of* Verritus *and* Malorix, *two of their princes. For theſe (as* Tacitus *reporteth) going to* Rome, *and finding* Nero *the Emperour buſied about other matters, amongſt other things which were vſually ſhewed to barbarous people, they came into* Pompeys *theatre, that they might behold the greatneſſe of it. While they ſate idly there vpon the ſcaffolds (for they were not caried away altogether with the ſight of the paſtimes, as if they neuer had ſeen ſuch before) they queſtion about the differences of eſtates, what or who was a knight, and where ſate the Senatours, they obſerued ſome to ſit in the Senatours rooms in a ſtrange habit: and demanding who they were, after they heard, that that honour was giuen to the Embaſſadours of thoſe nations which for valour, and amity with the Romans did excell others, they cried out with a loud voice,* THERE ARE NO PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, THAT FOR PROVVES AND FIDELITY DO GO BEFORE THE GERMANES: *and thereupon they left their places & placed themſelues in the Senatours roome : and it was well taken of the beholders, as a token of their ancient ſpirit and earneſt emulation of vertue.* Nero *made them both freemen of the city of* Rome.

Pliny writeth in the third chapter of the fifth booke of his naturall hiſtorie, that amongſt the Frieſlanders there groweth an hearb which they call *Britannica*, hauing long blacke leaues, and a blacke roote. The iuice of this herb is preſſed alſo out of the roote. The flowres by a proper name they call *Vibones :* which being gathered before any thunder is heard, and eaten, do wholly preſerue a man from that danger. This herb is not only good and medicinable for the ſinews, and diſeaſes of the mouth, but alſo againſt the Golne or Squinancy and biting of Serpents. Whether this herb be at this day certainly knowne, and by what name, I deſire to be informed of our learned Herbariſts.

Whether that the inhabitants of this prouince be thoſe ſame *Friſij*, or whether happily they tooke their beginning and name from the Phrygians of *Aſia*, as ſome would haue it, or from others of other places, (for *Strabo* acknowledgeth alſo certaine *Phrygi* in *Illyria*, about the *Ceraunian* hilles) I leaue to the learned to determine. The idle fables of thoſe men I cannot choſe but laugh at, which do thinke that theſe *Friſij* came into this country from *Freſia*, a prouince of *India*. If I were delighted with fables, I had rather with *Hanibald* fetch the name of this people from their king *Friſus*, the ſonne of *Clodio*. The writers of middle age, eſpecially the French, do call them, as I haue obſerued, *Friſones*, by a name framed of the French word *Friſons*, by which the Frenchmen at this day vulgarly do call the people of this prouince. They retaine euen to this day the ancient name. For they are commonly, amongſt themſelues in their own language, called *Frieſen*, by which name alſo they are known throughout all *Germanie*.

They were conuerted vnto Chriſtianitie by S. *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, at that ſame time when *Zacharie* was Pope of *Rome*. There is a ſtrange hiſtorie of *Rabod* Duke of *Frieſland*, who when he ſhould by Baptiſme haue beene conſecrated and adopted into the number of Chriſts flocke, he demanded to what place his Grandfathers and Great-grandfathers were gone before him : and when he vnderſtood that they were all gone to Hell, he returned backe again ſaying, that he had rather be with his anceſtors. Whether of this *Rabod* our word *Raboudt*, whereby in our Mother tongue we ſignifie a knaue and a wicked fellow, were deriued, I cannot tell. *Suffridus Petrus Friſius* hath written generally of the *Friſij*, in a ſeuerall and peculiar treatiſe dedicated wholly to this argument : *Cornelius Kempius* and others haue done the like : But *Vbbo Emmius Friſius Gretenſis* of all hath done the ſame moſt learnedly.

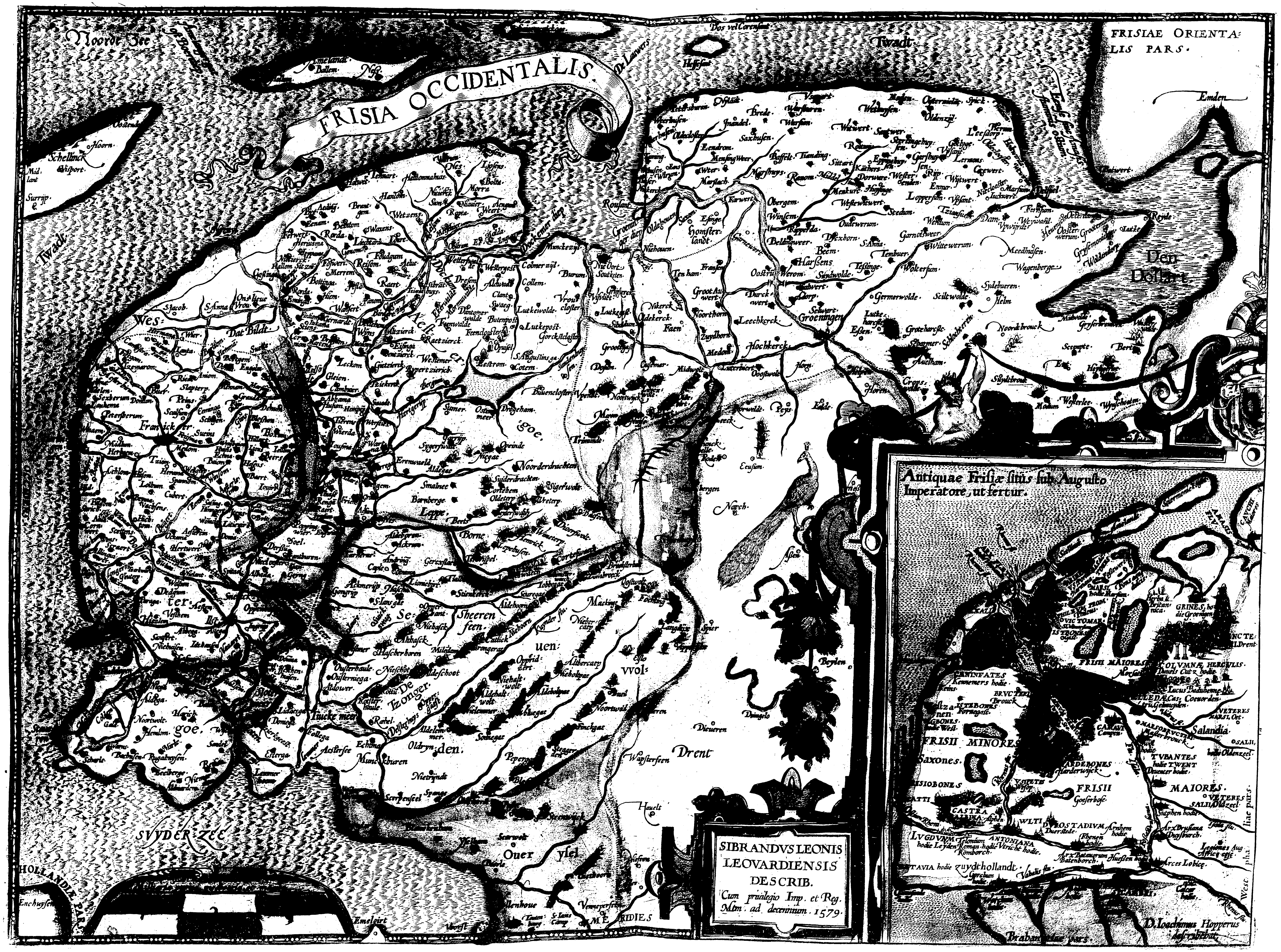

Oost ende West vrieslandte beschryuinghe.
VTRIVSQVE FRISIORVM REGIONIS NOVISS: DESCRIPTIO
1568.
Cum priuilegio
OCEANI GERMANICI PARS.
ZVIDER ZEE
DRENT.
DLANT OVERYSSEL
GELDRIAE PARS.
De Veluwe
WESTPHALIAE PARS.
FRISIA ORIEN:
EESENER LANDT
YEVER LANDT
BVTIAGER LANDT
OLDENBORGER LANDT
OVERLENGER LANDT
RYDER LANDT
Dollaert
Twadt
Oestergoe
Leeuwerden
Groeningen
Emden
Aurick
Norden
Meppel
Coeuorden
Hardenberg
Meppen
Harderwijck
Eems fluuius
De Loe fl.
Haes fl.

WEST FRIESLAND.

F*Rieſland* at this day is by the riuer *Eems* diuided into Weſt-*Frieſland* and Eaſt-*Frieſland*. Weſt *Frieſland*, whoſe deſcription we heere do offer vnto thy view, doth by a moſt ancient right chalenge vnto it ſelfe the name of *Frieſland*; and was alwaies eſteemed the better. For this country had his proper king, vntill the daies of *Charles* the Great : after whoſe death this prouince was diuerſly vexed and ſuffered many greeuous ſtorms of frowning fortunes ire; although indeed before that time alſo it had often been aſſaulted and battered by the Danes and Norweies. Yea and the raging Ocean, a continuall and moſt noiſome enemie of this countrie; by ouerflowing, beating vpon it, tearing and rending his walls and banks hath much moleſted the ſame, and yet it will not ſuffer it to be quiet. Laſtly, how it hath of later daies been troubled by the Biſhops of *Vtrecht* and Earles of *Holland*, I thinke there is no man but doth well remember. But at length, in the daies of *Charles* the fifth, a very peaceable prince, it enioied peace and reſt from all former troubles. At this day they do diuide it into three parts; *Weſtergoe*, *Oeſtergoe*, and *SeuenWolden* : which againe are diſtinguiſhed into 29. *Gretanies*, (as they vulgarly call them in their mother tongue) Courts or principall places appointed for the executing of iuſtice. Moreouer in this mappe there is deſcribed the territory of the renowmed city *Groningen* : as alſo that tract which they call *Ommeland* : to theſe are adioined *Overyſel*, *Drent*, and *Twent*, countries of a fatte and fertile glebe ; well inhabited, full of villages and hamlets, breeding alſo great plenty of cattell.

The cities of Weſt *Frieſland* are thirteen, GROENINGEN, the more famous for that it brought forth the learned *Rodolphus Agricola* : DAM, LIEVVERDT with a faire caſtle: heere is kept the Court or place of Parliament and Chancerie, as they commonly call it : DOCKVM, the place where the famous Mathematician *Gemma Friſius* was borne : FRANICHER, a common palace, and place of retreit whither the Noblemen and Gentry of this country do for their pleaſure retire themſelues : BOLSART, SNEECK, where *Ioachim Hopper* a very learned and worthy man, was borne : ILST, SLOTEN, HARLINGEN, vpon an arme of the German ocean; (which they call *Suyderzee*,) hath a commodious hauen, garded with a ſtrong caſtle to defend it from the impechment and aſſault of the enemie : WORCKVM and HINDELOPEN, vpon the ſame bay : Laſtly, STAVEREN, which in time paſt hath been a mighty city, but now hauing endured many bitter ſtorms and inundations of the ſea; it is nothing ſo renowmed nor great. There are beſide theſe 490. villages or pariſhes, of which diuers are endowed with great priuiledges, and haue many rich farmours : It hath many Monaſteries, ſo that for the beauty of their townes, husbandrie of the land, and ſtately Abbeies, *Frieſland* giueth place to no other country whatſoeuer. That in this prouince are many gentlemen deſcended from honourable families, hauing their houſes and farms in diuers places of the ſhire, and no Barons or free Lords, the cauſe is partly by reaſon of the foreſaid caſualities, and partly for that they being contented with their own eſtate and liberty ; haue not followed the courts of forrein Princes.

Petrus Oliuarus in his annotations vpon *Pomponius Mela*, where he ſpeaketh of Weſt *Frieſland*, writeth, that within ſo little a circuite of ground he neuer ſaw ſo many pariſh Churches. There were, ſaith he, which do alleadge this to haue been the cauſe of that multitude of Churches : they report that there aroſe a great contention amongſt the nobility of this country about their places in thoſe Churches, euery one contending for the higheſt ſeat : and when as this contention grew euery day worſe and worſe, they determined, as many as were able, to build them ſeuerall Curches, euery man vpon his owne demaines : and ſo euery man might take the higheſt roome in his own ſeat: and heere grew the cauſe of building ſo many Churches. Thus farre *Oliuarius* ; where alſo thou maiſt ſee many things els worth the reading. Moreouer read *Albertus Crantzius*, his *Saxonia*. But he that deſireth a more ample knowledge of this prouince, let him haue recourſe vnto the deſcription of the Low countries done by *Lewis Guicciardine*. *Ælſius Edouardus Leon Friſius* hath deſcribed this country in Heroike verſe ; dedicated to D. *Viglius Zwichemus* : *Cornelius Kempius*, and *Suffridus Petrus* haue done the ſame at large in peculiar treatiſes. The learned *Hieronymus Verrutius* did this other day promiſe to ſet out the antiquities of this Country.


FRISIA OCCIDENTALIS
FRISIAE ORIENTALIS PARS.
Noordt See
Twadt
Schellinck
Den Dollart
Emden
Groeningen
Franick
Sheeren feen
Drent
Ouer ysel
SVYDER ZEE
HOLLANDIE PARS
MERIDIES
Antiquae Frisiæ situs sub Augusto Imperatore, ut fertur.
FRISII MINORES
FRISII MAIORES
Salandia
Brabantiae pars
D. Ioachimus Hopperus describebat.
SIBRANDVS LEONIS
LEOVARDIENSIS
DESCRIB.
Cum priuilegio Imp. et Reg.
Mtm. ad decennium. 1579.

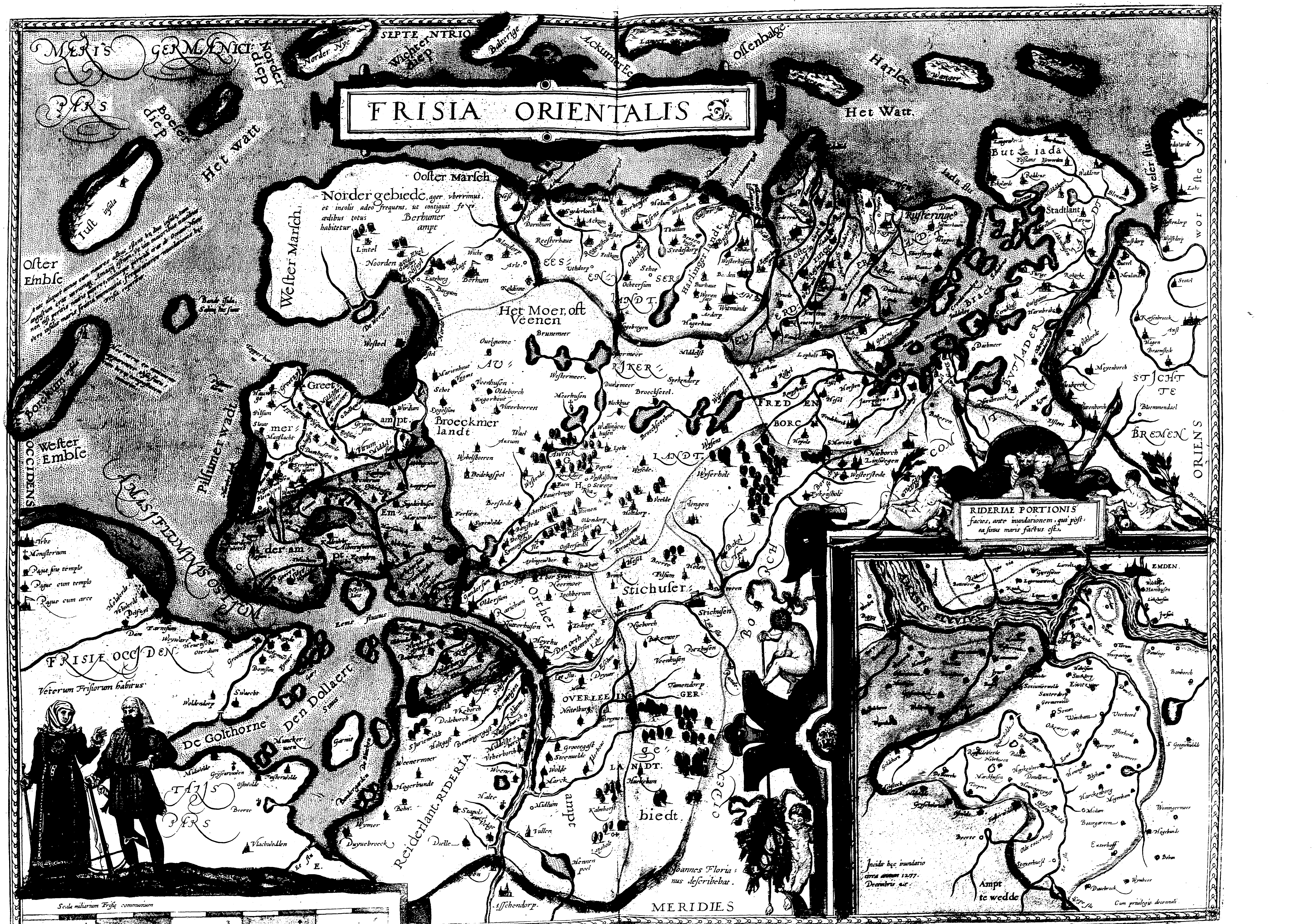
EAST FRIESLAND.

That the *Friſij*, did not in former times inhabit this tract, but the *Cauchi*, there is none, I thinke, that doubt. Beſide *Strabo*, *Dion*, *Suetonius*, *Paterculus*, and *Æl. Spartianus*, *Ptolemey*, (who diſtinguiſheth them into *The Greater*, and *The Leſſer*,) doth make mention of this people. *Ptolemey* placeth the *Greater Cauchi*, between the riuers *Weiſer* and *Elbe*: the Leſſer, between *Eems* and *Weiſer*, where now theſe Frieſlanders, which we call *Eaſt-Frieſlanders*, at this day do dwell. Of the *Cauchi*, *Pliny* in the firſt Chapter of his ſixteenth booke, thus ſpeaketh: *In the North we haue ſeene, ſaith he, the countries of the* Cauchi, *the Greater and the Leſſer, (as they are termed) altogether void of wood and trees. For by an huge in-let there, twiſe euery day and night by courſes, the ſea runneth in amaine, confuſedly couering whatſoeuer generally the earth bringeth forth; leauing it doubtfull which is ſea, and which is land. There the ſilly diſtreſſed people get them vp to the toppes of high hills, or mounts raiſed, by labour and induſtrie of men, (according to the height of the higheſt tide, as they find by experience,) and thereon they build their poore cottages: where they dwell like ſailers floting on the waters, when the ocean flowing encloſeth them round: or like thoſe which haue ſuffered ſhipwrake, when the waters ebbing returne backe againe: and then they go out to fiſh about their cabbines, when they obſerue the fiſh to follow the tide. They haue no cattell, they liue not vpon milke and whit-meats as their neighbours do, they hunt not any wild beaſt, as being farre from any ſhrubs or buſhes where they may hide their heads. Of Reike, a kind of ſeaweed, and ruſhes growing vpon the waſhes and boggy places they twiſt cords, whereof they make their fiſhing nets: and taking vp a kind of muddy earth with their hands, drying it rather with the wind, then with the ſunne, they vſe it for fuell to dreſſe their meat, and heat their limmes, ſtarke and ſtiffe with the cold blaſts of the Northren winds. They haue no other drinke but raine water, which they catch and keep in ditches in the porches of their houſes. Yet theſe nations, if they be at this day conquered by the Romanes, they count it no other but ſlauery and bondage. So it is indeed, fortune is fauourable to ſome to their owne hurt and hinderance.* Thus *Pliny* writeth of this people; who wondereth that they preferred liberty, before the tyrannous command of the Romanes, or rather, as I thinke, he enuieth that they were freed from their yoke. For neither is it yet ſo wonderfull a thing as he would make it, for a free nation, before all things els whatſoeuer, to maintaine their liberty: which is ſo excellent a thing in his iudgement, ô *Pliny*, whom thou thy ſelfe doeſt highly commend before all other, who perſwadeth vs to maintaine the ſame with the vttermoſt hazard of our life; and affirmeth it worthily to be deſired and preferred not only of man, but alſo of brute beaſts, before all things in the world beſide.

This country in former times was diuided into many Signiories; which ſeuerally were gouerned by their ſeuerall and proper Princes, euen vnto the time of *Fredericke* the third, Emperour of *Rome*; who gaue this whole country vnto one *Vlricke*, and created him Earle of the ſame, in the yeare after Chriſts natiuity 1465.

The ſoile of this tract is ſo rich of all neceſſarie things, that it ſeemeth not greatly to ſtand in need of the help of neighbour countries. Yea it doth ſo plentifully abound with diuers things, as Horſes, Oxen, Cattell, Hogges, Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Barley, Oates, Wheat, Beanes, Peaſe, and Salt, that from hence euery yeare they conuey great ſtore of theſe commodities vnto forrein countries. This County hath but two walled cities, namely, *Eemden* and *Awricke*. Of which EMDEN, ſituate at the mouth of the riuer *Eems*, is the common Mart-towne of the whole prouince, for concourſe of Merchants eſpecially famous, which indeed is cauſed by the commodiouſneſſe and opportunity of the hauen, which doth thruſt it ſelfe ſo farre vp into the heart of the city, at ſuch a great height and depth, that it doth eaſily receiue and entertaine great ſhippes, full laden, with ſailes ſtricken into the very middeſt of the ſame. This city is much beautified with the ſumptuous palace of the Prince, a gorgeous Church, the Yeeld hall, and the goodly houſes of the priuate citizens. AVRICK, by reaſon of the woods and groues which on all ſides almoſt do incloſe it, is inhabited for the moſt part of Gentlemen and Noblemen, where they recreate and delight themſelues with Hawking and Hunting. In the territorie of this city, there is, as *Kempius* reporteth, a place called *Iyl*, encloſed round with a wall, beſet with buſhes, a commodious dwelling for Hares and Deere: in which as in a Parke or warrein they maintaine a great number of theſe kind of beaſts, which none dare take vnder a great penalty: but they are reſerued for the Earles diſport and paſtime when he is diſpoſed to recreate himſelfe with hunting. In the confines alſo of this city *Awricke*, is a little hill riſing ſomewhat high, (commonly they call it *Obſtalsboom* or *Vpſtalsbom*.) where the ſeat of Iuſtice or Court leet for the whole ſhire is ordinarily held. Heere they were wont euery yeare, out of all the Zelands, to meet in the open and wild fields, and there by the moſt skilfull and approued lawiers, ſuch as beſt knew their cuſtoms and lawes, to end and determine all controuerſies ariſing between man and man. In this precinct alſo are diuers caſtles, villages and farms. Of hamlets and end-waies, ſuch is the number, that oft times one doth touch another. The greateſt part of which both for beauty of their houſes and ſtreets, as alſo for multitude of inhabitants and ſtrangers, do ſo excell, that they may for honour and greatneſſe contend with diuers cities of *Germany*.

The people do giue themſelues either to traffique as Merchants, or to get their liuings by occupations and handy-crafts, or by playing the husbandmen and tilling the ground. With their neighbours and forreners they ſpeake in the Dutch tongue, amongſt themſelues they vſe a peculiar language, proper to that nation and not vnderſtood of ſtrangers. They are comely apparelled, yea euen the very country people, ſo that a man would take them to be citizens. The women weare a kind of attire and apparell much differing from that of other nations. They bind vp all the haire of their head into one locke, and that, ſet out with diuers ſiluer and gilt ſpangles and buttons, they let to hang behind their backe. Their head they bind vp in Summer with a caull of red coloured ſilke, behung with ſiluer ſpangles, but in the Winter they weare an hood of green cloth, wherewith they do ſo couer their whole head, that skarſely one may ſee their eies: this kind of attire they call an *Hatte*. Their vpper garment (*huick* or looſe gowne) which they weare abroad, from the head to the foot is pleited with many ſmall pleits, and is ſo ſtiffe with ſiluer and gilt wire or plate wouen into it, that when it is put off, it will ſtand vpright. This ſometime is made of red, ſometime of green cloth. In this country of *Eaſt-Frieſland* there are alſo two other counties, the one called *Eſens*, the other *Ieueren*, bearing the names of their chiefe towns. Of the ſituation of this prouince, nature and maners of the people, read *Vbbo Emmius*.


FRISIA ORIENTALIS
SEPTENTRIO
MARIS GERMANICI PARS
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
MERIDIES
Norder diep
Wichter diep
Norder Nye
Bolterige
Ackumer Ee
Langer oge
Ossenbalge
Harle
Wanger oge
Het Watt
Boeser diep
Het watt
Tust insula
Oster Emble
Wester Emble
Borckum insula
Bandt insula
Pilsumer Wadt
Oster Marsch
Wester Marsch
Norder gebiede, ager uberrimus, et incolis adeo frequens, ut contiguis fere aedibus totus habitetur
Berhumer ampt
Noorden
Het Moer, ost Veenen
Broeckmer landt
Greet mer ampt
Emder ampt
Emden
Awrick
Esens
Harlinger landt
Ryfferinge
Butiada
Stadtlant
Jada flu.
Weser flu.
Fredenborg
Stichuser
Orther ampt
Overleedinger gebiedt
Lengener landt
Reiderlant
Rideria
Den Dollaert Sinus
De Golthorne
Emes fluvius
Emsis fluvii ostium
Leer
Stickhusen
Stickhusen
Borch
Oldenborch landt
Stichte Bremen
Frisiae occidentalis pars
Veterum Frisiorum habitus
Urbs
Monasterium
Pagus sine templo
Pagus cum templo
Pagus cum arce
RIDERIAE PORTIONIS facies, ante inundationem, qui post ea sinus maris factus est.
EMDEN
Emesis fluvius
Incidit haec inundatio circa annum 1277. Decembris 25.
Ampt te wedde
Joannes Florianus describebat.
Scala miliarum Frisiae communium
1
3
Cum privilegio decennali

DENMARKE.

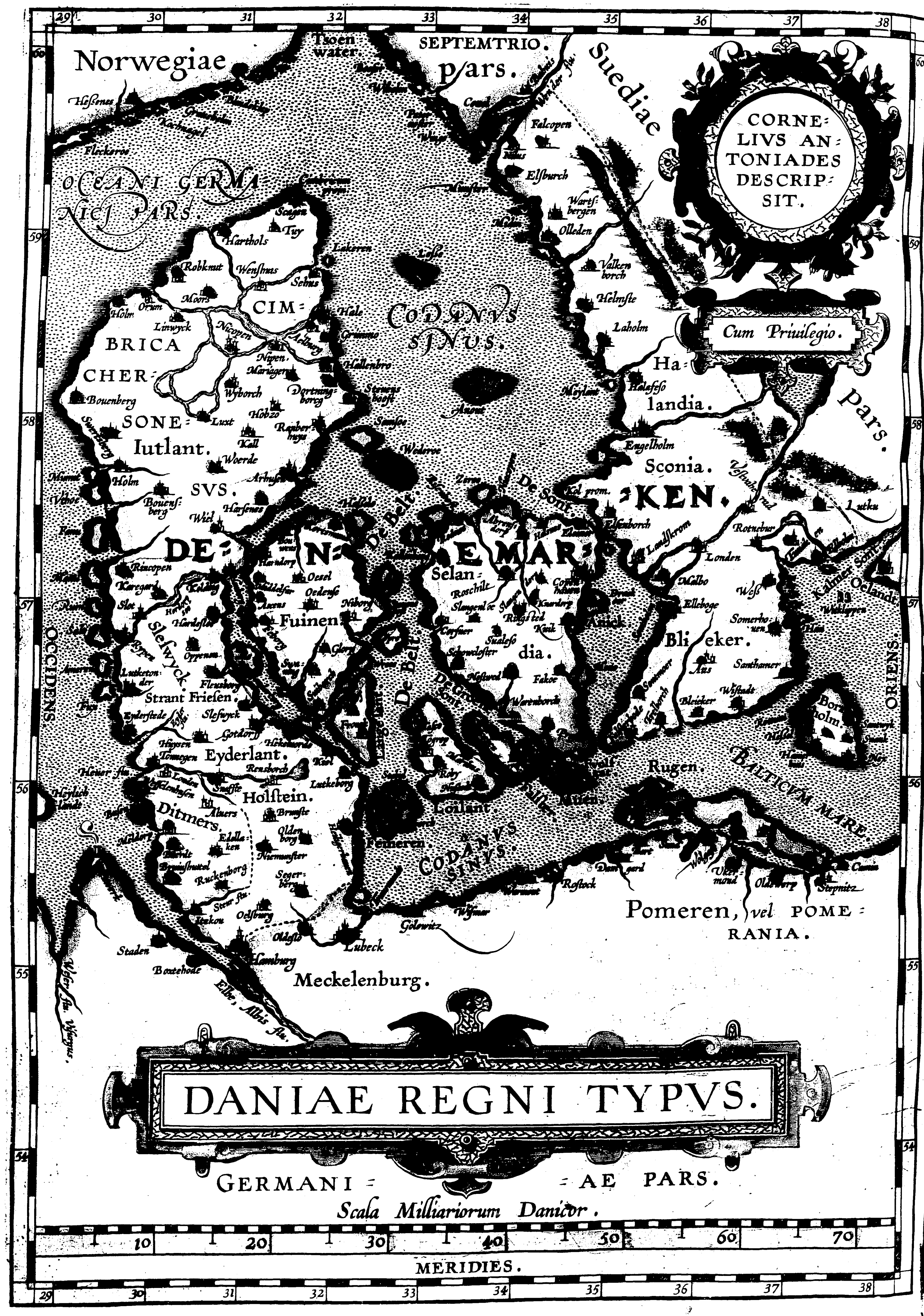
SAxo Grammaticus hath thus deſcribed *Denmarke*: DENMARKE, ſaith he, parted in the middeſt by the boiſterous ſea, conteineth a few ſmall parts of the maine continent, ſeuered and diſioined one from another by the breaking in of the ocean winding and turning it ſelfe diuers waies. Of theſe IVTIA, *Iuitland*, is, in reſpect of the greatneſſe and beginning, in the enterance of the kingdome of *Denmarke*. Which as it is in ſituation firſt, ſo running out further, it is placed in the vtmoſt borders of *Germany*. From whoſe company it being parted by the intercourſe of the riuer *Eydor*, it runneth with a larger breadth toward the North, euen to the banke of the frith of *Norwey* (he calleth it *Fretum Noricum.*) In this is the bay of *Lemwicke*, *(Sinus Lymicus)* abounding with ſuch ſtore of fiſh, that it alone yeeldeth as much prouiſion of victuall to the inhabitants, as all the whole country beſide. To this is adioined FRESIA, *(Strand Frieſen)* a prouince much leſſer, which lying more low then *Iuitland* in plaine and champion fields, receiueth from the ſea ouerflowing it, great ſtrength and heart, and is very fertile for corne. Whoſe inundation or violent tide, whether it do bring to the country people more profit or dammage, it is hard to ſay: For in tempeſtuous weather the Sea breaking in through the creeks wherein the water was wont to be contained, ſuch a world of waters oft times doth follow and come into the country, that diuers times it runneth ouer not only the fallow fields, but drowneth alſo whole families with their goods and cattell. After *Iuitland*, the ile FIONIA, *(Fuinen)* doth follow vpon the Eaſt, which a narrow arme of the ocean ſea doth ſeuer from the maine land. This iland as vpon the Weſt it looketh toward *Iuitland*, ſo vpon the Eaſt it hath the ile SEELAND, (*Sialandia*, he calleth it) an iland much commended for the great abundance of all maner of neceſſary things that it yeeldeth: which for pleaſant ſituation is thought to excell all the prouinces of this kingdome, and is ſuppoſed to be in the middeſt of *Denmarke*, indifferently ſituate between the one end of the ſame, and the other. Vpon the Eaſt ſide of this, an arme of the ocean runneth between it and SCONE, *(Scania, Scandinauia, Baſilia* and *Baltia* called by diuers authours) a part of *Norwey* or *Swedland*. This ſea yearely affoordeth great gaine to the Fiſhermen. For this whole bay or gulfe of the ſea, is ſo full of all ſorts of fiſh, that the fiſhermen oft times do catch ſuch ſtore and therewith they ſo fraight their boats, that they haue no roome to ſtirre their oares: neither do they heere vſe any nets or other meanes to take the fiſh, but many times they are taken only with the hand. Moreouer HALLAND and BLIEKER, (*Blekingia* he nameth it) two prouinces, iſſuing forth from the maine land of *Scone*, like two armes from one and the ſame body of a tree, are, by many ſpaces and by-corners, adioined and knitte to *Gotland* and *Norwey*. Thus farre *Saxo Grammaticus*. See alſo *Albert Crantzius*, *Sebaſtian Munſter*, and the Eccleſiaſticall hiſtory of *M. Adams*.

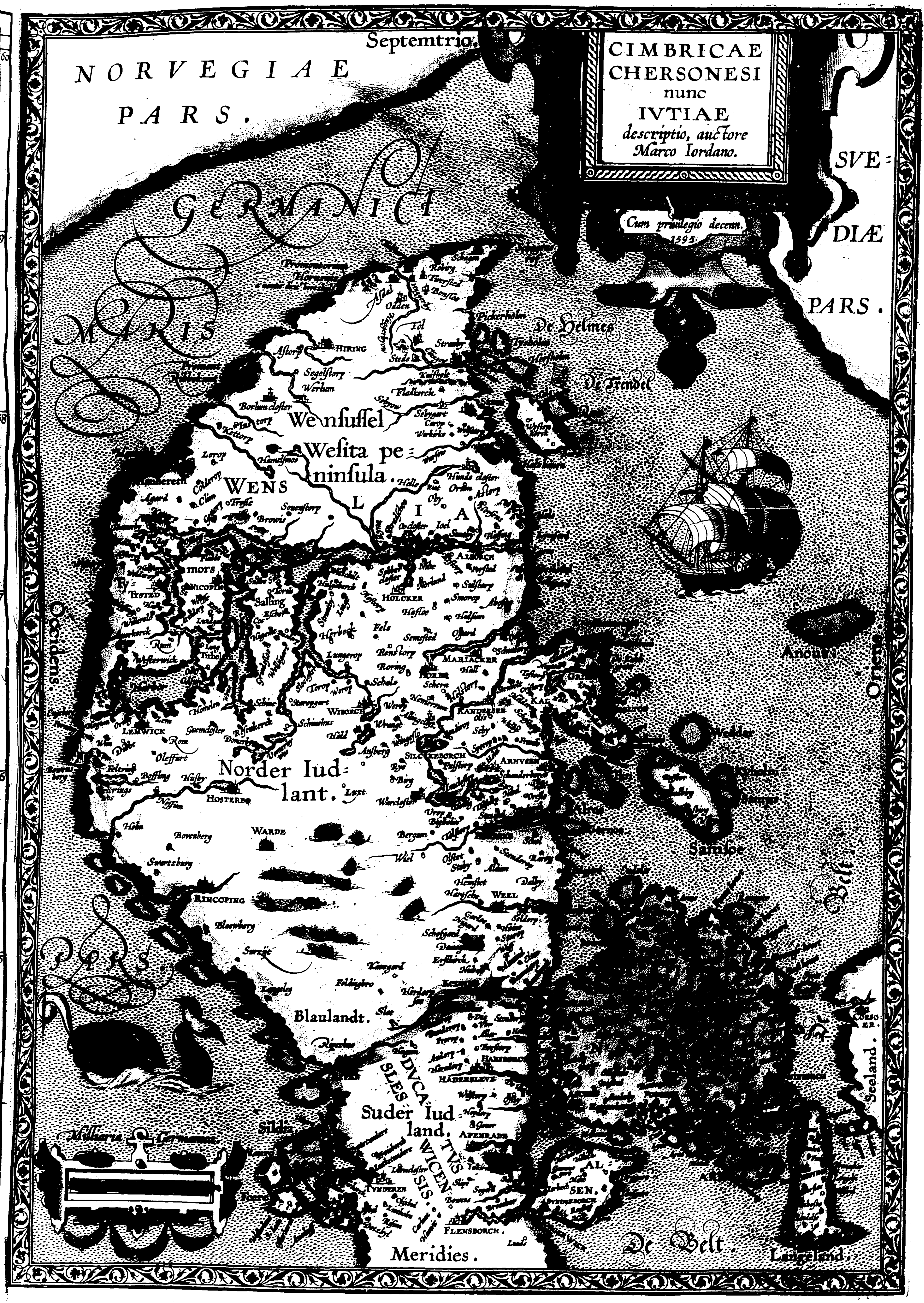
The kingdome of NORVVAY, is ſubiect to the crowne of *Denmarke*, as alſo the ile GOTLAND: *Item*, (if you will giue credit to *Marke Iordane* in his mappe of *Denmarke*) the ilands *Groenland*, *Iſland*, *Hetland*, *Feroa*, and the *Orkneys*. Yet we haue ſaid before that the Orkney iles do belong vnto the kingdome of *Scotland*, vnder the name and title of a Dukedome. *Olaus* alſo ſaith, but falſly as I perſwade my ſelfe, that the ile *Gotland* doth belong vnto the kingdome of *Swedland*.

GOTHIA, or the ile *Gotland* is a good ground for the feeding and bringing vp of cattell, horſes and oxen. There is plentifull fiſhing, fowling and hunting. It is very rich of a kind of faire marble, as alſo of all maner of things neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life. In it is the goodly towne *Visbui*, ſometime the moſt famous and frequent Mart of all *Europe*. There are yet remaining certaine ruines of marble, ſufficient teſtimony of his ancient greatneſſe and beauty: at this day it is now renowmed for the faire Abbey of Benedictine Friers; and the Library there containing about 2000. bookes of ſundry authours, rare and ancient manuſcripts. Thus farre out of *Olaus Magnus* and *Iacobus Zieglerus*.

CIMBRICA CHERSONESVS, now called IVITLAND.

CImbrica Cherſoneſus, out of the which the *Cimbri*, about the yeare 105. before the incarnation of Chriſt, iſſued forth and ſpread themſelues in other countries of *Europe*, to the great terrour and affrighting of all *Italie*, ſtretching it ſelfe from the riuer *Elbe* into the North about 80. miles, containeth many large and goodly ſhires. It is a part of the kingdome of *Denmarke*, which *M. Adams* nameth *Daniam Ciſmarinam*, *Denmarke* on this ſide the ſea. In the entrance of it, as one commeth out of *Saxony* there ſtandeth HOLSTATIA, *Holſtein*, which old writers, for that it is diſioined and ſeuered from the reſt of *Germany*, toward the North, by the riuer *Elbe*, (*Albis* they called it) named NORDALBINGIA: and for that it was alwaies accounted the vttermoſt Northren bound of the Roman Empire: and therefore *Henry* ſurnamed *Auceps*, the Fowler, Emperour of *Rome*, about 650. ſince, had heere in the city of *Sleſwicke* ſomewhat beyond the limites of the Empire, a Lieutenant and Lord-warden of the Marches. *Holſtein* conteineth three principall ſhires, WAGRIA, STORMAR, and DITMARSH: of the which *Fredericke* the Emperour, about 106. yeares agone, made a Dukedome. The next prouince, from the riuer *Eydore*, which is the furtheſt bound of *Holſtein*, euen vnto *Kolding*, conteineth the *Dukedome of Sleſwick*, ſo named of *Sleſwick* the chiefe city, and ancienteſt mart towne of this country. For in former times this country was intituled by the name of the *Dukedome of Iuitland*, which *Waldemare* the great-grand-child of *Abel* king of *Denmarke* firſt held by homage from *Erick* their king, about the yeare of Chriſt 1280. The male line of the Kings and Dukes failing, and the Dukedome of *Sleſwick* and the kingdome of *Denmarke* being vnited and knit into one body, Queen *Margaret* heire to the three crownes, granted the Dukedome of *Sleſwick* to *Gerard* Duke of *Holſtein*, on this condition; that he ſhould acknowledge his tenure from the king of *Denmarke*. The reſt of *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus* called North *Iuitland*, ſtretching it ſelfe toward *Norway*, by *Scagen*, (a towne by reaſon the quickſands and the ſhallow ſea there, well known to ſea men,) groweth ſharp and narrow like a wedge. This prouince is broadeſt about *Aleburgh*, a mart towne vpon an arme of the ſea, which they call *Lymford*: for there it falleth into *Iuitland*, and pearceth almoſt quite thorow the ſame Weſtward, diuiding *Wenſuſſel* (only a very narrow ſpace except) from the reſt, making it a *Peninſula* or Neckland: from thence ſpreading it ſelfe into a greater breadth, encloſing and compaſſing many goodly ilands, putting forth many elbowes and branches, it diſtinguiſheth and boundeth diuers ſhires and countries. In this Bay is that Iland, which *Otho* the firſt, Emperour of *Rome*, about the yeare after Chriſts Incarnation 960. when as he paſſed with his army from the one end of *Iuitland* to the other, called *Ottonia*: whereof the whole tract about this Ile is called *Ottheſunt*, or vulgarly *Odſunt*. That iland is now called *Tyrhalm*: ſo named, as I gueſſe, of *Tyre* the mother of king *Harald*: who, after the departure of the Emperour *Otho* out of *Iuitland*, cauſed all the country from *Sleſwick* Northward, to be fenced with a wall and deepe trench. In that Iland at this day there is a village called *Odby*: where they ſuppoſe that the Iuites ouerthrew the Emperour and his forces. Thus farre the authour of this chart, hath written of this whole prouince.


DANIAE REGNI TYPVS.
CORNELIVS ANTONIADES DESCRIPSIT.
Cum Priuilegio.
SEPTEMTRIO.
Norwegiae pars.
Suediae pars.
OCEANI GERMANICI PARS.
CODANVS SINVS.
CIMBRICA CHERSONESVS.
Iutlant.
DENEMARKEN.
Fuinen.
Selandia.
Hallandia.
Sconia.
Blieker.
Bornholm.
BALTICVM MARE.
CODANVS SINVS.
Rugen.
Eyderlant.
Strant Friesen.
Slesvyck.
Holstein.
Ditmers.
Meckelenburg.
Pomeren, vel POMERANIA.
GERMANIAE PARS.
Scala Milliariorum Danicor.
10 20 30 40 50 60 70
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.


CIMBRICAE CHERSONESI nunc IVTIAE descriptio, auctore Marco Iordano.
Cum priuilegio decenn. 1595.
Septemtrio.
NORVEGIAE PARS.
SVEDIAE PARS.
GERMANICI MARIS PARS.
Wensussel
Wesita peninsula.
WENSLIA
Norder Iudlant.
Blaulandt.
Suder Iudland.
DVCATVS SLESWICENSIS.
Samsoe
Anout
Seeland.
Langeland.
ALSEN.
De Belt.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
Milliaria Germanica.

HOLSATIA, vulgarly called HOLSTEIN.

OF *Holſtein* thus *Crantzius* in the ſeuen and twentieth Chapter of his fifth booke of the hiſtory of *Saxony: Holſtatia* tooke the name of a vulgar word of that language: for that the country is woody and full of forreſts, to diſtinguiſh between theſe parts and the other neere adioining, which are mooriſh and green paſture grounds. The Saxons call the inhabitants *Holſaten*, that is, people dwelling amongſt the woods: on the contrary thoſe which dwell in fenny countries they call *Merſlude*. Thereof the Latines haue formed the names *Holſati, Holſatia*, (*Holſaten* and *Holſtein*) like as the French and Italians are from their own languages wont to enrich the Latine tongue. Vpon the Eaſt, this country is bounded by the riuer *Bilene*, on the Weſt by *Store*, on the South by *Elbe* or *Elue*; on the North by *Eydore*, which in time paſt was the furtheſt bound of *Denmarke*. From this riuer Eaſtward the *Wandalles* or *Vandalles* otherwiſe called *Wagers* did inhabit: of whom that prouince was named WAGRIA, of an ancient (and ſometime a populous) city of that name, now a poore village little inhabited, without wall, trench, rampart or fence: the houſes are couered with reeds gathered in the fennes, homely and country like: it runneth out Eaſtward as farre as the riuer *Trauenna*. Notwithſtanding that part of the country, which from the riuer *Bilene* by *Elbe* declineth toward the riuer *Store*, and of that riuer is called *Stormare*, leaueth but a little ground to the old *Holſatia*, from *Store* to *Eydore*. For the Dietmarſhers a people inhabiting in mooriſh and fenny places, do claime a freedome and priuiledge from the iuriſdiction of any other Prince. This *Crantzius* in his time wrote of the ſtate of *Holſtein* then. Whereupon it is apparant that *Holſtein* was diuided into *Thietmarſh*, *Wagria*, and *Stormare*. The ſame *Crantzius* and others, do alſo call theſe Holſaters, *Tranſalbianos* and *Nordalbianos*, as ſituate beyond and vpon the North-ſide of the riuer *Elbe*, called of the Latines *Albis*. *Ado* nameth them alſo *Northuidos*, vnder whom are conteined, as the ſame authour and *Helmoldus* do write, the Stormaren, Holſaters, and Thietmarſhers.

He that wrote of the warres between the Danes and Dietmarſhers, (his name we know not) doth deſcribe theſe countries ſomewhat otherwiſe then thoſe forenamed writers haue done. For he affirmeth that *Holſtein*, as now it is called, generally doth comprehend the Dukedome of *Sleſwicke*, *Wagria*, *Stormare*, *Dietmarſh*, and *Iuitland*, with certaine other leſſer countries and ilands; as namely, *Angle-land*, *Swant-land*, and *Wenſuſſet* anciently called *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*. But this limitation is ſomewhat too large: for the ſame authour doth preſently after write, that *Holſtein* properly is bounded with thoſe foure riuers, within which *Crantzius* doth reſtrein it. Although that *Annonius* the Monke, as he citeth there, in ſteed of the riuer *Eyder* doth place vpon the North, the wall and trench which the country people call *Denwerk*. And this is that *Holſtein* which this our Mappe preſenteth vnto thy view. That the *Cimbri* a warlicke people did long ſince inhabit this tract, it is very apparant out of the writings of moſt approued authours.

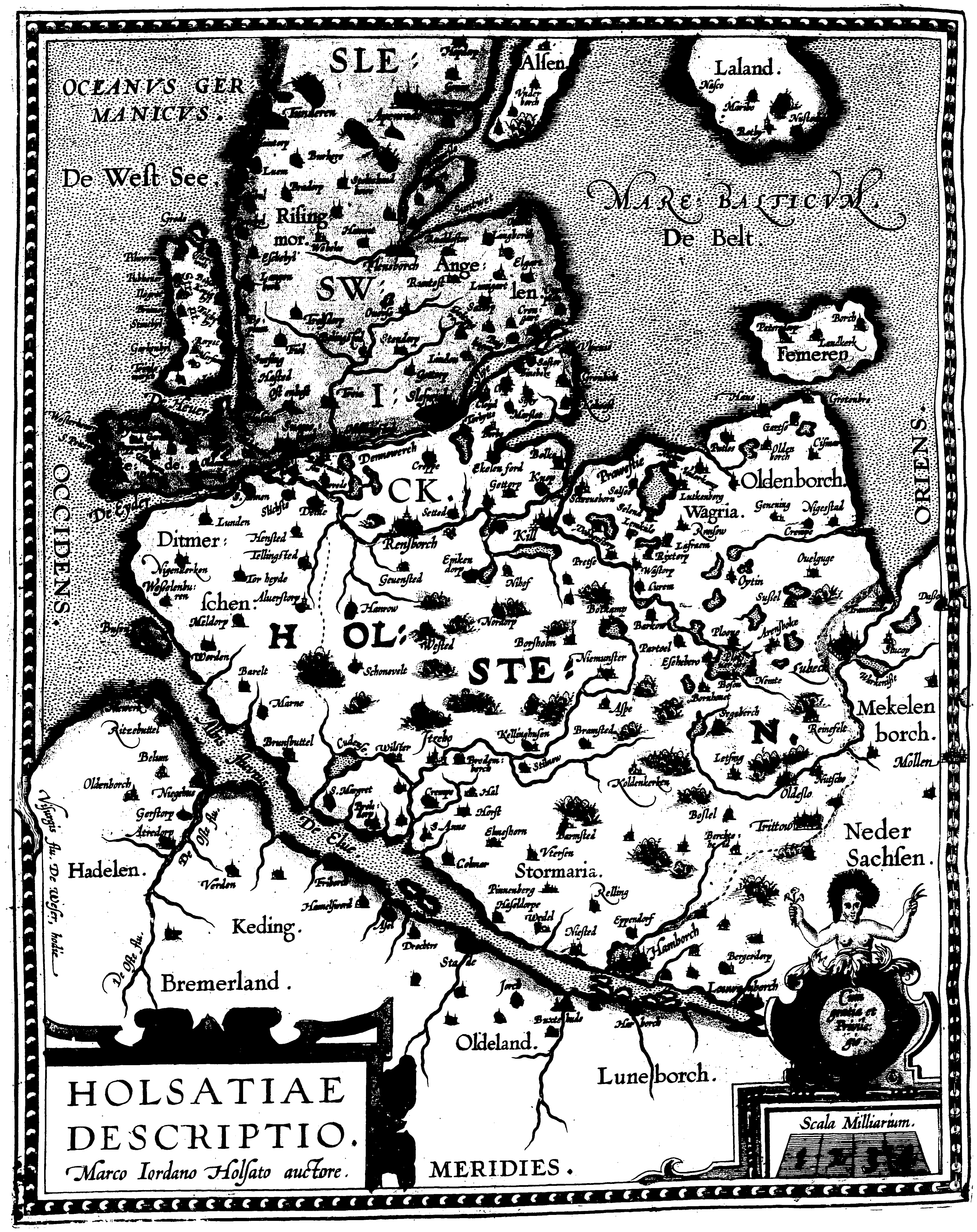
In *Wagria* or *Wagreland*, *Crantzius* reckoneth vp theſe cities; *Oldenburgh*, *Lutkenburgh*, *Nieſtade* or *Nigeſtad*, *Todeſlo*, *Zegebergh*, *Plone &c.* In *Stormare*, *Hamburgh*, *Reinoldesborgh*, *Itzeho*, *Niemunſter &c.* *Dietmarſh* hath no cities, only there they dwell in ſtreets and villages: and of it we haue before written at large in his proper place. Of the country of *Sleſwicke*, read *Dauid Chytraus* his Saxon hiſtory. Where alſo he ſpeaketh much of *Hamburgh*, a city belonging to this Dukedome.

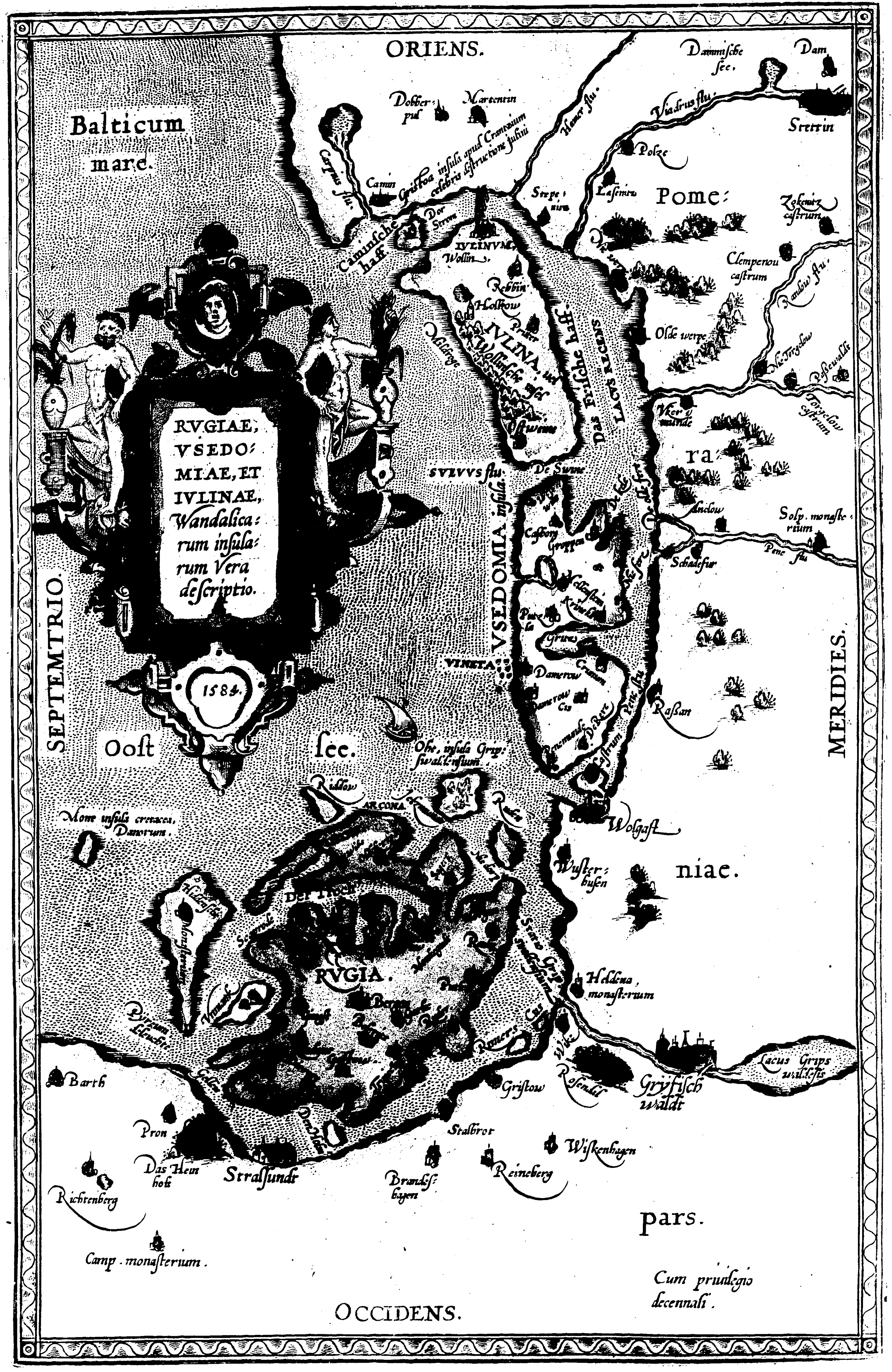
The Ilands belonging to the WANDALLS.

THey are three Ilands perteining to *Pomerland*, RVGIA, *Rugen*, VSEDAMIA, *Vſedom*, and WOLLINIA, *Woollin*, the more famous for their three Market townes, *Vineta*, *Arcona* and *Iulina*. VINETA, a goodly towne of *Vſedome*, which *Conrad* the ſecond Emperour of *Rome*, ſurnamed *Salignus*, by the helpe of *Canutus* king of *Denmarke*, deſtroied in the yeare of Chriſt, 1036. hauing ſtood in flouriſhing eſtate about 250. yeares together: the quarrell grew, as they report, for that they had vſed certaine Chriſtian Merchants trading thither, very deſpightfully and cruelly. It was not ſituate, as *Crantzius* affirmeth, neere the mouth of the riuer *Dinenow*, or vpon the Eaſt ſide of the creeke, where the new lake emptieth it ſelfe into the ſea. For it is from thence ſeuen miles Weſtward, two miles Southward from the ſtrong caſtell *Wolgaſt*. At this day the foundation of it is yet to be ſeene in the ſea, about thirty furlongs from the ſhore, or from the fiſher-mens cottages in *Damerow*. It ſeemeth to haue beene welnigh as bigge as *Lubecke*. Toward the latter end of winter, the ice of the marine quarters there about are gathered together and do ſtay vpon theſe breaches, and oft times it appeareth a farre off like a Caſtell or Bulwarke. Heere the Seales (*Phocæ*) do caſt their yong and bring them vp in the ſommer time, (the Eaſt ſea being calme,) vpon the cragges and rocks there. And heere they ſleepe vpon the toppes of the cliffes and rocks which are aboue the waters. Theſe do much hurt to the poore fiſher-men that dwell heere about; eating vp the laxes and other fiſhes, which they catch with hookes.

ARCONA, now the ſea-men vulgarly call it *Ormunde*. In the neckeland of *Rugen*, was *Wittow* or *Witmund*, as the Hollanders call it, of the high white chalkie cliffes vpon the ſea-coaſt. This iland is diuided into many ſmall iles and neck-lands: It hath in all 28. pariſh Churches. *Waldemare* king of *Denmarke*, in the yeare of Chriſt, 1168. ſpoiled *Arcona*. *Ottocare* king of the Romanes and of all *Italie*, was borne in *Rugen*, as alſo diuers other famous captaines, renowmed in hiſtories, and regiſtred by *Francis Ireney*. In our time it hath brought forth many learned noble men, which haue beene of the Councell to Kings and great Princes.

IVLINVM, now *Wollin*, ſtood longeſt. This ouercame the fleet royall and great armado of *Swein* the firſt, king of *Denmarke*, and tooke him thriſe in three ſeuerall battels at ſea; yet was three times reſcued and releaſed out of their hands againe. *Iulinum* ſtood in that place or there about where now the towne *Wollin* is ſeated, as the monuments in the places neere adioining do ſufficiently teſtifie. Saint *Otto* Biſhop of *Bamberg*, the Apoſtle of *Pomerland*, in the yeare 1124. in this towne baptized 22000. men. Heere the Princes of *Pomerland* erected a Biſhops ſea, and *Albertus* the firſt Biſhop of *Pomerland*, was firſt inſtalled Biſhop of the ſame. Yet the citizens and people about *Iulinum* did ſoone fall backe to paganiſme and do againe adore their idoll *Trigilaff*, and vtterly forſooke Chriſt: and therefore fire fell downe from heauen, and waſted the city. *Waldemare* alſo preſently after the fire, two yeares, after the ouerthrow of *Arcona*, raſed *Iulinum* to the ground. There is alſo the Ile *Griſtoe*, ouer againſt and within kenning of *Camin*. Theſe things as I haue heere ſet them down, were written vnto me from *Colberg*, by M. *Peter Edling*. See *Saxo*, *Helmold* and *Crantzius*.


HOLSATIAE DESCRIPTIO.
Marco Iordano Holſato auctore.
OCEANVS GERMANICVS.
De Weſt See.
MARE BALTICVM.
De Belt.
SLE SW I CK.
HOL STE N.
Alſen
Laland.
Femeren
Riſing mor.
Angelen
Oldenborch
Wagria.
Ditmerſchen
Stormaria.
Mekelenborch.
Neder Sachſen.
Hadelen.
Keding.
Bremerland.
Oldeland.
Luneborch.
De Elue
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
Scala Milliarium.
Cum gratia et Priuilegio

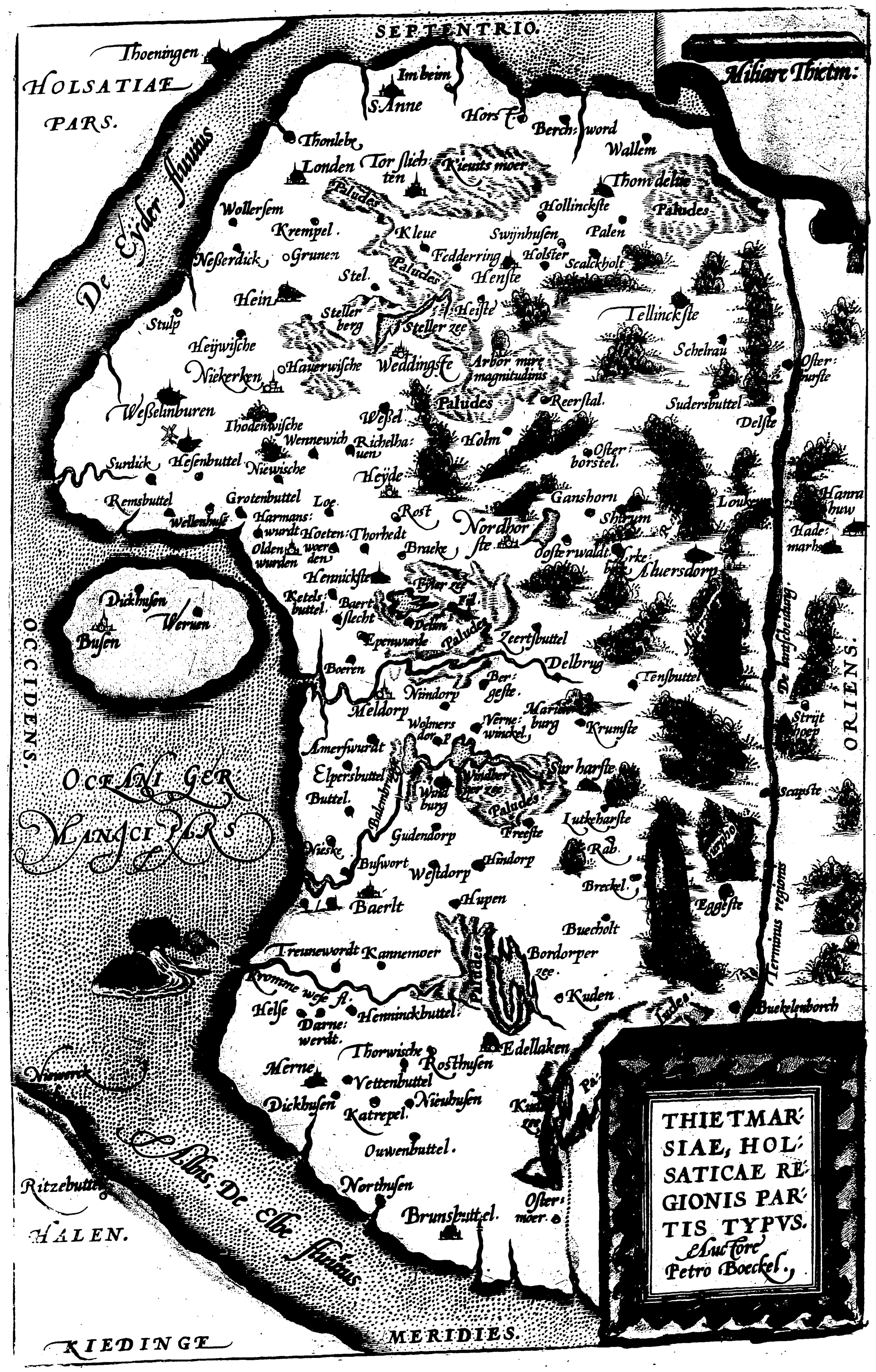

RVGIAE, VSEDOMIAE, ET IVLINAE, Wandalicarum insularum Vera descriptio.
1584.
ORIENS.
OCCIDENS.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
Balticum mare.
Ooſt ſee.
IVLINA.
VSEDOMIA insula.
RVGIA.
ARCONA
Pome ra niae. pars.
Wolgaſt
Stralſundt
Gryffiſch walt
Barth
Stettin
Dam
Cum priuilegio decennali.

THIETMARSIA, or DIETMARSH.

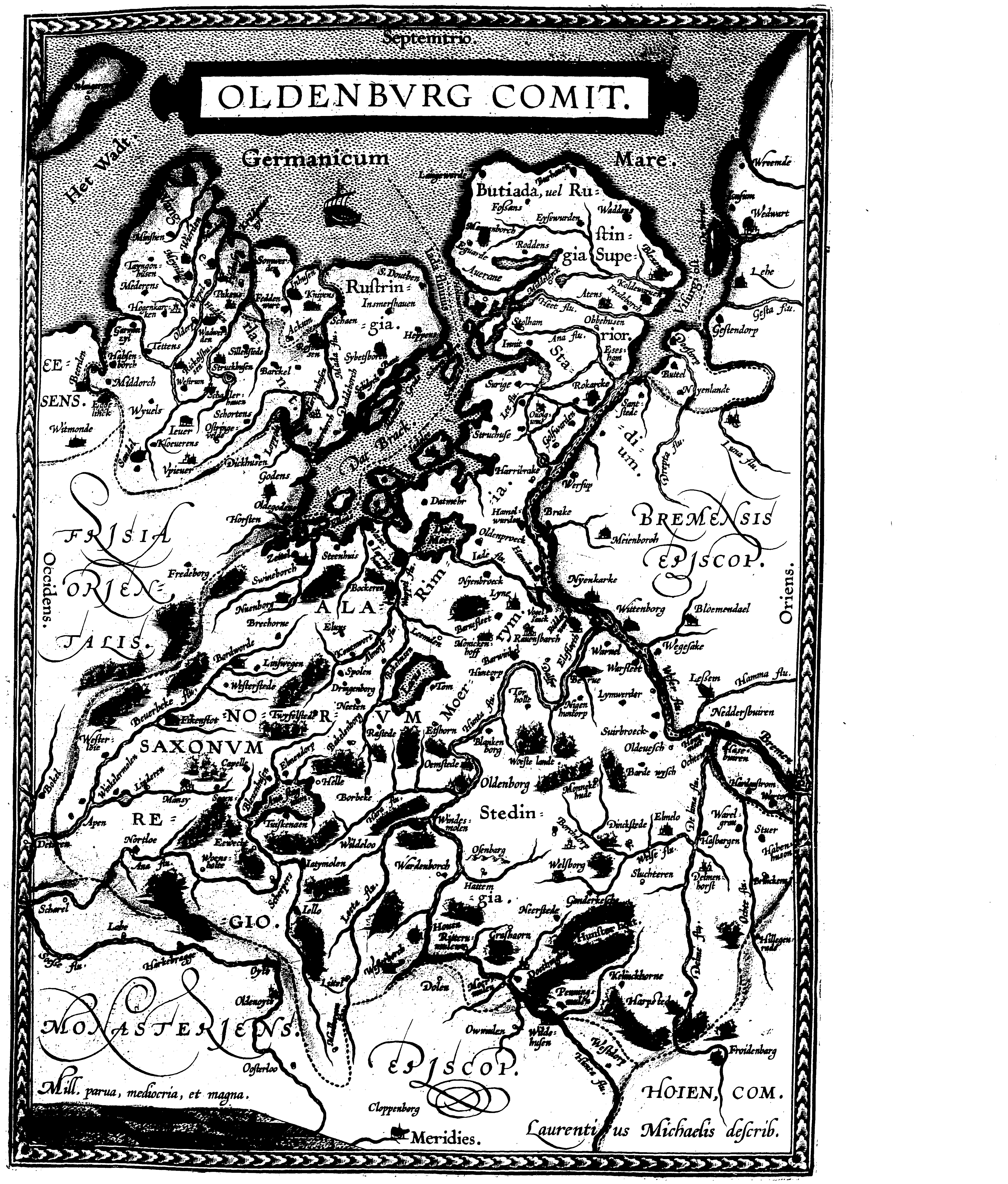
OF the MARSI, deſcended from *Marſus*, *Strabo* the ancient Geographer ſpeaketh: and ſaith that many yeares ſince they went from the coaſts about the *Rhein*, into a low and mooriſh country. Of theſe are come the THEVTOMARSI, or, as they commonlie pronounce the word, the *Thietmarſi*, (the Dietmarſhers) who about 400. yeares agone, were gouerned by the moſt ancient family of *Staden*, many of which they treacherouſly ſlew, and ſo at length they made themſelues free, by killing & baniſhing all their Nobility. *Henry*, ſurnamed the *Lion*, Duke of *Saxony* ſubdued them: but he being out-lawed by the Emperour *Fredericke*, *Waldemare* king of *Denmarke* ſeized vpon the country, and when as he vſed their helpe againſt *Adolph* Earle of *Holſtein* and the Lubeckers, they reuolted vnto the enemies, by whom the king was ouercome at the village *Bornhouet*. Thus againe being reſtored vnto their liberty, leaſt they might ſeeme to be *Anarchi*, ſubiect to no Iuriſdiction, they ſhrowded themſelues vnder the patronage of the Archbiſhop of *Breme*, and him they acknowledged for their Prince: but yet they would neuer pay him tribute or ſubſidie, nor euer would be obedient to his lawes or commands. Often the Dukes of *Holſtein* haue attempted wars againſt them, and alwaies they ſuffered the repulſe. *Fredericke* the third, Emperour of *Rome*, gaue the country to *Chriſtian* the firſt, king of *Denmarke*, vnder the title of a Dukedome: whoſe ſonne *Iohn*, making war vpon them in the yeare 1500. loſt the day, all his forces being ouerthrowen, himſelfe with a very few hardly eſcaped by flight, leauing behind him the greateſt part of the nobility of *Holſtein*. After that, they grew more inſolent by this victory, and oft greatly troubled and moleſted the Duke of *Holſtein*. *Adolph* ſonne of *Fredericke* king of *Denmarke*, heire to the kingdome of *Norway*, and Duke of *Sleſwicke* and *Holſtein*, not being able to endure their malepart inſolencie, in the yeare of Chriſt 1559. muſtereth his men, gathereth a great army, to whom *Fredericke* the ſecond, king of *Denmarke*, and *Iohn* his brother, ioine their forces. Theſe armies thus vnited, ſet forward, and preſently take *Meldorp*, with all the South part of the prouince. Then after a few daies reſpite, they ledde their forces along by *Tilenbrugge*,: againſt whom the Dietmarſhers out of *HemmingStade* make head with all their power, and met the enemy before the towne *Heyde*; entending to force the ſouldiers to retire being wearied with a tedious march: but oft repelled, and yet charging againe afreſh, at length they are beaten downe, killed, forced to flie, and the towne is taken and fired. There were ſlaine that day about 3000. Dietmarſhers. Duke *Adolph* labouring like a valiant captaine, to keep his men in aray, and to bring them on againe which began to flie, receiued an hurt. This battell was fought vpon the thirteenth day of Iune. The Dietmarſhers hauing receiued this ouerthrow, ſubmitted themſelues to the King and the Dukes, and obteining pardon, they were againe receiued to grace: and thus *Dietmarſh*, which for many ages together by force of armes had defended and maintained their liberty, became ſubiect to the Dukes of *Holſtein*. This the authour of this Mappe, which heere we haue inſerted into our Theater, hath written of this country. See alſo *Albert Crantzius* his Chronicle of *Saxony*. *Chriſtianus Silicius*, a Dane, hath lately ſet forth a little Treatiſe, in which he hath deſcribed theſe warres between the Danes and the Dietmarſhers, and other things which do much make for the better vnderſtanding of this tract.

OLDENBVRG.

THis country tooke his name from *Oldenburg*, the chiefe city. *Albertus Crantzius* in his *Metropolis* in the fifteenth chapter of the third booke, writeth that this is one of the moſt ancient Earledomes of *Germany*: for in the thirty chapter of his ſecond booke, he reckoneth *Widekind*, Duke of *Saxony*, who liued in the time of *Charles* the Great, amongſt the Earles of this country. *Irænicus* affirmeth that this city was repaired by *Charles* the Great, who alſo there dedicated a church to S. *Iohn Baptiſt*, conſecrated by *Edalgarge* the Biſhop. In this I thinke he is deceiued, that he reckoneth this city amongſt the cities of the *Wandalls*, and deſcribeth it vpon that coaſt. For this is another city different from that; and is in *VVagria*, a prouince of *Holſtein*, nothing neere *Pomerland*. This the *VVandalls* called *Stargard*, the Danes *Branneſia*; ech according to the propriety of his owne tongue, as the ſame *Crantzius* writeth. The authour of this Mappe thinketh that the *Ambrones*; (a people which went into *Italie* with the *Cimbers*, and were ſlaine and ouerthrowen by *Marius*, as *Plutarch* recordeth) dwelt heere about, and their name yet to remaine amongſt that people which they call *Amerlanders*. The ſame he thinketh of the *Alani Saxones*, which he verily beleeueth to haue ſometime dwelt about the lake *Alana* in this prouince, vpon ech ſide of the riuer *Alana* (both in the Mappe are written *Ana*) euen as high as the caſtell *Oria*; and at this day to be called *Lengener*, as who would ſay *Alani*, and *Auerlenger*, that is, the Alanes on the further ſide. *Andrew Hoppenrode* in his booke of *Pedigrees*, hath ſomething of the Earles of this County. But *Dauid Chytræus* hath written the beſt of any man of it, in his hiſtory of *Saxony*.



THIETMARSIAE, HOLSATICAE REGIONIS PARTIS TYPVS.
Auctore Petro Boeckel.



OLDENBVRG COMIT.

Mill. parua, mediocria, et magna.

Laurentius Michaelis describ.

WESTPHALIA, or as vulgarly it is called WESTPHALEN.

T*His country ſeated between the riuers* Weiſer *and* Rhein, *runneth out toward the South almoſt as farre as* Heſſen, *his North border abutteth vpon* Frieſland. *The famous riuers* Eems *and* Lippe, (Amaſis *and* Lupias) *beſides ſome other of leſſer note, do runne through this country. The ſoile is reaſonably fertile; but of thoſe things rather that do belong to the maintenance of ſheep, cattell, and ſuch like beaſts, than men. It yeeldeth diuers kinds of fruits, as apples, nuts, and acorns, wherewith they feed and fatte their ſwine: for of theſe they haue great ſtore, the gammons and legges of which, dried in the ſmoke, are from hence farre and neere tranſported and caried into forrein countries: for the gammons of* Weſtphalen *bacon are accounted for a dainty diſh at great mens tables. Theſe alſo that country people do ſometime eat raw, and take it for a ſauory meat. It is more fertile about* Suſate *and* Hammon, *but moſt rich of all commodities, in the prouince of* Paderborne *and* Lippe. *The dioceſſe of* Munſter *is good meadow and paſture ground: as alſo that tract which is about* Weiſſer *in ſome places. It is woody all about* Surland *and the county of* Berg. *About* Collen *and the county of* Marche *it is not without ſome veine of mettall. The people are goodly men, of a tall and comely ſtature, ſtrong and able bodies, and courageous ſtomacke. It hath many good ſouldiers, well trained, and ready at an houres warning.*

The Counties and Noble houſes which do belong to this Countrie, are, in the iudgement of Roleuinge, *the County of* Benthem, Tekelenburgh, March, Waldecke, Spigelberg, Dinſtlaken, Oldenburg, Diephold, Rauesburg, Limburg, Arnsburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Buren, Rekelinchuiſen, Ludinchuyſſen, Steenuord, Horſtmare, Borchlo, Brunckhorſt, Gemme *and* Cappenberg: *to theſe alſo* Hammelman *addeth,* Delmenhorſt, Lingen, *and* Sterneberg. *The people about the tract of* Collen *and in* March, *are the* Surlandi: *the* Bergenſes, *which dwell in the mountaines and ſuch as are ſubiect to the Duke of* Cleeueland: *the* Emeſlandi, *in the Biſhopricke of* Munſter *and the inhabitants about the riuer* Eems, *and toward* Frieſland: *the* Slachterlandi, *in the ſame prouince neere* Cloppenburg: *and the* Norlandi, *(that is, the Northren people) in the tract of* Oſnaburg: *laſtly, the* Delbruggij, *in the dioceſſe of* Paderborne.

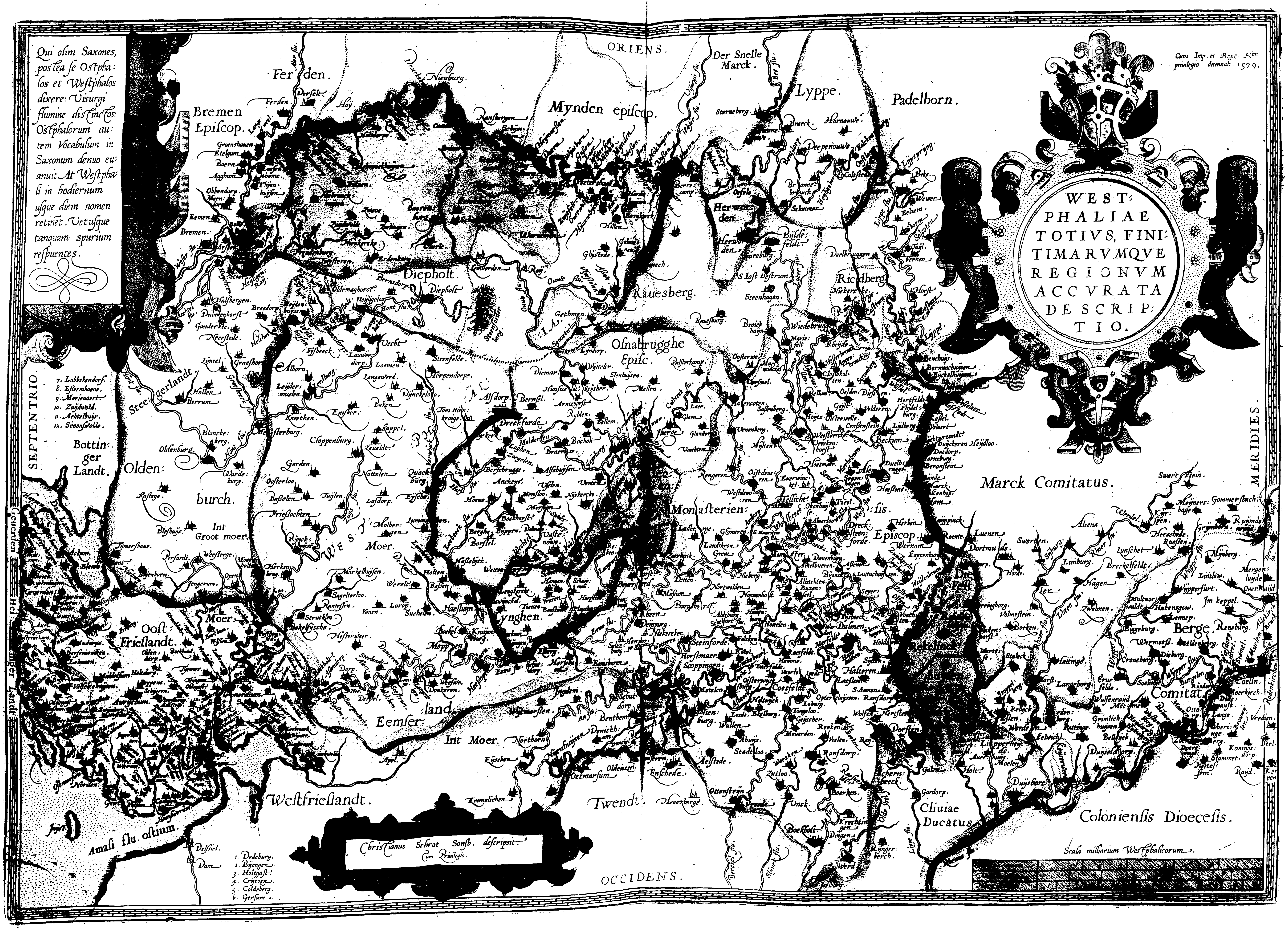
The chiefe cities of Weſtphalen *properly ſo called, are* Munſter, Duſſeldorp, Weſall, Oldenburg, Oſnaburg, Minde, Herworden: *and of leſſe note* Widenbrug, *and* Coeſueldt.

Some do account the ancient and true Saxony, *to be* Weſtfalen: *and do thinke it to haue been inhabited long ſince by the* Cheruſci, *whoſe Prince or Generall,* Tacitus *and* Velleius *do write to haue been that ſame* Arminius, *who ſlew* Quintilius Varus *the Romane, and put his three legions to the ſword.*

Herman Hamelman *hath ſet out the deſcription of this country in a ſeuerall treatiſe; out of whom we haue gathered this briefe diſcourſe: he nameth and citeth for his authours* Werner Roleuing, Gobeline, *and others mo of leſſe note, writers which yet I haue not knowen. The ſtudious Reader to theſe may adioine* Albert Crantz *his* Saxony. Item Dauid Chytræus *his hiſtory of* Saxony, *where he hath a large and learned deſcription of this country. Of this prouince this rythme and prouerbe is commonly ſpoken by trauellers.*

Hoſpitium vile,
Cranck broot, dun bier, langhe mile,
Sunt in Weſtphalia,
Qui non vult credere, loop da.

Lodging baſe hard bed,
Kentiſh miles, ſmall drinke and brown bread,
In Weſtphalen be,
He that will not beleeue't, let him go ſee.


WESTPHALIAE TOTIUS, FINITIMARUMQUE REGIONUM ACCURATA DESCRIPTIO.
Cum Imp. et Regis Sciae privilegio decennali. 1579.
Qui olim Saxones, postea se Ostphalos et Westphalos dixere: Visurgi flumine distinctos: Ostphalorum autem Vocabulum in Saxonum denuo euanuit. At Westphali in hodiernum usque diem nomen retinent. Vetusque tanquam spurium respuentes.
7. Lubbekendorf.
8. Estermhoene.
9. Mariewoert.
10. Zuydwold.
11. Achtelbuyr.
12. Simonswolde.
1. Dedeburg.
2. Byengen.
3. Holtgast.
4. Crytzen.
5. Coldeberg.
6. Gersum.
Christianus Schrot Sonsb. descripsit. Cum Privilegio.
Scala milliarium Westphalicorum.
ORIENS.
OCCIDENS.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
Ferden.
Bremen Episcop.
Mynden episcop.
Der Snelle Marck.
Lyppe.
Padelborn.
Diepholt.
Rauesberg.
Herworden.
Riedberg.
Osnabrugghe Episc.
Steegerlandt.
Oldenburch.
Bottinger Landt.
Oost Frieslandt.
Monasteriensis Episcop.
Marck Comitatus.
Berge Comitat.
Eemserland.
Int Moer.
Westfrieslandt.
Amasi flu. ostium.
Twendt.
Cliuiae Ducatus.
Coloniensis Dioecesis.
Lynghen.
Int Groot moer.
Cloppenburg.
Meppen.
Bentheim.
Dortmunde.
Dorsten.
Coesfeldt.
Dulmen.
Recklinckhuysen.
Duysborch.
Coeln.

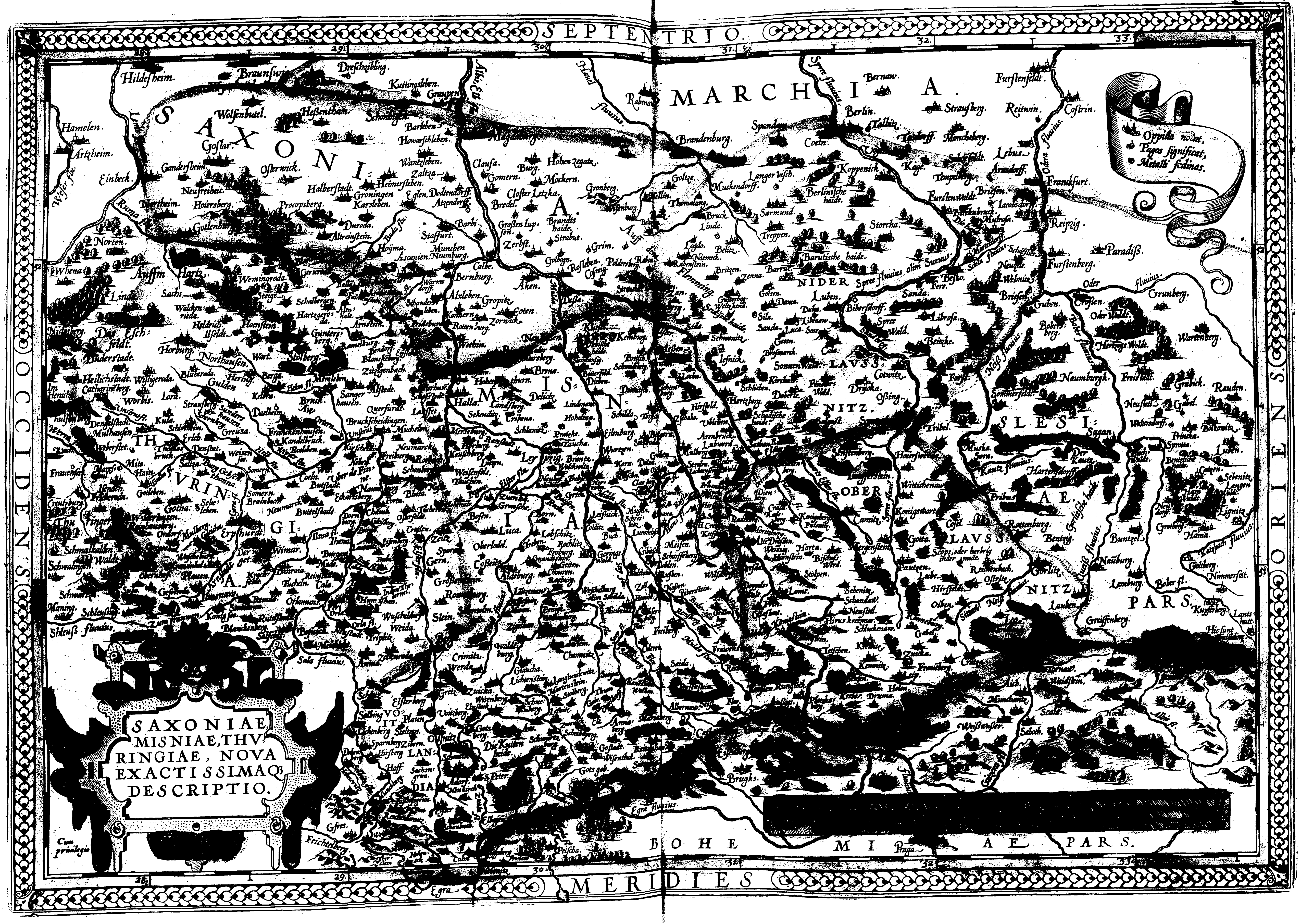
SAXONY.

ALthough this Mappe do beare the title of *Saxony*, notwithſtanding it conteineth not all *Saxony*: for the true and ancient *Saxony* was comprehended in former times between the riuers *Elue* and *Rhein*, according to his vttermoſt length: the breadth of it was reſtrained by the Germane ſea, and the riuer *Eydore*, and the borders of *Heſſen* and *Thuringen*. *Brunſwicke* was almoſt in the center and middeſt of it. But now it is not bounded with thoſe or ſuch like naturall bounds, ſuch as riuers and mountaines are; but it is confined by other Princes ſigniories and countries. Therefore *Saxony* at this day is diuided into the Vpper and Neather. The Vpper or High *Saxony* is that which this Mappe doth repreſent, and is graced with the title of a Dukedome: whoſe Duke alſo is one of the Princes Electours, which haue their voices in the chooſing of the Emperour. The chiefe townes of this prouince are *VVitteberg* and *Torga*. Of *Saxony* and the antiquities of the ſame, *Albert Crantz* hath written a whole volume. M. *Adams* alſo in the firſt booke of his Eccleſiaſticall hiſtory, hath ſome things of this country worth the reading. *Hamelman* hath ſet out the hiſtories of *Saxony* and *VVeſtfalen*. They that do deſire to know the ſituation, buttes and bounds, and famous acts, let them read *VVitichinde* and *Sebaſtian Munſter*. *Pet. Albinus Niuemontius* very lately, and *Dauid Chytræus*, haue written very learnedly of this prouince.

Of the Marqueſate of BRANDENBVRG, LVSATIA, (*Lauſſnitz*) and VOITLAND, countries which we haue alſo deſcribed in this Chart, take theſe few lines; The Marqueſate of BRANDENBVRG, one of thoſe prouinces which in old time were inhabited of the *Wandalls*, is diuided at this day into the Old and the New; by this runneth the riuer *Oder*, by that *Elue*, *Albis* the Latines call it. In the old Marqueſate the chiefe city is *Brandenburg*, whereof the whole country tooke his name. The New hath the city *Franckford*: vulgarly called *Franckford* vpon *Oder*, to make a difference between it and that which is ſituate vpon the riuer *Meyn*. Heere is an Vniuerſitie, and a great Mart kept twiſe euery yeare. At *Berline*, is the Princes court ordinarily kept. Him, of the Marqueſate they commonly call the *Marqueſſe*: he alſo is one of the Prince Electours.

VOITLAND is a little ſhire ſubiect to the Marqueſſe. This *Æneas Syluius* calleth *Aduocatorum terram*, and *Prætorianam*, the Sollicitours or Controwlers land, framing a word from the Etymologie or true meaning of the Germaine name; for *Voyt*, in the Dutch tongue ſignifieth a Sollicitour or Controwler. So called for that ſometime the Prince of this country was one of the foure controwlers of the Roman Empire. The townes of better note are theſe, as *Gaſper Bruſchius* thus reckoneth them vp in Munſters Coſmographie: *Curia Regnitiana*, *Renitz* court, commonly called *Hoff*, (ſo named of the riuers which runne by it, and there falling into *Sala*,) a great city and very populous, beautified with the goodly and ſtately Church of S. *Michael*, a large Monaſtery of Nunnes, and two rich Hoſpitalls. *Plaubenium*, or *Plaun*, a city with a caſtell. *Olſnitz*, which the caſtell *Voytzberg*, neere adioining. *Adorff*, and *Weidonium*, (*Weyda* as I thinke) a faire towne, with certaine Abbeies about them, *Milford* and *VVhite-crowne*, *Geraw Scletz*, and whatſoeuer is between the *Hoff* and *Cygney*, ſtanding vpon the riuer *Elſter*, (*Halleſtra*, the Latines call it.) Neere vnto this is *Feichtelberg*, that famous mountaine bearing plentifully the ſtately Pine-trees, out of which foure riuers do ariſe & runne, (a very ſtrange worke of Nature) vnto foure quarters of the world: namely, *Egre*, *Meyn*, *Nabe*, and *Sala*. *VVolfangus Iobſtius* hath written a curious deſcription of the Marqueſate of *Brandenburg*.

LVSATIA, *Lauſſnitz*, is diuided into *Ober Lauſſnitz*, and *Nider Lauſſnitz*, the Vpper, and the Neather: it is alſo is a part of *Saxony*, as *Rithaymer* teſtifieth. It lieth between the riuers *Elue* and *Oder*, and the Bohemian mountaines. Sometime it was a part of *Meiſen*, (*Miſnia*,) and was adioined to it: but the Bohemians, who laboured by all meanes to enlarge the bounds of their kingdome and command, at length ſeized it into their hands. The people in maners, conditions and language do not much differ from the Sileſians: only they are diſtinct from them by name, and iuriſdiction, as gouerned by ſeuerall Princes. The name and appellation of *Luſatia*, is ſomewhat neere in ſound to the name of *Elysij*, or *Lygij*, which it is certaine, as *Ioachimus Cureus* writeth, ſometime dwelt heere about. Their chiefe cities are *Gorlitz*, and *Sittaw*, and ſome others. The riuer *Neiſſ* runneth through the middeſt of this country. *Gaſper Peucer*, hath this other day in Elegiacke verſe, deſcribed the ſame in a pecular treatiſe. MISNIA, (*Meiſen*) and THVRINGIA, (*Thuringen*) are deſcribed and ſet out in their ſeuerall tables, which we haue heereafter inſerted into this our Theater of the World in their proper places. A portraiture and draught of theſe countries, ſhaddowed and counterfeited out of the Geographicall Chart of *Iohn Criginger*, which was imprinted at *Prage* in *Bohemia* in the yeare of Chriſt 1568. we haue adioined to this our worke.



SAXONIAE, MISNIAE, THVRINGIAE, NOVA EXACTISSIMAQ; DESCRIPTIO.

The county of MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD, a part of Old Saxonie, is thought to haue beene ſo called of *Mannus*: the ſecond king of the Germanes: For **Manſfeldt**, in this country ſpeech, ſeemeth to ſignifie nothing elſe, but *The field of Mannus*. Which deriuation **Aſcanien**, another place not far from hence, denominated, as ſome men do verily beleeue, of *Aſcenez*, the firſt authour of the Germane name and nation, doth ſeeme ſtrongly to confirme. Heere alſo is *Aſcher leuben*, which in their language is as much to ſay, as, *The houſe of Aſchenez*. There is alſo a lake, which of Aſcenez, is called *Aſcherſlebiſche ſee*. This countrie hath vpon the Eaſt, the riuer Sala, the territories of the Archbiſhopricke of Magdeburg, and the Dioceſſe of Merſeburg: on the South lieth, Turingen; on the Weſt, the Counties of Swartzburg, and Stolberg, the Principalities of Sangerhouſe, Anhalt, and Aſſeburg. So that theſe Earles of Mansfield (which are alſo called, *The noble Lords of Heldrungen*) haue theſe princes their neere neighbours: the Archbiſhop of Magdeburg, the biſhop of Merſeburg, the Prince Electour of Saxony, the Landgraue of Thuringia, the Duke of Saxony, the biſhop of Halberſtade, the Prince of Anhald, the Lord of Bernburg, the Earles of Swartzburg and Stolburg, the Lords of Werther and Aſſeburg.

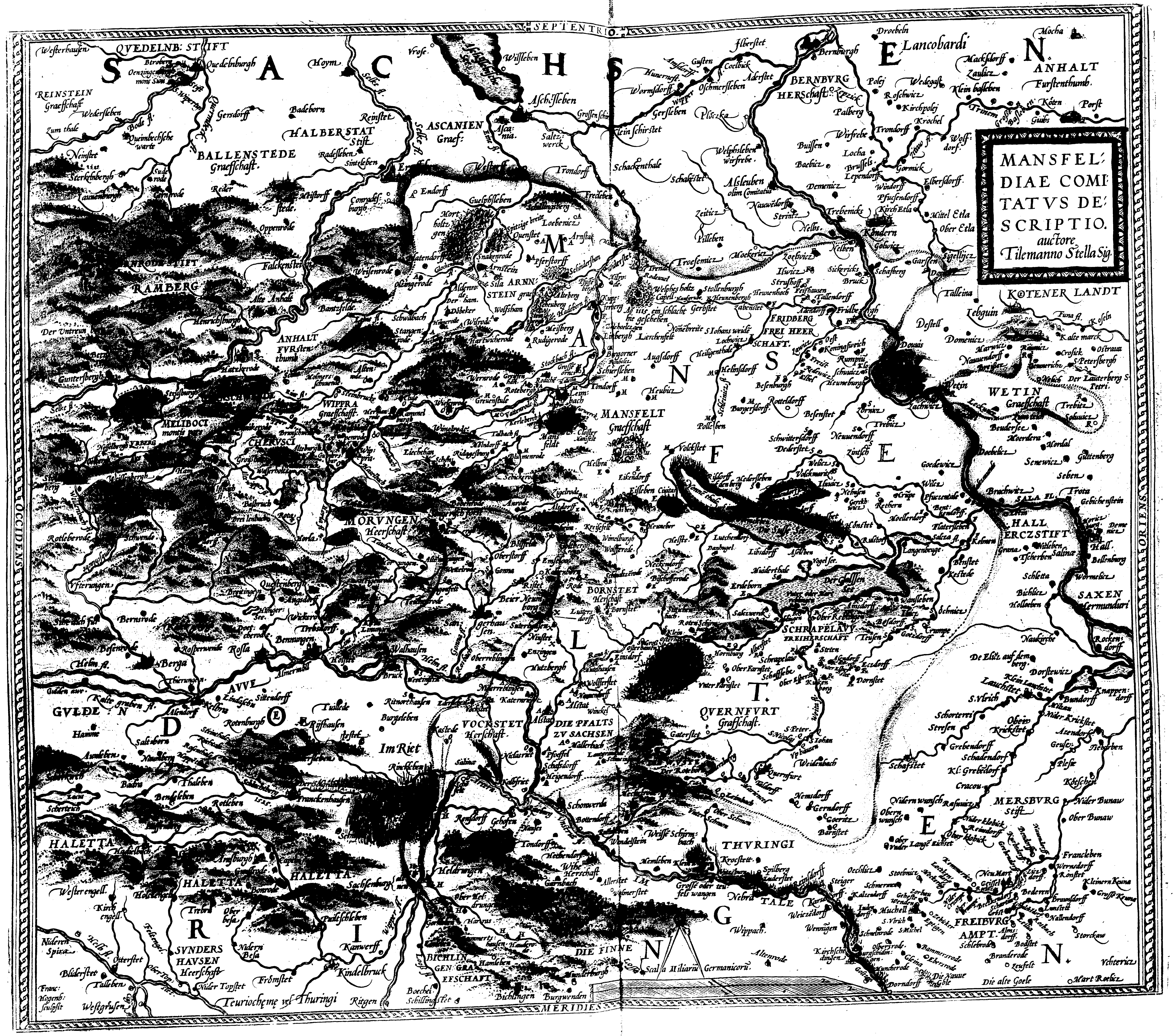
When, or by whom, this prouince was graced with the title of an EARLDOME, Andrew Hoppenrode, in his booke, which he hath written & ſet forth of the Petigrees of the Saxon Princes, plainly confeſſeth that he is altogether ignorant. Notwithſtanding this ſame authour, and with him Syriacus Spangeberg, do auerre it to haue beene very ancient, by this, that an Earle of this country, called Herger, did liue in the daies of Great Arthur, that renowmed king of the Britans, and was one of thoſe, which together with the reſt of the worthies of this king, were firſt made *Knights of the order of the Round Table*. Now this king Arthur, we know liued about 542. yeres after the incarnation of our Sauior Chriſt. But if there be any man that ſhall thinke and obiect, that this ſtorie of the Round Table is too fabulous to confirme this our aſſertion, yet this is certaine and cannot be doubted of, that in England, almoſt in the middeſt of the kingdome, there is a towne called Mansfield, ſituate betweeene the riuers of Trent and Rotheram, not farre from the city of Nottingham.

This county containeth alſo foure other counties: namely, ARNSTEDT, WIPRA, WETHIN and QVERNFVRT, all which in former times had their proper and peculiar Earles, but now at this day beſide the counte Mansfield they haue not any one. In this county alſo there is the county Palatine of Saxony. Moreouer there are beſide theſe certaine other Lordſhips and Principalities, as thou maiſt ſee in the Mappe. The chiefe and principall cities are MANSFIELD, EYSLEBEN, WIPRA and LEIMBACH.

This country is very full of Mettall-mines. Heere out of the earth are digged thoſe ſleitſtones, which they call *Scheyfferſteyn*, ſuch as ſcarcely are to be found, as Sebaſtian Munſter writeth, in any other place of the world beſide. It hath alſo certaine ſtones laden with Copper, which being burnt in the fire and then ſteeped and waſhed in water do yeeld the mettall, and together with it ſome good ſtore of Siluer. But this is a wonderfull ſtrange pranke, that Nature heere in ſporting maner vſually plaieth, which the ſame authour there ſpeaketh of well worth the obſeruation: namely of a great Lake in this country well ſtored with diuers and ſundry ſorts of fiſh: all which kinds of fiſh, together with the paddockes, frogs, newts, and ſuch other things liuing in this lake, are found ſo curiouſly expreſſed & ſhaped out in ſtones, as we haue to our great admiration beheld, as it is a very hard matter at the firſt ſight vpon the ſudden to diſcern them from the naturall liuing creatures of that kind, and that ſo liuelily that thou ſhalt be able preſently to diſtinguiſh one from another and to call them by their ſeuerall and proper names. Some of theſe I haue, giuen me by Peter Erneſt, the moſt renowmed and illuſtrious Earle of this country, and worthy Gouernour of the prouince of Lutzenburg.

There is a Lake in this country, which, by reaſon of the ſaltneſſe of the water, they call *Geſaltzen*, into which, if the fiſhermen ſhall caſt in their nets ouer deepe, they will preſently be ſienged & ſchorched euen as if they had beene burnt or drawne through the fire, as Seuerinus Gobelinus, in his hiſtory of Amber, reporteth. The ſame authour writeth that neere vnto Eiſleben, there was not long ſince a piece of Amber found as bigge as a mans head.

Syriacus Spangeberg did promiſe to ſet out the hiſtory of this countrey, wherin all the cities, caſtles, villages, mountaines, woods, riuers, lakes, mines &c. ſhould ſeuerally be deſcribed; together with the Antiquities, Records, Petigrees, and ſuch other hiſtoricall matters of the ſame.



MANSFEL:DIAE COMITATUS DE:SCRIPTIO.
auctore Tilemanno Stella Sig.

The Principality of HENNENBERG.

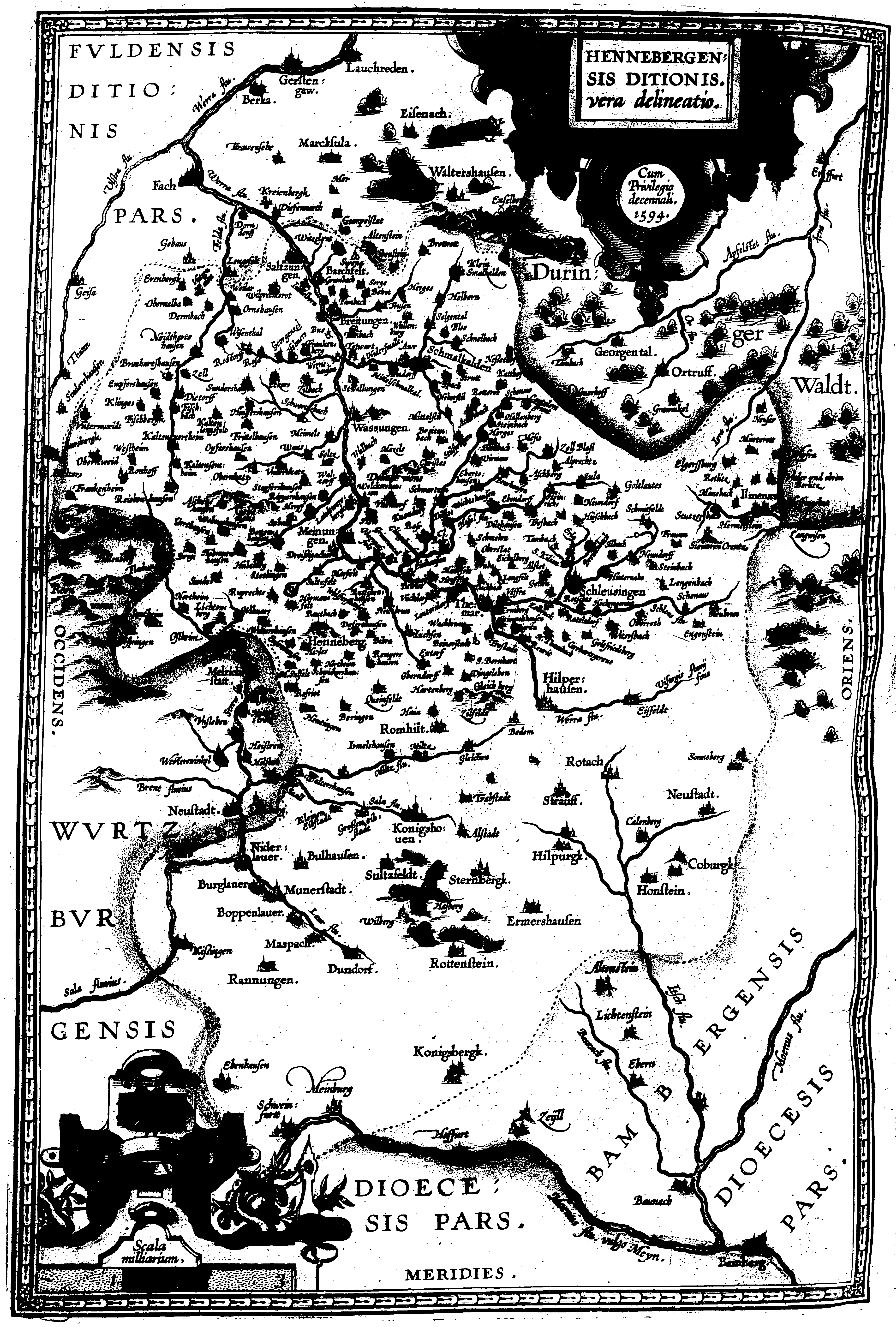
THe territory and precinct of the Princes of HENNENBERG, a part of Eaſt France, how large and wide it was, you may ſee by this our Chorographicall Mappe; the buts and bounds of it are thus: Vpon the Weſt and North it hath Thuringen, and the great foreſt, which of this countrie is called *Durynger Waldt*; (whoſe head on theſe parts doth diuide Thuringen from Frankenland) on the South it is confined with the riuer of Meyn, and the biſhoprickes of Bamberg and Wurtzburg. Moreouer the Eaſt part is encloſed with that great mountaine which the country people do call, *Die Rhon*, or *Rosn*: vpon the ſame ſide alſo it hath the Dioceſſe of Fulden, and the prouince of Heſſen. This country is wonderfully ſtored with deere, wild fowle, fiſh and ſuch other things neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life. It hath alſo ſome Mines of mettals, eſpecially of iron, whereof great ſtore is yearely from hence, to the great gaine and commodity of the inhabitants, tranſported into forren countries. It is watered heere and there with many and diuers fountaines, heads, or ſprings of the riuer *Viſurgis*, which in theſe parts they call *Die Werra*, but more properly, it is of ſome in other places called *Die Weſſer*, which indeed the name of the Abbey *Veſſer* doth ſeeme to approoue for truth: which Francis Irenicus and Wolfgangus Lazius do verily beleeue to haue beene ſo denominated of *Waſſer*, which in the Germane is as much to ſay, as *water*, in the Engliſh.

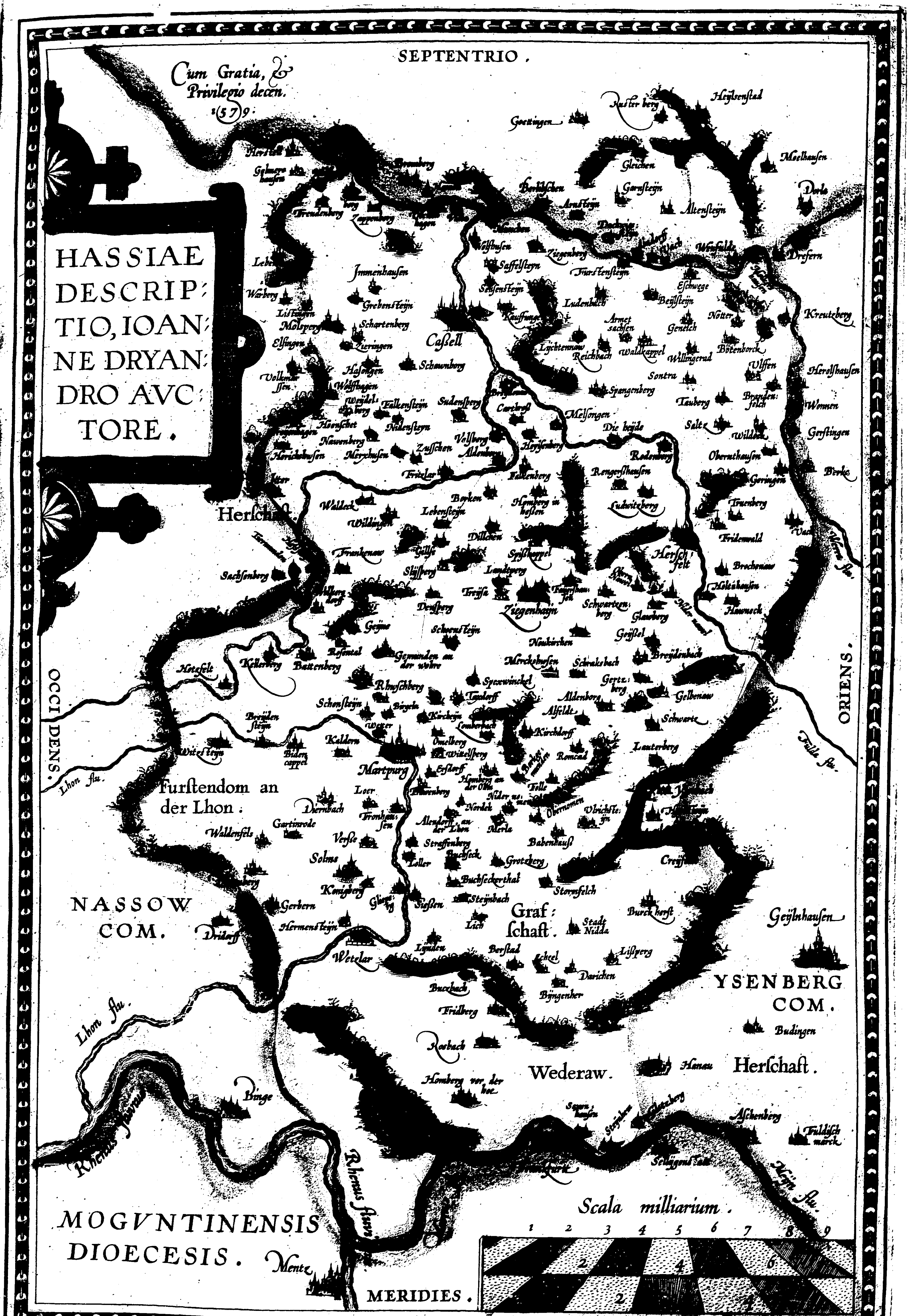
Of the firſt beginning and originall of this houſe or family of Hennenberg, by reaſon of the negligence of the writers and Hiſtorians of thoſe times, we can determine nothing for certainty, beſide this, that in the time of Attila and Charles the Great, ſome authours do make mention of the Princes of Hennenberg, which alſo were Earles of Frankland and Burggraues of Wurtzeburg. So againe in the time of Henry the firſt, Emperour of Germany, Gottwald and Otto of this houſe of Hennenberg ſerued valiantly in defence of the Empire againſt the aſſaults and inrodes of the *Vgri*. Item the *Boppones*, two learned men of this family, in the yeares of Chriſt 941. and 961. were biſhops of Wurtzeburg, and gouerned that ſea with the great applauſe and praiſe of all men. But the true pedigree of theſe Princes is deriued from BOPPO, who in the yeare of our Lord 1078. following Henry the fourth, the Emperours ſide, in the battell fought betweene him and Rudolph the Switzer, neere to the city Melrichſtadt, valiantly fighting was honourablie ſlaine in the field. After him ſucceeded his ſonne GOTTEBALD, firſt founder of the Abbey of Veſſer, for the Monkes of the order of the brotherhood of the Præmonſtratenſes: After him followed his ſonne BERTHOLD; then BOPPO the Second, next him BOPPO the Third, all which ſucceeded one after another in a right line. This Boppo the Third had by his ſecond wife *Iutta*, of Thuringen, HERMAN, whoſe ſonne BOPPO the Fourth died, leauing no iſſue behind him: But by his firſt wife *Elizabeth*, of the familie of the Princes of Saxony, he had HENRY, who had iſſue HENRY the Second, HERMAN the Second, and BERTHOLD the Second: Henry had iſſue BOPPO the Fift; whoſe ſonne BERTHOLD the Third died without iſſue. But after Herman theſe Princes, HENRY the Second, HERMAN the Third, FREDERICK the Firſt, GEORGE the Firſt, and laſtly FREDERICK the Second lineally deſcended one from another, ſucceſſiuely gouerned this prouince. This Fredericke had iſſue HERMAN, who by his wife *Margaret*, of the family of Brandenburg had two ſonnes, BERTHOLD the Fourth, and ALBERT, both which died in the yeare of our Lord God, 1549. and left no iſſue behind them. Then of the line of Berthold the Second, third ſonne of Henry the Firſt, ſucceeded BERTHOLD the Fift, who for his ſingular virtues, wiſedome, experience, and excellent gifts other waies, was in the yeare after Chriſts incarnation, 1310. by Henry of Lutzelburg the Emperour, with the generall conſent of the whole company of the Electours, inſtalled one of the Princes of the Empire. And after that, for the ſame his virtues, and for that he was in managing all maner of buſineſſes a moſt prudent, faithfull and fortunate man, by Lewis the Fourth, the next ſucceſſour in the Empire, much ſet by and greatly eſteemed. In his time, this whole prouince as it is heere ſet out, in this our Chorographicall Chart, was ſubiect to him and to other Princes and Earles of Hennenberg then liuing. But HENRY his ſonne dying without iſſue male, the greateſt part of this countrey, by the marriage of his three daughters, KATHARINE, SOPHIA, and ELIZABETH, fell vnto the Marqueſſes of Miſnia, Burggraues of Norberg, and Princes of Wurtenburg, which two laſt ſelling their portions, the biſhop of Wurtenburg did much enlarge his dioceſſe. IOHN, the ſecond ſonne of Berthold the firſt, by his wife *Adelheida* of the houſe of Heſſen, had by *Elizabeth* of the family of Luchtenburg, a ſonne named HENRY the Fourth, who by *Mechtilda*, or Mawd, daughter to the Marqueſſe of Bath, WILLIAM the Firſt, who by his wife *Anna* of Brunſwicke, had WILLIAM the Second, which by *Katharine*, Counteſſe of Hanaw, had iſſue WILLIAM the Fourth, begotten of his wife *Margaret* daughter to the Duke of Brunſwicke. This William had by his wife *Anaſtaſia*, daughter of Albert, Prince Electour of Brandenburg, ſeuen *ſonnes*, and ſix *daughters*, namely WILLIAM, and CASPAR, which died in their infancy: IOHN, Abbot of Fulden: WOLFGANG and CHRISTOPHER, which two died bachelours: GEORGE ERNEST and BOPPO the Sixt: This Boppo, after the death of his firſt wife *Elizabeth* daughter to the Marqueſſe of Brandenburg, maried *Sophia*, daughter to the Prince of Luneburg; he died vpon the fourth of March in the yeere of our Lord 1574. leauing no iſſue behind him. He was a very godly, prudent, magnanimous and curtuous Prince. That other, George Erneſt, after the death of his wife *Elizabeth* daughter to the Duke of Brunſwicke, maried *Elizabeth* daughter to the Prince of Wurtenburg, and at length vpon the ſeuen and twentieth day of December in the yeare of our Lord God 1583. yeelded to Nature and died in the ſeuentie and third yeare of his age, being the laſt Prince of that ſtocke or family. The deſcription of this prouince of Hennenberg, as heere it is ſet downe, at this day is ſubiect vnto diuers Princes: the greateſt part of it, belongeth to the Duke of Saxony, the reſt to the biſhop of Wurtenburg and the Landtgraues of Heſſen. A more large and exact deſcription of this Stocke and Family, if any man be deſirous to haue, may be learned out of the Genealogy or Pedigree of M. Sebaſtian Glaſer, ſometime Chancellour of this Principality of Hennenberg.

HASSIA, or, The LANDTGRAVY of HESSEN.

THe countrie of HESSEN, which ſometime was an EARLDOME, and now graced with the title of a LANDTGRAVY was in old time poſſeſſed by the CATTI, as almoſt all writers generally of our time do verily beleeue; only Albertus Crantzius, to my knowledge, is of another mind; for he laboureth to make the world beleeue that theſe *Catti*, were thoſe people which now are called *Saxones*. This prouince hath vpon the Eaſt, Turingen; vpon the South, Frankenland; vpon the Weſt, Weſtphalen; vpon the North, the Duke of Brunſwicke, the biſhop of Minden, with other princes are neere neighbours. It is a countrey very fertile of all maner of things neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life. It beareth no vines, but vpon that ſide only that lieth vpon the Rhein. MARPVRG, and CASSELL are the chieſe and principall cities of this country. Whereof this latter is adorned with the Princes court, and concourſe of Nobles, Gentlemen and other braue gallants following and attendant vpon the ſame: the other is graced with a goodly Vniuerſity; well frequented with ſtudents from all places neere adioining round about. In this Landtgrauy there are alſo diuers other Counties or Earledomes, as CATZENELEBOG, ZEIGENHEIM, NIDA and WALDECK, of all which now this Landtgraue writeth himſelfe Lord. But liſten what Eobanus Heſſus, that worthy poet, in a certaine congratulatory poeme of his, written and dedicated vnto Philip the Landgraue of this country, vpon occaſion of the victory atchieued by him at Wirtemburg wherin he doth by the way thus ſpeake of the nature and ſituation of this prouince, and withall ſomething alſo of the maners of the people.

Qualis Hyperboreum proſpectans Thraca Booten Gradins domus ad Rodopen, Hemumq́, niualem Circumfuſa iacet, gelidis aſſueta pruinis, Gignit in arma viros duratos frigore, quiq́, Aut Hebrum, Neſſumq́, bibunt, aut Strimonis vndas: Talis & ipſa ſitu, talis regione locorum Et fluuijs ſiluiſq́, frequens, & montibus altis Haſſia: naturæ ſimiles creat alma locorum Ceu natos in bella viros, quibus omnis in armis Vita placet: non vlla iuuat ſine Marte, nec vllam Eſſe putant vitam, quæ non aſſueuerit armis. Quod ſi tranquillæ vertantur ad otia pacis, Otia nulla terunt ſine magno vana labore: Aut duro patrios exercent vomere colles, Æquatoq́, ſolo campos rimantur aratris (Namq́, & planicies ſegetum fœcunda patentes Explicat innumeras, & plena meſſe colonos Ditat, & ipſa ſibi ſatis eſt,) aut ardua ſyluæ Luſtra petunt, canibuſq́, feras ſectantur odoris, Venatu genus aſſuetum, genus acre virorum; Aut leges & iura ferunt, aut oppida condunt Fortia, non ſolum bello munimina, verùm Quæ deceant in pace etiam, oblectentq́, quietos. Quid ſacros memorem fontes? quid amœna vireta? Quid valles ipſis certantes frugiferacis Vallibus Æmoniæ? dulces quid vbiq́, receſſus Muſarum loca, conſeſſu loca digna Dearum? O patriæ gelidi fontes, ô flumina nota, O valles, ô antra meis notiſſima Muſis! &c. Thus much in Engliſh proſe briefly. *Heſſen, in ſituation, nature of the ſoile and temperature of the aire, is a country of all the world moſt like vnto Thrace; Which by reaſon that it is much ouerhanged with many tall and ſtately woods; beſet and encloſed betweene the ſnow-top'd mountaines Hemus, Rhodope, Pangæus and Cercina; watered and ſerued with the chill and frozen-ſtreamed riuers Hebrus, Neſſus, and Strimon, doth breed an hard kind of people fit for all maner of ſeruice and toileſome trauell. So heere as if they were deſcended from mighty Mars, their chiefe delight is in the wars, no other kind of life doth pleaſe them halfe ſo well, nay they hold it otherwiſe no life at all, or at leaſt that that man is not worthy to liue that doth not eſpecially delight himſelfe in martiall feats and deeds of armes. Yet if all be ſtill and warlike Mars do ſleep, they cannot abide to liue idlely and to ſpend their time at home: For then they either do giue themſelues to huſbandrie and to follow the plow (For heere the large and open champion ground doth with great aduantage repay the huſbandmans hire and paines:) or elſe in hawking and hunting, they do through thicke and thin, darkeſt woods and moſt buſhy foreſts, ouer hedge and ditch, higheſt hils and lowly vales follow their game moſt laboriouſly: others do take as great paines in ordering and ruling the commonwealth, ending of controuerſies and ſeeing that the lawes be duly kept and executed; others do buſie themſelues in building and fortifying of towns and cities, making them not only defenſible againſt the aſſault and battery of the enemy in time of war, but alſo gorgeous and beautifull to the great delight and aſtoniſhment of the beholders in time of peace. What ſhould I ſpeake of the goodly wholeſome ſprings, the pleaſant greene meadowes, paſtures and vallies which for fruitfulneſſe may iuſtly contend with thoſe of Æmonia, that fertile country of Greece, ſo much commended by Poets and Hiſtorians? Of the ſundry and manifold pleaſures and delightſome places, brookes, and cleare running waters of this country? &c.*


HENNEBERGENSIS DITIONIS. vera delineatio.
Cum Privilegio decennali. 1594.
FVLDENSIS DITIONIS PARS.
Durin ger Waldt.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
WVRTZBVRGENSIS
BAMBERGENSIS DIOECESIS PARS.
DIOECESIS PARS.
MERIDIES.
Scala milliarium.
Meinungen.
Schmalkalden.
Schleusingen.
Henneberg.
Romhilt.
Hilpershausen.
Konigshouen.
Coburgk.
Neustadt.
Konigsbergk.
Schweinfurt.
Bamberg.
Eisenach.


HASSIAE DESCRIPTIO, IOANNE DRYANDRO AVCTORE.
Cum Gratia, & Privilegio decen. 1579.
SEPTENTRIO.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
NASSOW COM.
YSENBERG COM.
MOGVNTINENSIS DIOECESIS.
Furstendom an der Lhon.
Graf schaft.
Wederaw.
Herschaft.
Marpurg
Cassell
Scala milliarium.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

THVRINGIA, OR, DVRINGEN.

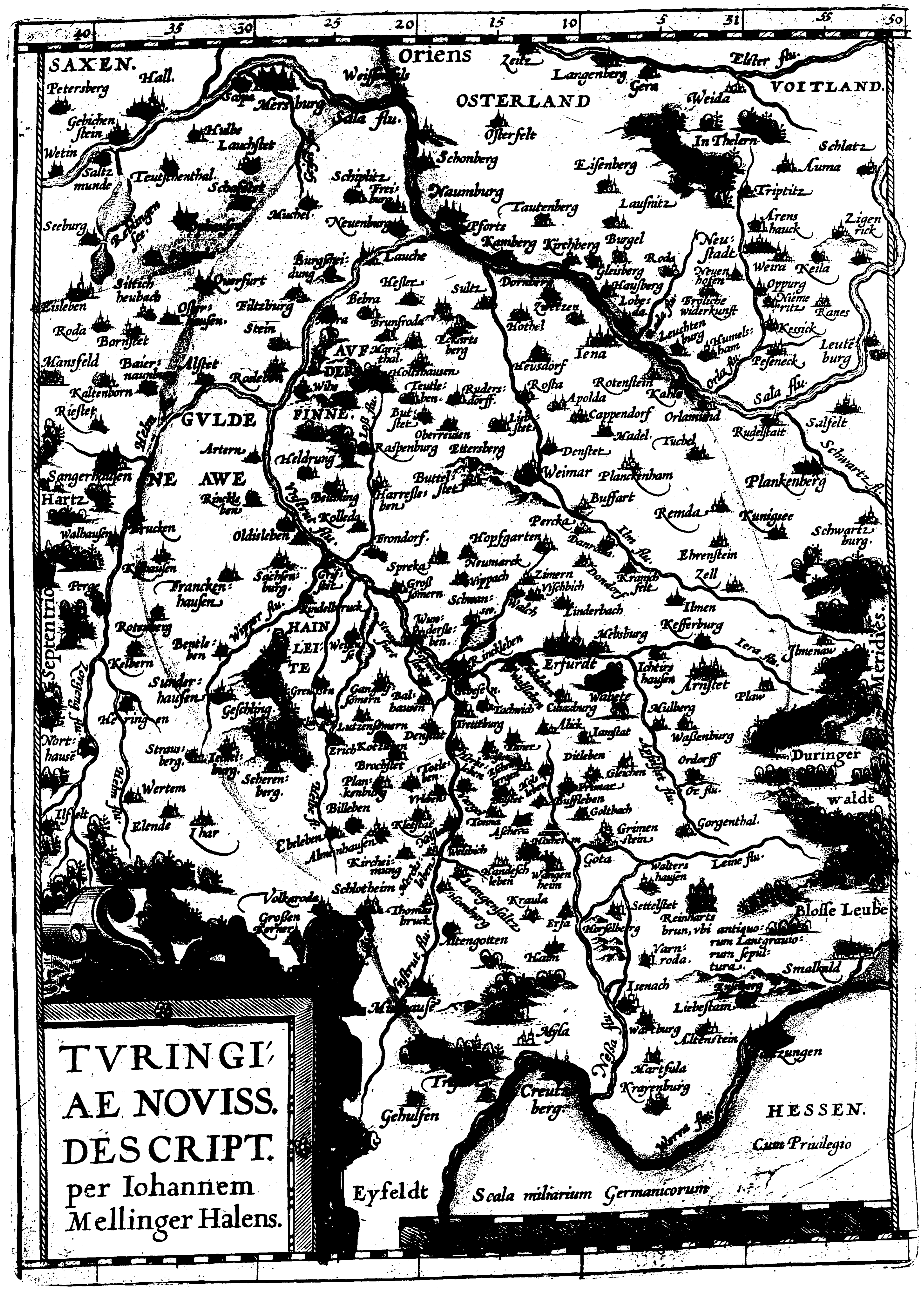
THis *Prouince* was ſometime a *Kingdome*, at this day it is onley graced with the title of a LANDTGRAVY. It is ſeated betweene the two riuers Sala and Werra. Vpon the North it is bounded with that great wood, which the Hiſtorians call *Sylua Hercinia*, and of them is called *Hartz*. On the South it hath the vaſt foreſt of Thuringia, *Duringer Waldt*, they call it. The length of this country, which is equall to the breadth, is about twelue Germane miles. In this narrow compaſſe, (as I remember not long ſince Hugh Brinkhorſt, an Engliſhman, a citizen of Erford, my good friend, did tell me) there are 12. COVNTIES or Earledomes, and as many ABBEIS, which they call *Geſurſtete Abtyen*) 144. CITIES, with ſo many MARKET TOVVNS, (*Mercktflecken*) 2000. PARISHES, and 150. CASTLES. It is a paſsing fertile country, and of wheat and ſuch like corne it yeeldeth greater plenty than any other country of Germany whatſoeuer. Whereupon George Agricola doubted not to call it *Sumen Germaniæ*, The Sweet-bread of Germany. Heere yearely groweth great plenty of woad (*Iſatis*, the Latines call it) which from hence is tranſported into other countries, to the great gaine and commodity of the inhabitants: It is an herbe or weed much vſed of Diers, to ſet the more perfect and durable colour in wooll or wollen cloth. Heere ſome are of opinion that ſometime the SORABI did inhabite. Reinerus Reyneckius in his booke, which he wrote of the Originall of the Myſſen (*Myſni*) doth thinke theſe *Tyringetæ*, to be nothing elſe, but as one would ſay *Tyringotæ*, that is, The Gothes of Thuringia, and thereupon their city *Gothen*, or Gotha, he maketh no queſtion, tooke the name. Zacharias Riuander, in the Dutch tongue hath ſet out a peculiar treatiſe containing a deſcription of this countrie.

The Metropolitane or chiefe city of this prouince is *Erford*, which is held to be the greateſt city of all Germany. The cryſtall and nimble ſtreamed Gera runneth almoſt through euery ſtreet of this city, as we there beheld to our great delight and exceeding commodity of the people inhabiting the ſame. In it there is a mount vpon the which doth ſtand a goodly Monaſtery of Frier Benedictines, dedicated vnto S. Peter. Here alſo is a ſtately church, built by Boniface biſhop of Mentz, and dedicated to our Lady Mary, the bleſſed Virgin. This church hath a bell, famous all Germany ouer for the huge bigneſſe of it and maſsie weight.

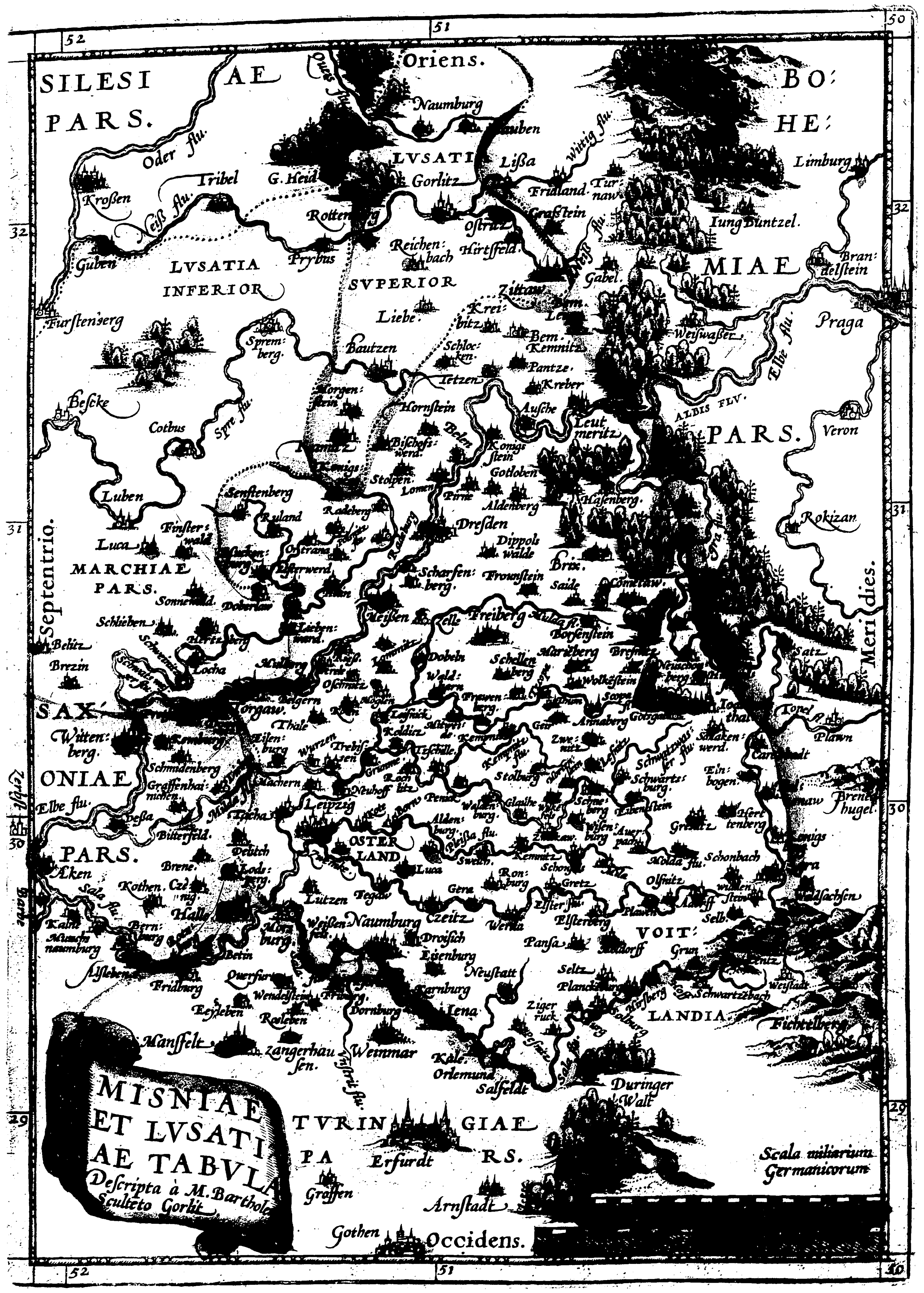
MISNIA.

THis country is by Iohn Garzo of Bononia, an Italian, thus deſcribed: This prouince, ſaith he, is ſeated vpon the riuer Elbe; on the Eaſtſide the Vindali, the Bohemi on the South, the Saxons on the North, and Libonotria, or the Eudoſes on the Weſt, are neere neighbours to this country: it is contained within the riuers Sala and Muldaw: beyond the riuer Sala the Thuringers dwell. In it are many rich and wealthy cities, and diuers ſtrong caſtles. Here ſometime, as Ptolemey teſtifieth, the *Calucones* and the *Danduti* did inhabite. But Libonotria was poſſeſſed of the *Herthanæ*, *Eudoſi*, *Varini*, and *Suardones*, all which afterward were generally called *Serabi*. The country is very fertile of all maner of graine; ſo that it is able, in regard of the great abundance thereof, to ſerue almoſt all the neighbour countries neere adioining: Neither doth it yeeld ſuch great ſtore of wheat only, but alſo of wine, hony, and cattell. Thus farre out of the ſame Garzo.

The head city of this prouince is Meiſſen (*Miſna*) of which the whole country tooke the name. The riuer Elbe (*Albis*) runneth hard by the wals of this city. Heere is a very goodly and ſtrong caſtle. *Dreſden*, where the Prince doth ordinarily keepe his court, is a city alſo ſituate vpon ech ſide of this riuer Elbe, croſſe ouer the which a goodly bridge doth paſſe from one part of the city to the other. *Torgaw*, alſo ſtandeth vpon the ſame riuer, where there is brewed an excellent kind of beere, and is thereupon called by the name of this towne *Torgaw beere*. Item Leipzig, ſituate vpon the riuer Pleiſſe, is the greateſt and wealthieſt market towne in all theſe parts: hither the Merchants do flocke, from all quarters farre and neere, to the Mart that here is held thriſe euery yeere. Heere alſo is a pretty Vniuerſity, tranſlated hither, as Munſter ſaith, from Prage in Bohemia, about the yeere of our Lord 1408. This towne is verie goodlily built and hath many faire houſes, but eſpecially the Guild-hall, where the Aldermen vſually meet, not long ſince repaired with great coſt and expences, is of all others moſt gorgeous. The people are very neat, cleanly, courteous and humane. Beſide theſe there are diuers other pretty townes, as *Zeitz*, *Schreckenberg*, *Naumburg*, and *Freiberg*, a rich towne by reaſon of the Gold-mine neere adioining. Heere in old time dwelt the *Hermanduri*, as Munſter, with other good authours doth teach vs. The Originall, Famous acts, Remooues or colonies and great Commands of this nation are ſet out not long ſince by Georgius Chemnicenſis in the Latin tongue, by Reynerus Reyneckius, and at large by Petrus Albinus Niuemontius, in the Germane tongue. Of LVSATIA, a prouince alſo contained in this mappe, we haue ſpoken before, at the Mappe of Saxony.



TVRINGIAE NOVISS. DESCRIPT. per Iohannem Mellinger Halens.



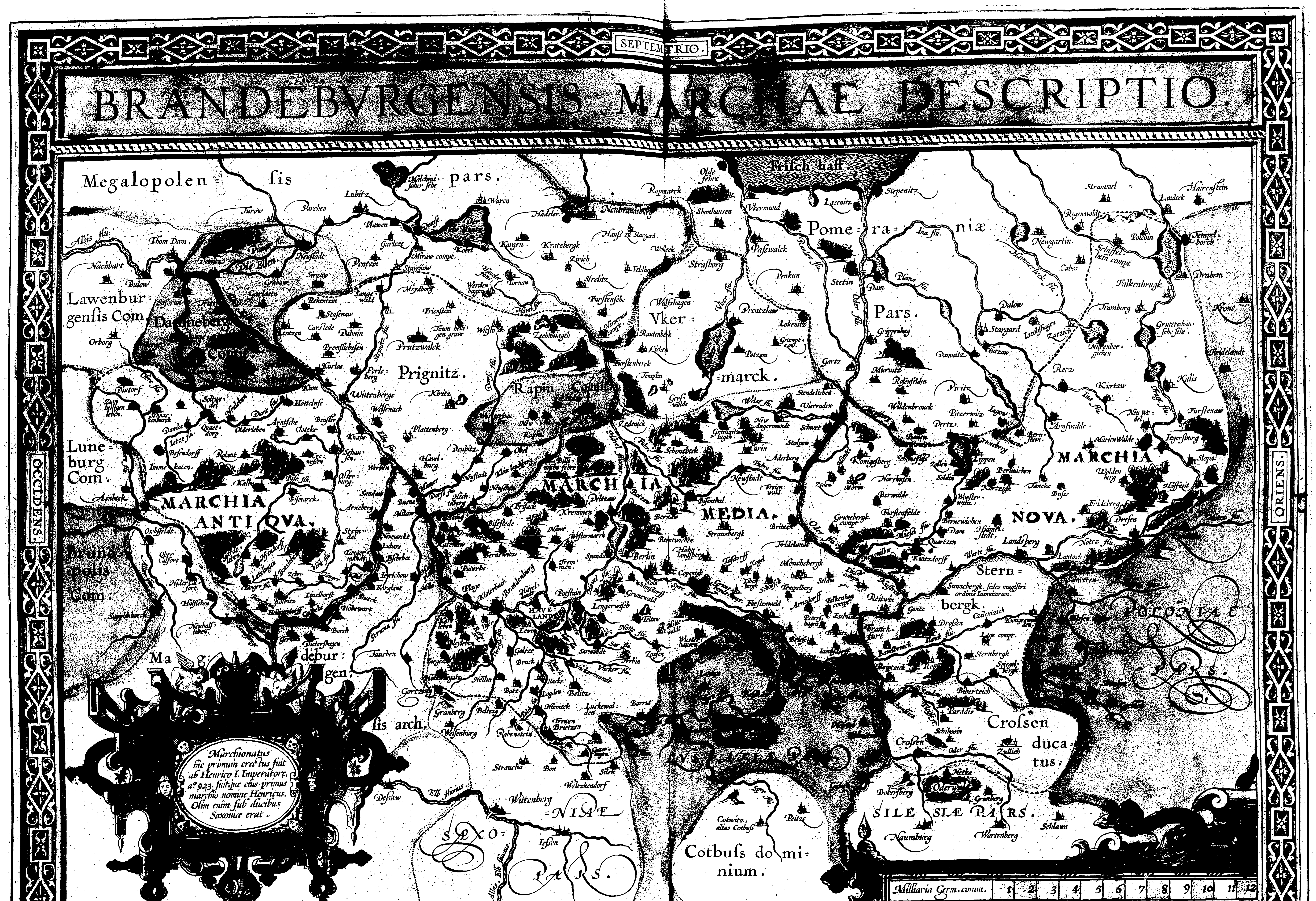
MISNIAE ET LVSATIAE TABVLA Deſcripta à M. Bartholo Sculteto Gorlit.

THE MARQVESATE OF BRANDENBVRG.

THe Marqueſate of *Brandenburg* runneth out in length threeſcore German miles. Vpon the Weſt it bordereth vpon *Saxony*, *Miſnia*, and *Meckelburg*. Vpon the North it is bounded by ***Pomeran***, ***Stetin***, and the *Caſſuby*. His Eaſt part reſteth vpon ***Polonia***, and ***Sileſia***. On the South it hath ***Bohemia***, ***Luſatia***, and *Morauia*. It is diuided into *Old-march*, *Middle-march*, and ***New-march***. This Marqueſate alſo conteineth within his iuriſdiction the Lordſhip of *Cotbuß* or *Cotwitz*: of *Peilzen*, *Beſcaw*, and *Storkaw*, all in Neather *Luſatia*: the Dukedome of *Croſſen* in *Sileſia*: the Earledomes of *Rapin*, *Stolp*, and *Vicrad*. To it alſo doth belong the little Prouince *Prignitz*. It hath three Biſhopricks, *Brandenburg*, *Hauelberg*, and *Lubuſz* ſituate in *Middle-march*. Moreouer beyond the riuer *Oder* it hath the citie and ſhire *Sternberg*. OLD-MARCH beginneth at the Deſert of *Luneburg*, and ſo extendeth it ſelfe vnto the riuer *Elbe*. It is confined with the Dioceſſes of *Magdeburg*, *Halberſtadt*, and *Meckelburg*. The inhabitants long ſince were the *Senones Sueui*, and in ſome places alſo the *Angriuarij*, with the *Teutones*. In this coaſt are ſeuen cities of no ſmall account, *Tangermundt* vpon the riuer *Elbe*, in that place where the riuer *Angra* or *Tonagra* (now *Tanger*) vnlodeth it ſelfe into *Elbe*, ſometime the imperiall ſeat of the Emperour *Charles* the fourth. *Stendal* the principall citie of this ſhire, where there is a church of *S. Nicolas* (they call it *Thumſtift*) of regular Canons of the order of *S. Barnard*, commonly called *Ordo Ciſtertienſium*, firſt founded at *Giſtertium* (now called *Citeauz*) a place in *Gallia Narbonenſi*. *Soltwedel*, diuided into two cities, the Old, & the New. *Gardeleben*, with a caſtle called *Eiſchnippe*. As alſo *Oſterburg*, *Werben*, and *Senohuſe* now *Sehauſen*, ſo named perhaps of the *Senones* a people that ſometime dwelt here about. *Arnburg*, with his caſtle ſituate vpon the riuer *Elbe*, *Biſmarch*, *Beuſter*, *Bueck* ſtanding not farre from the *Elbe*, *Kalbe*, and *Neſlingen*, which they otherwiſe alſo call *Letzlingen*. Beſides theſe townes it hath ſeuen monaſteries richly endowed with temporalties and ſecular iuriſdiction, and diuers Nunries, as *Arntſehe*, *Damke*, *Dieſtorff*, *Creweſſen*, and *Niendorff*. The breadth of this countrey being equall to the length, is not aboue eight Dutch miles; and yet in it are at the leaſt 465. villages of good note. MIDDLE-MARCH beginneth on the other ſide of the *Elbe*, and ſtretcheth it ſelfe vnto the riuers *Oder* and *Spre* (ſometimes called *Sueuus*.) It is watered with the riuer *Hauel*, and other ſmall brooks of leſſe account. In former ages it was inhabited by the *Sueui*, or *Switzers*. The ſoile is very fertile, eſpecially for corne. It hath many Woods, Fiſh-ponds, Paſtures, and Medowes: as alſo certeine Vineyards firſt planted heere by *Albert* the Marqueſſe, ſurnamed, The beare. ***Brandenburg*** his chiefe citie; is by the riuer *Hauel* diuided into two parts: this is called The New citie; that The Olde: and was ſo named of *Brandon* ſometime a captaine of the Franks. Here is held the generall court of iuſtice for the whole countrey. Many priuileges and great liberties haue (by emperors, kings, and princes) been granted to this prouince; a token or monument whereof is the ſtatue or image erected in the new city, holding in his hand a drawen ſword, whom the citizens call *Rowland*. Not farre from this citie is the territory of *Hauclan*, ſo called of the riuer *Hauel* that enuirons it. Alſo the monaſtery of *Lenin* of the order of *S. Bernard*. After *Brandeburg* followes *Rathenaw* vpon the *Hauel*: *Spandaw* with a caſtle vpon the riuer *Spree*: likewiſe *Coln* and *Berlin* ſeuered by the ſame riuer. In *Berlin* is the Princes court at this preſent. Berlin was ſo named either of *Albert* the Marques ſurnamed *Bear*, or, as others hold opinion, of wild beares that haunted this place when the foundations were firſt laid. *Colne* was ſo called of Colliers that in great numbers inhabited the ſame in times paſt; or rather of the Latine word *Colonia*. *Frankford* vpon *Oder* was anciently reckoned in the number of the Hanſe-townes; in which regard at this preſent it payes no tribute to *Lubeck*, nor to any other cities of that aſſociation. It hath three marts euery yeere. Here is a College or Vniuerſitie founded by *Ioachim* the firſt marques of that name in the yeere 1506. Not farre from the Abbey of Carthuſians in this citie runnes a ſmall freſhet ſpringing out of a vine-bearing hill, whereinto whatſoeuer is caſt, hardeneth into the nature of a ſtone. Other townes there be alſo, as *Brietzen* ſurnamed *The loyall*: alſo *Belitzen*, and *Bernaw*, where excellent beere is brewed. *Bellin* ſeated by a foord of the little riuer *Rhien*: *Mittenwald*, *Monnixberg*, *Biſental*, *Blumbergen*, of the dioceſſe of *Brandeburg*, *Botzaw* with a caſtle; *Falkenhaghe* with a caſtle ſometimes belonging to the Templers, *Frienwald*, and *Oderberg*. Here marques *Albert* the ſecond of that name built a caſtle in the midſt of the riuer, to conſtraine paſſengers to pay tolle. Then haue you *Fridland*, a cloiſter of Nunnes, with a little borough. *Friſach* of the dioceſſe of *Brandeburg*, *Gereſwald*, *Grimnitz*, *Grunheid*, *Grunwalde*, and *Koppenick*, foure parks of the Prince with caſtles annexed. *Hochelberg* a village, *Landsberg*, an obſcure place with a caſtle of great antiquitie, *Lichen* a ſmall towne; *Liebenwald* with a parke; *Nawen*; *Putſtam* a little towne with a caſtle; *Newſtadt*, *Eberſwald*, and not farre from thence *Chorin* a monaſtery of Bernardines. *Mulroſa* a ſmall borough and a village; *Sarmunde*, *Sconbeck*, with a parke; *Strausberg*, *Trebin*, *Bernewijck* a little borough; *Zendenick* a cloiſter of Nunnes; *Zoſſa* a ſmall borough with a caſtle; *Stendel*, *Swet*; *Wruſen*, not farre from *Odera*; *Lietzen*, *Selow* a ſmall borough with many villages and hamlets. This middle marqueſat containes eight and twentie Dutch miles in bredth, and ſo many in length.

NEVN-MARCH is diuided from the middle by the riuer *Odera*, about that place where the riuer *Warta* falles thereinto, nere the towne of *Kuſtren*. The ſaid riuer of *Warta* beginnes in *Poland*, and watereth this region at the citie of *Lansberg*, and the townes of *Zandock* and *Sonneberg*. The head citie of this marqueſat is *Kuſtren*, reedified by the marques *Iohn*, ſonne to *Ioachim* the firſt, who to his exceeding charge fortified the ſame, and there eſtabliſhed his court. Other townes there be, as *Landsberg* vpon *Warta*, *Koningsberg*, *Bernwald*, and *Bernſteine*, a ſmall borough with a caſtle, *Bernwijchen*, and *Berlinichen*, or the towne of New *Berlin*. Then haue you the citie of *Arnſwald*, the borough of *Thame*, *Soldin* whilome the principall citie, *Furnſtenfield* a ſmall borough, *Dramburg*, *Drieſen*, *Falkenberg* the towne and caſtle ſituate on the confines of *Pomerlandt*: alſo *Himelſtedt* a cloiſter of Nunnes, *Kalis* a village, *Kartaw*, and *Lepen* two little boroughs, *Morgenwald* an Abbey, *Morni* a ſmall towne, *Nieuburg* a village, *Nurnberg*, *Reitz* with an abbey of the knights of the Rhodes, *Quartzen* containing the palaces of noblemen, *Schiffelben* a towne that beares the name for good beere and excellent Armorers. Moreouer, you haue *Oſmund*, *Sconflis*, *Woldenberg* a ſmall borough, *Sciltberg* a village, *Zeden* a little towne with a monaſterie, and *Zandock* a petie borough vpon the riuer *Warta*. The circuit of this new marquezat is about foure and twenty Dutch miles.

Now the whole marquezat of *Brandeburg*, with the regions aboue mentioned thereunto ſubiect, containeth fiue and fifty cities of importance, threeſcore and foure townes, ſixteene boroughs commonly called **Marcktflecken**, eight and thirtie caſtles or noble mens houſes, ten parks, ſeuenteene monaſteries of men and women. This region alſo yeeldeth Corall, the Eagle-ſtone or the Aetites, and the ſaffron-coloured ſtone called *Schiſtus*, with other gemmes of no leſſe account. Thus much out of the Dutch diſcourſe of *Wolfangus Iobſtius*. You may reade alſo *Munſter* and *Irenicus*, and *Dauid Chytræus* his ſtorie of *Saxonie*.



BRANDEBVRGENSIS MARCHAE DESCRIPTIO.

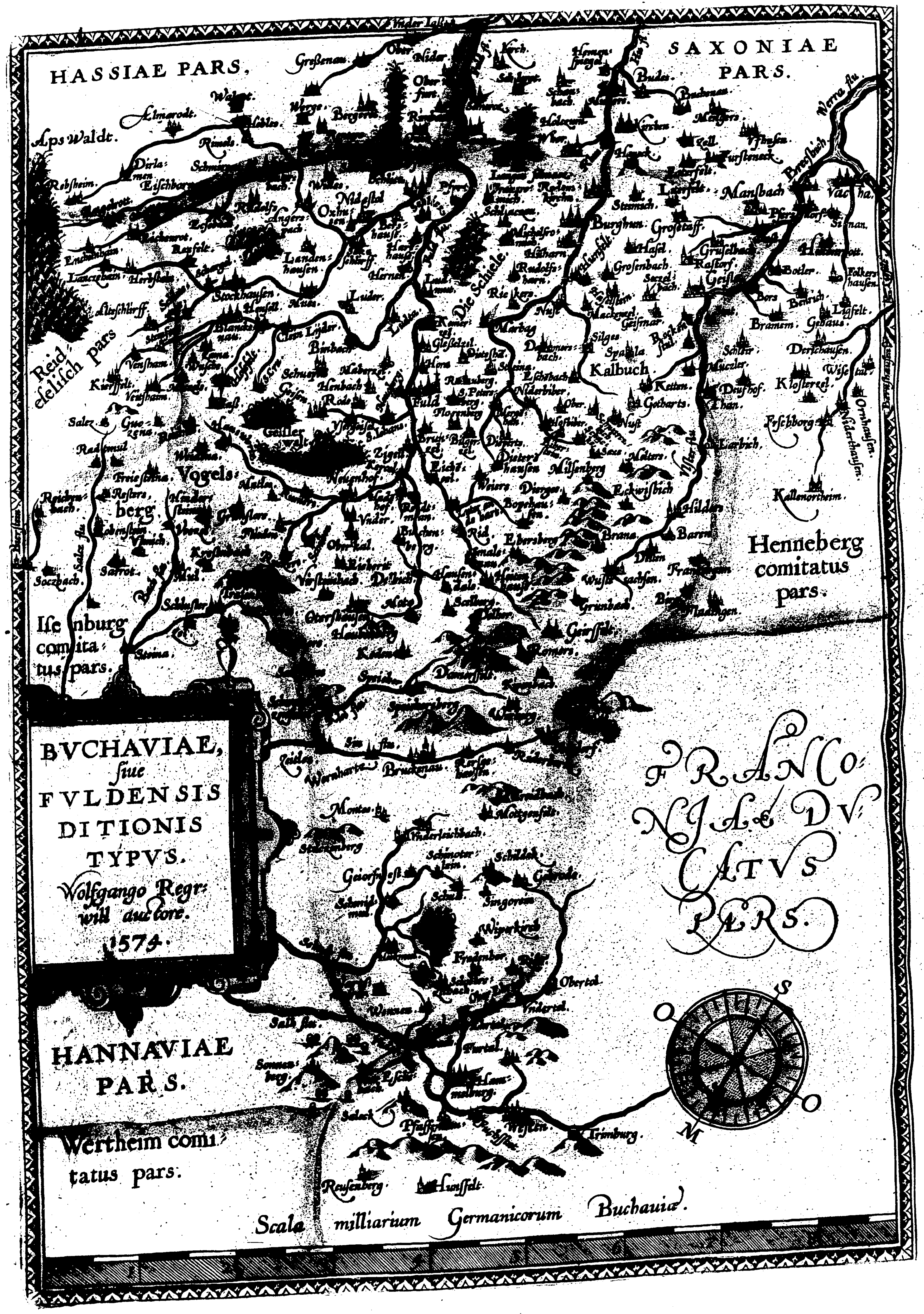
Marchionatus hic primum erectus fuit ab Henrico I. Imperatore, a° 923. fuitque eius primus marchio nomine Henricus. Olim enim sub ducibus Saxoniæ erat.

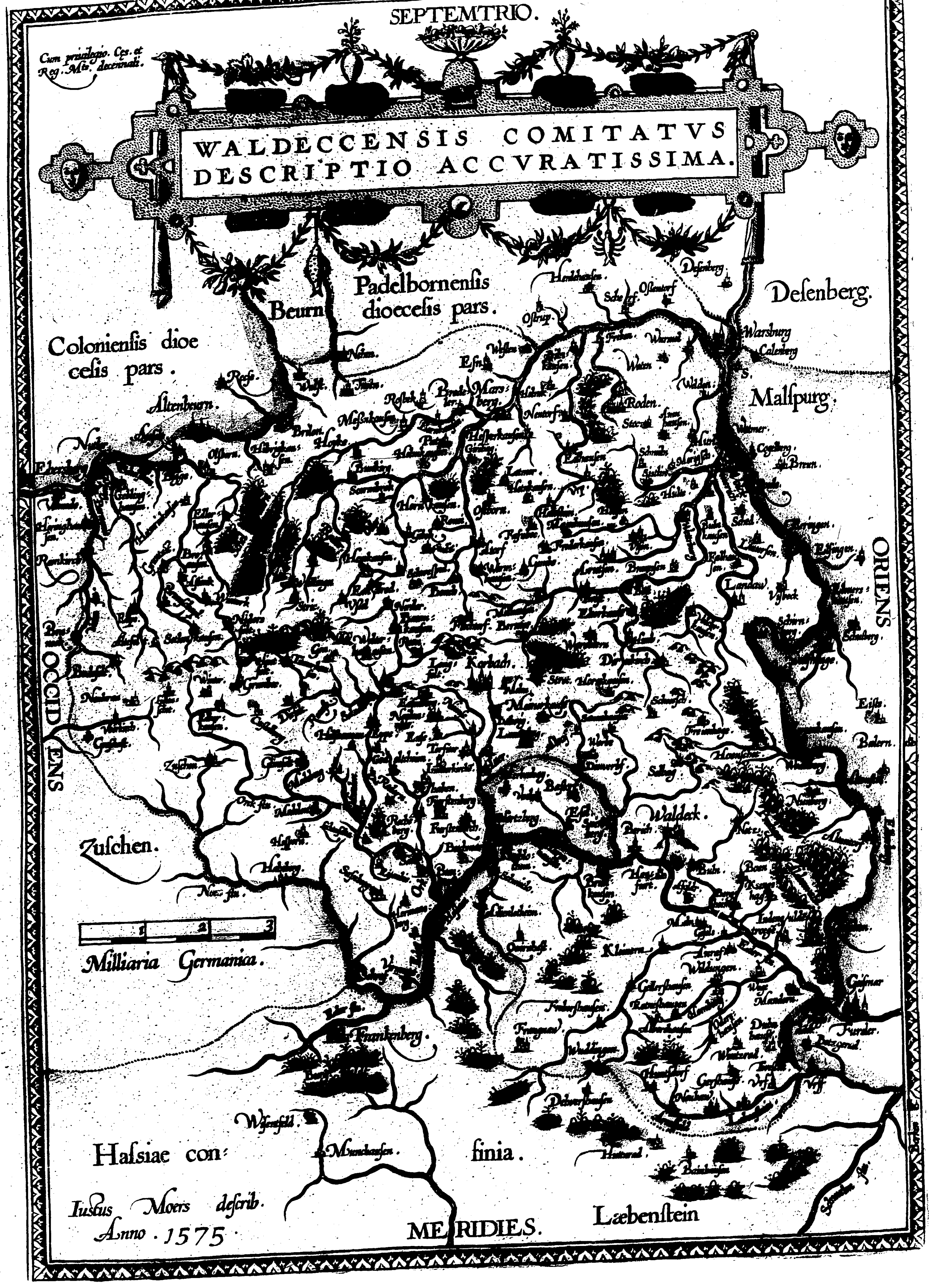
BVCHAVIA or BVCHONIA.

IN this prouince ſtandeth the Abbey of *Fuld*; concerning the originall and ſituation whereof thus writeth *Munſter*: FVLDA is the head city of that part of *Germanie*, which in times paſt ſome called *Buchonia*; others the foreſt or deſert of *Buchauia*, namely of Beech-trees, wherefore at this preſent we call it *Fagoniam* and *Fagunetum*. And that this name is deriued of *Fagus* (a beech,) the name of a towne therein called *Fag* or *Fach*, not farre from the high hill *Taurus*, doth plainly import. This region is ſituate betweene *Turingen*, *Frankenlandt*, *Heſſe*, and *Wederaugia*, bordering on the confines of all the ſaid regions, and lying as it were in the center of them. For townes, caſtles, villages, riuers, pooles, woods, fields, hortyards, ſweet fountaines, and fruitfull ſoile (ſo farre forth as the aſperitie of theſe regions may affourd) it is none of the meaneſt parts of *Germanie*; notwithſtanding it beareth no vines at all. The riuers are *Fuld* (whereof the city that it runnes by is called *Fuld*) *Hun*, *Guerra*, and *Vlſter*. The whole countrey is full of woods abounding with oaks and beeches. The little villages neere the city they call Celles, in token of the order of the Benedictins there dwelling in times paſt. But the chiefe grace and ornament of this region is the ancient and magnificent Church of *S. Sauiour*, which the memory of *S. Boniface* makes moſt renowmed, by whoſe meanes the city of *Fulda* was firſt built and inlarged, being before but a waſte wilderneſſe. For this being the Church of that moſt ancient monaſtery, was before the towne *anno 655.* erected in the time of the Emperour *Pipin*, father to *Charlemaigne*. More you may reade in *Sebaſtian Munſter*. Sundry particulars alſo concerning the originall of this Abbey, and the deeds of the Abbats, you ſhall find in the Chronography of *Valentine Muntzer* publiſhed in Dutch: where he ſaith, that the ground-plot of this city of *Fulda* before the building thereof was called **Eulenloch**, that is, *The den of Owles*. And where the Abbey of *S. Peter* now ſtandeth, it was of old named **Eulenbergh**, or *The hill of Owles*.

THE COVNTIE OF WALDECK.

THis Countie containeth a part of *Heſſe*; it is a fruitfull region, and watered with many riuers: the principall whereof abounding with fiſh, is called *Eder*, and is ſayd to yeeld graines of gold. Then haue you alſo the riuers *Dimel*, *Twiſt*, *Abra*, *Vrba*, and *Ither*. The ſoile affourds both corne and wine. Alſo it hath mines of ſiluer, quick-ſiluer, copper, lead, ſalt, and alume. The principall places are the city and caſtle of *Waldeck*, which giueth name to the whole region. *Aſtinchuſen*, *Dudinchuſen*, *Landawe*, a city and caſtle, with the towne and caſtle of *Mengerhuſen*, where the Earle at this preſent holds his court: the towne and caſtle of *Roden*, in the territory whereof is much hunting: *Wetterburg* a caſtle moſt pleaſantly ſituate betweene *Twiſt* and *Abra*: the old and new towne of *Wildung* diſtinct both in name and place; neere vnto which are certaine mines that yeeld both golde, copper, and ſiluer. Here are likewiſe fountaines of ſower water. And here they brew the beſt beere in all the countrey. The caſtle of *Eiſenburg*, in the fields whereof, as at *Wildung*, is digged vp gold and yron mine. Here alſo they dig a kinde of ſtones, which they burne in ſtead of coales. The caſtle of *Eilhuſen* moſt gallantly ſeated, and diuided by a riuer from *Vrba*. *Corbach* a ſtrong city: the caſtle and towne of *Newburg*; the caſtle *Ither*, and the monaſtery of *Werben*, &c.


BVCHAVIAE, siue FVLDENSIS DITIONIS TYPVS.
Wolfgango Regrwill auctore.
1574.
HASSIAE PARS.
SAXONIAE PARS.
Henneberg comitatus pars.
Isenburg comitatus pars.
FRANCONIAE DVCATVS PARS.
HANNAVIAE PARS.
Wertheim comitatus pars.
Scala milliarium Germanicorum Buchauiæ.
Vogelsberg
Kalbuch
Die Schwale
Werra flu.


SEPTEMTRIO.
Cum privilegio Cæs. et Reg. Mtis. decennali.
WALDECCENSIS COMITATVS DESCRIPTIO ACCVRATISSIMA.
Padelbornensis dioecesis pars.
Beurn
Desenberg.
Coloniensis dioecesis pars.
Malspurg.
ORIENS
OCCIDENS
Zuschen.
Waldeck.
Milliaria Germanica.
Franckenberg.
Hassiae confinia.
Iustus Moers describ. Anno 1575
MERIDIES.
Laebenstein

The Dukedomes of BRVNSWIICK and LVNENBVRG.

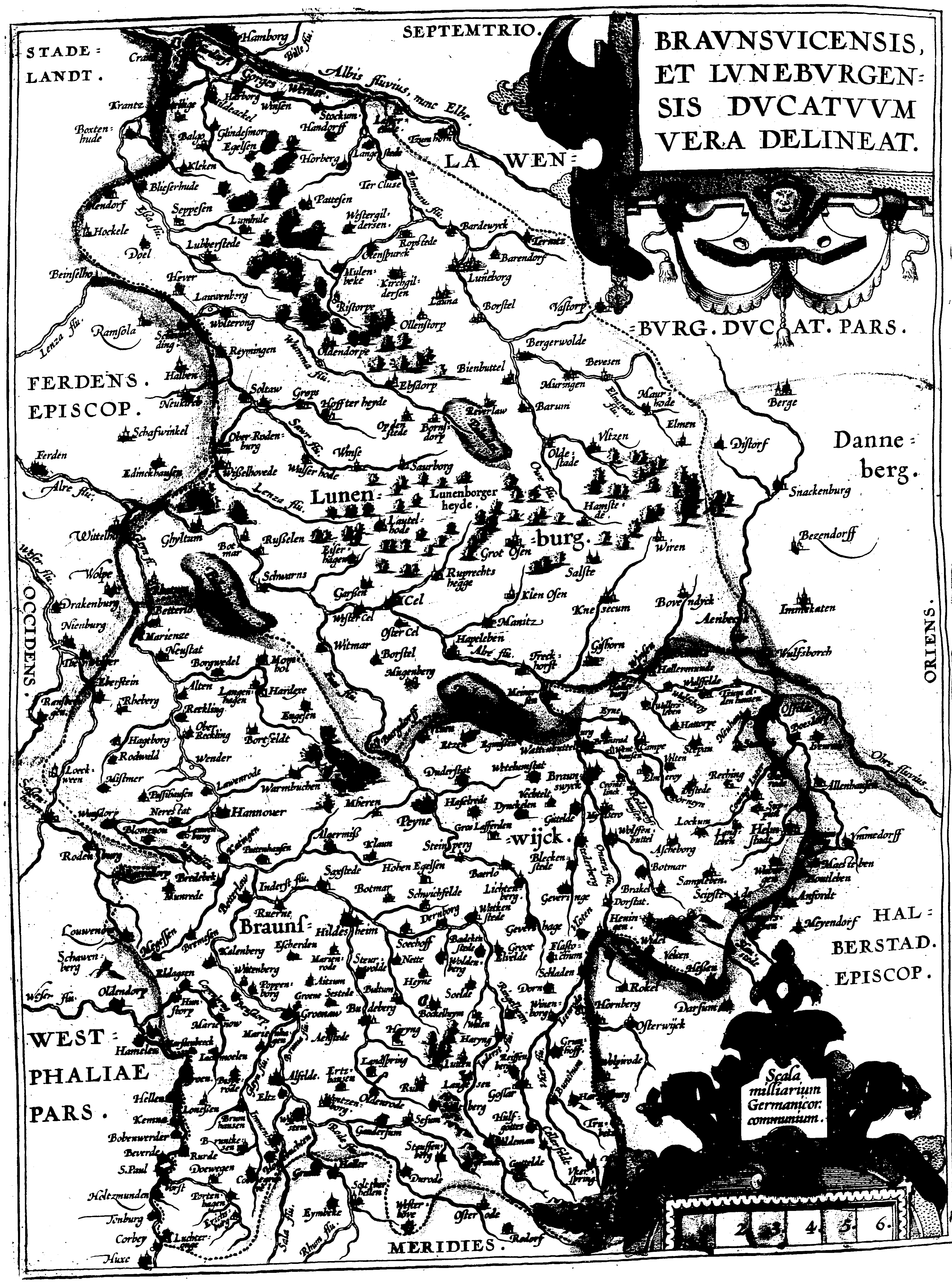
These two regions are at this preſent ſubiect to one Prince. They are both named of the principall cities, *Brunſwyck* and *Lunenburg*. The city of *Brunſwyck* was about the yeere 860. built by *Bruno* the ſonne of *Ludolphus*, who (as *Crantzius* ſaith) firſt erected a ſtreet or borough, calling it *Brunonis vicus*, whereupon the whole citie hath euer ſince beene called *Brunſwyck*. A place of great renowme, ſituate in the midſt of *Saxonie*, vpon the riuer *Onadri*, which falles into the *Weſer*. The beginnings of this towne were ſmall. Howbeit in proceſſe of time, and by degrees, it is now growen to ſuch ſtate, riches, and ſtrength, as the Princes thereof are worthily called Dukes of *Brunſwyck*. But it was very long firſt. For of ancient times they bare only the title of Lords: but vnder *Frederick* the Emperour, in the yeere 1235, renewing their ſtile, they were ordained Dukes. This is one of the ſeuentie Hanſe-townes. From which ſocietie, by a generall Councell of all the ſaid townes held at *Lubeck anno* 1381, they were excluded, in regard of a moſt cruell and bloudy ſedition, wherein the greateſt part of their Aldermen they ſlue, and the reſt they baniſhed. And ſo they were depriued of the benefit of the ſaid ſocietie for eight yeeres, vntill they had done publike penance and ſatisfaction. From which time they were admitted anew into the ſaid incorporation of the Hanſe: that is to ſay, to be partakers of all priuileges granted by Princes and gouernours of former times to all that were free of the ſaid ſocietie, in thoſe foure famous marts; to wit, *London* in *England*, *Bruges* in *Flanders*, *Bergen* in *Norway*, and *Nouogrod* in *Ruſſia*. Their tutelary ſaint or protectour they holde to be *S. Anthor* the Confeſſor, whilome Biſhop of *Triers*. For the honour of whoſe body, becauſe it could not be brought within their city walles, they erected a monaſtery vnder the title of *S. Giles*, then neere vnto the walles; but now (the city being inlarged) within the ſame. Thus much out of *Crantzius* his ſtory of *Saxonie* and *Wandalia*. The praiſe of this citie you may finde in *Æneas Siluius* his 23. chap. of *Europe*. The citie of LVNEBVRG, built about the yeere of Chriſt 1190. vpon an hill named *Calcarium*, was ſo called, not (as the ignorant imagine) from *Idolum lunæ* the idol of the moone, which *Iulius Cæſar*, or I wot not who, did there conſecrate; for this is but an old wiues tale;) but from a place not farre off by the riuer *Elmenou* called *Luna*, where there hath for many yeeres continued a cloiſter of Nunnes. It is a citie of great ſtrength, enuironed with ditches and walles. The citizens greateſt traffique is for ſalt: for here are moſt plentifull and rich ſalt-pits, out of which they raiſe exceeding gaines. For ſalt is here boiled in great quantitie, and vented from hence both by ſea and land to *Hamborough*, *Lubeck*, and other places. Theſe ſalt-mines were firſt found in the yeere of Chriſt 1269. This city of *Luneburg* with the territory adiacent, is in a peculiar Treatiſe deſcribed by *Lucas Loſſius*. Of *Hildeſheim* fiue miles diſtant from *Brunſwyck*, *M. Antonie Moekerius*, a citizen thereof, hath written alſo a peculiar diſcourſe.

In this Table vpon the riuer *Weſer* or *Viſurgis* ſtands the citie of *Hamelen*; concerning which, the learned and famous Phyſitian *D. Arnold Fretaghius* wrote to me in a letter the ſtory enſuing; his words be theſe: I chanced of late to light vpon a Saxon, and a Chronicler of *Saxonie*. He reports, that 130. yeres ago the citie of *Hamelen*, vnder the iuriſdiction of Duke *Ericus*, being exceedingly peſtered with mice, there came a iugler that offered his ſeruice to the townes-men to driue them away: this offer was moſt acceptable vnto them, becauſe they could keepe nothing in ſafetie from thoſe miſchieuous vermine. Being agreed with the townes-men, by the ſound of a bell he drawes all the mice out of the citie. Then he demandeth his promiſed hire. They denie it him. Well, in a great rage he departs the citie, and within a yeere after returneth; and ſounding the ſame bell which before he had vſed to coniure the mice, he drew after him vnto an hill not farre off, a great number of the citizens children; whither being come, both they and he immediatly vaniſhed. A girle of the company, either for wearineſſe, or by Gods appointment, ſtayeth a good diſtance behinde: who returning home, and being asked what ſhe ſaw, makes report, that her fellowes were gone vp the hill with the iugler. Then euery man runnes to ſeeke his childe; but in vaine: for from that time forward they could neuer know what was become of them. Hauing read this, I iudged it either to be a fable, or (as it is in very deed) a moſt wonderfull and ſtrange narration. Diſcourſing therefore with certaine citizens of this place, I made mention heereof. They all affirmed it to be true, and ſayd, that the yeere, the day, and the number of children that were loſt, was regiſtred in the records of the citie of *Hamelen*: and it is yet a cuſtome among them, in their bonds and couenants which they write in an ancient hand, to vſe this forme or clauſe of ſpeech, **Von onſer kinder ausgangh**, that is to ſay, *From the departure of our children*. And they ſay, that the way or ſtreet thorow which they were led, for the perpetuall memorie of their miſhap, was called by the inhabitants, **Die Bungloeſe ſtraeſs**: and that it is not lawfull there to ring a bell. If you haue perhaps read this ſtorie heretofore, I doe now call it to your remembrance. If you know any thing that may ſtand me in ſtead, I pray you impart it as leaſure and occaſion ſhall ſerue. Fare you well, and loue your *Fretaghius*. From *Groenninghen* the ninth of Nouember 1580.

A deſcription of the territory of NVRENBERG.

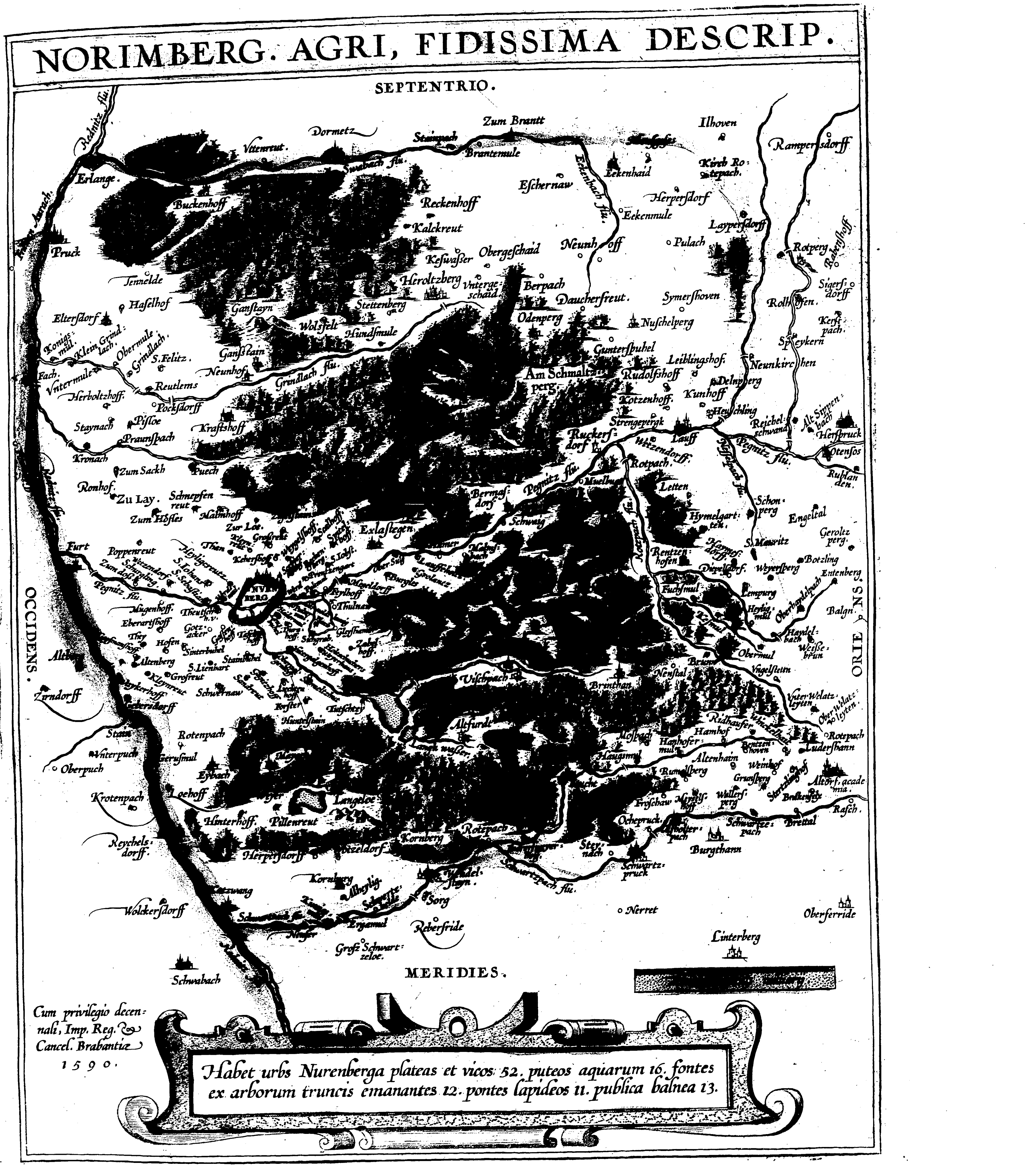
Out of *Pighius* his *Hercules Prodicius* I haue thought good to ſet downe the originall and deſcription of this place: his words be theſe: When the barbarous *Hunnes* ouerran a great part of *Europe*, and oppreſſed alſo the people *Norici* inhabiting *Bauaria*, certaine principall families of them for ſhelter and refuge fled vnto the forreſt *Hercynia*, planting themſelues in a commodious place by the riuers of *Pegnitz* and *Regnitz*; and ſo vpon an hill by nature ſtrongly ſituate, and free from hoſtile incurſions, they built them a rude and homely caſtle, as the Chronicles of *Bauaria* doe beare record. Within a while their number was increaſed by the neighbour-husbandmen and the ſhepheards of the forreſt *Hercynia*: and ſo of a medley of diuers ſorts and profeſsions of people, they grew at laſt to the bigneſſe of a towne. But giuing themſelues to a baſe and diſſolute kinde of life, without gouernours, without lawes, and continually moleſting the neighbour Prouinces with riots and robberies, it ſeemed good to the German Emperours to ſend thither a colonie of olde ſouldiers, which might ſerue in ſtead of a gariſon for the place, to bridle their outrages, and to preſcribe vnto them lawes of ciuilitie. Some report, that *Henry* of *Bauaria* firſt brought it into the forme of a citie, adorned it with the church of *S. Giles*, enacted lawes, and enuironed the caſtle with a larger wall. Alſo, that *Conradus* the ſecond ioined it to the Empire: for at the beginning it was a popular eſtate. One onely ciuill diſcord in the time of *Charles* the fourth, changed it into an *Ariſtocratia*, or gouernment of a few principall perſons: by which meanes the whole authoritie came into the hands of the Senatours; who euer ſince haue vſed ſuch equitie and moderation in their gouernment, as there hath not at any time in ſo great a multitude of common people, and diuerſitie of nations, growen any notable ſedition or pernitious mutinie. In the citie there are three degrees of people, that is to ſay, Senatours, Merchants, and Artizans. Ancient and honourable families there are 28. out of which alwayes are ſupplied new Senatours: who all of them are ſix and twentie in number. Thirteene of theſe, called Burgomaſters, doe conſult of matters of Eſtate: and the other thirteene they call Scabins, who being alwayes aſsiſted by three ſtipendarie lawyers, doe vpon Court and Leet dayes execute iuſtice and decide controuerſies among the citizens. It is forbidden by their ancient lawes, that any profeſſed lawyer, or any that beares the title of a Doctour, ſhould be admitted to their ſenate, or to the gouernment of their Common wealth. Out of either of the ſaid halfes or thirteenes they chuſe euery Lunar moneth or new moone a new Conſull; ſo that euery yeere the chiefe magiſtracie falles by turnes for the ſpace of a moneth to euery man of both the foreſaid thirteenes. Fiue there are of the ſame company, that in criminall cauſes do make inquiry, giue ſentence, and allot puniſhment to malefactours. They haue likewiſe a Iudge or Preſident for their ſuburbs, who executes iuſtice among the peſants and villageois. Out of the ſame company alſo, they yerely elect two Treaſurers, men of ſufficient yeeres, credit, and honeſty, who take charge of the cuſtomes and reuenues of the whole citie, and haue the receit and diſburſing of the ſame. All the ſaid magiſtrates, and others that haue any authoritie, are choſen only out of the foreſaid number of Senatours. Two hundred there are yeerely nominated out of the three Eſtates and the whole citie, who once a yeere, or vpon any vrgent occaſion, being aſſembled by the magiſtrates, do ſit in common counſell. The State or company of merchants, albeit very great and honourable, are freed notwithſtanding from all publike offices, and endowed with moſt ample priuileges: wherefore following their priuate traffike, they do in this citie, as in a common ware-houſe, hoord vp the riches not only of *Europe*, but of the moſt remote countries and iſlands in the world. The labourers and artizans, which are the laſt and meaneſt degree, are ſuffered to haue no conuenticles nor meetings priuate or publike in the citie; no ſolemne banquets nor feſtiuall aſſemblies of many together, vnleſſe it be for a matter of religion or ſome great funerall: for they hold it a thing pernicious to the publike tranquillitie, hauing found by often experience, that moſt dangerous factions and ſeditions haue growen of ſuch popular meetings, where people in their drunkenneſſe diſpute of the Common-wealth: and that the like tumults haue bereft many cities of their libertie, and brought great calamities vpon them. Now if any quarrell or diſſention ariſe among the common ſort, it is not referred to the Maſters or Wardens of their crafts and myſteries, but to the Senatours themſelues; who preſently appoint two arbitratours, to ſearch into the cauſe, and to do their beſt to compound it. If they can not bring it to agreement, then it comes before the Senate; who hauing awarded the matter, do vnder a grieuous penaltie impoſe ſilence to both parties. With great ſeueritie they puniſh fightings, brawles, iniuries, and priuate quarrels, for the maintenance of publike peace: inſomuch as a man would thinke, that *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus* gaue dayly ſentence vpon their iudgement ſeats. Thus farre *Pighius* concerning the originall, the magiſtrates, and the common wealth of this citie. More you may reade in the ſame authour. The territories adiacent being naturally barren and ſandie are by the induſtrie of the people made fruitfull. In the ſame territorie ſtands *Altorff*, where not many yeeres ſince the States of *Nurenburg* inſtituted an Vniuerſitie. *Nurenburg* is watered by the riuer *Pegnitz*, which it croſſeth with many ſtone-bridges. In compaſſe it containeth eight miles. It is compaſſed with a double wall, whereon are 183. turrets, beſides caſtles and fortreſſes. Concerning the originall, ſituation, maners and cuſtomes of this citie, you haue a notable diſcourſe written by *Conradus Celtis* a Poet laureat.

S.W. Herberts opinion confirmed.



BRAVNSVICENSIS, ET LVNEBVRGENSIS DVCATVVM VERA DELINEAT.

Scala milliarium Germanicor. communium.



NORIMBERG. AGRI, FIDISSIMA DESCRIP.

Habet urbs Nurenberga plateas et vicos 52. puteos aquarum 16. fontes ex arborum truncis emanantes 12. pontes lapideos 11. publica balnea 13.

Cum privilegio decennali, Imp. Reg. Cancel. Brabantiæ 1590.

FRANKENLANDT.

FRANKENLANDT is partly plaine,and partly mountainous : the mountaines are not very ſteepe, nor the plaines very fruitfull ; being for the moſt part ſandy. In many places the hilles be ſet with vines,do yeeld pleaſant and delicate wine ; eſpecially about *Wirtzburg*. There are great ſtore of woods, and much hunting. The country is ſubiect to many gouernours : notwithſtanding they call the Biſhop of *Wirtzburg* Duke of *Frankenlandt*. The Biſhops of *Mentz* and of *Bamberg* haue many places here. And the Count Palatine enioyeth a great part. Here the Marqueſes Orantes are ſeated. And here are many imperiall cities alſo.

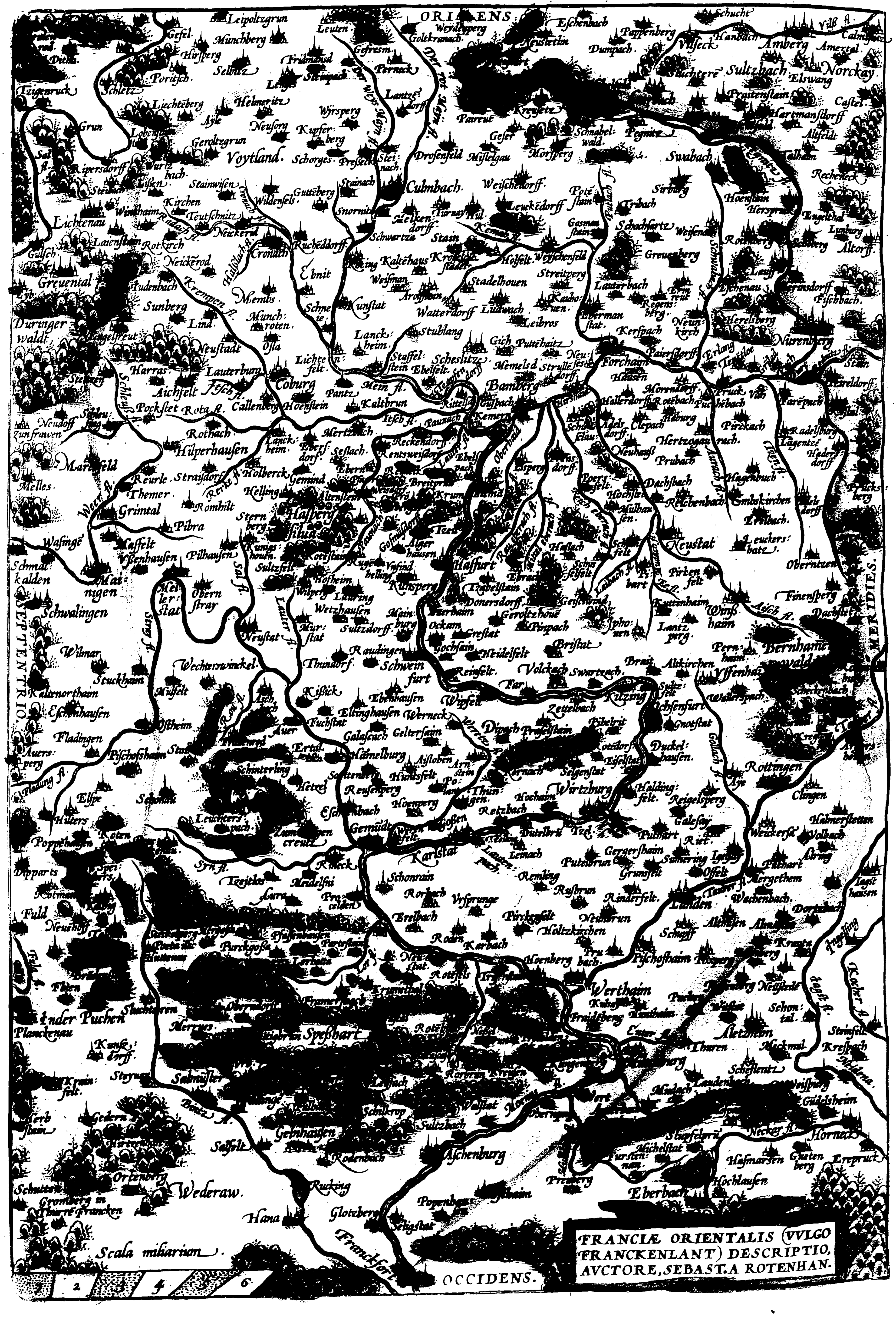
As touching *Norimberg*, it is doubtfull whether it belongs to *Frankenland* or *Bauaria* : by the name, *Bauaria* ſhould ſeeme to chalenge it. For *Norimberg* is as much to ſay,as *Mons Noricus*, The Norick hill : whereby it appeareth,that it was the city of the *Norici*. And after the *Norici* ſucceeded the *Boiari* or Bauarians : and now that portion of countrey that lies betweene *Danubius* and *Norimberg*, is called *Noricum*. Howbeit the city is in the dioceſſe of *Bamberg*, which belongeth to *Frankenlandt*. The inhabitants of *Norimberg* will be accounted neither Bauarians nor Frankes ; but a nation differing from both. It is a ſtately city, with churches,caſtles, and houſes, moſt ſumptuouſly built. It ſtands vpon the riuer *Pegnitz*, in a barren and ſandy place, which increaſeth the peoples induſtry : for they are all either artizans or merchants : ſo that they are exceeding rich, and beare a great name in *Germany*. It is a place moſt fit for the Emperours court, a free city, and ſeated almoſt in the midſt of *Germany*.

Betweene *Bamberg* and *Norimberg* lies *Forchaim*,a towne famous for ſnow-white bread. The inhabitants ſuppoſe that *Pilate* was here borne. Thus farre *Æneas Siluius* in his deſcription of *Europe*. Reade alſo *Iohannes Aubanus*, *Hermannus Comes Nuenarius*, *Tritthemius* the Abbat, and *Iohn Auentinus*, who thinks that the principall city thereof *Wirtzburg* was of old called *Pœonia*.

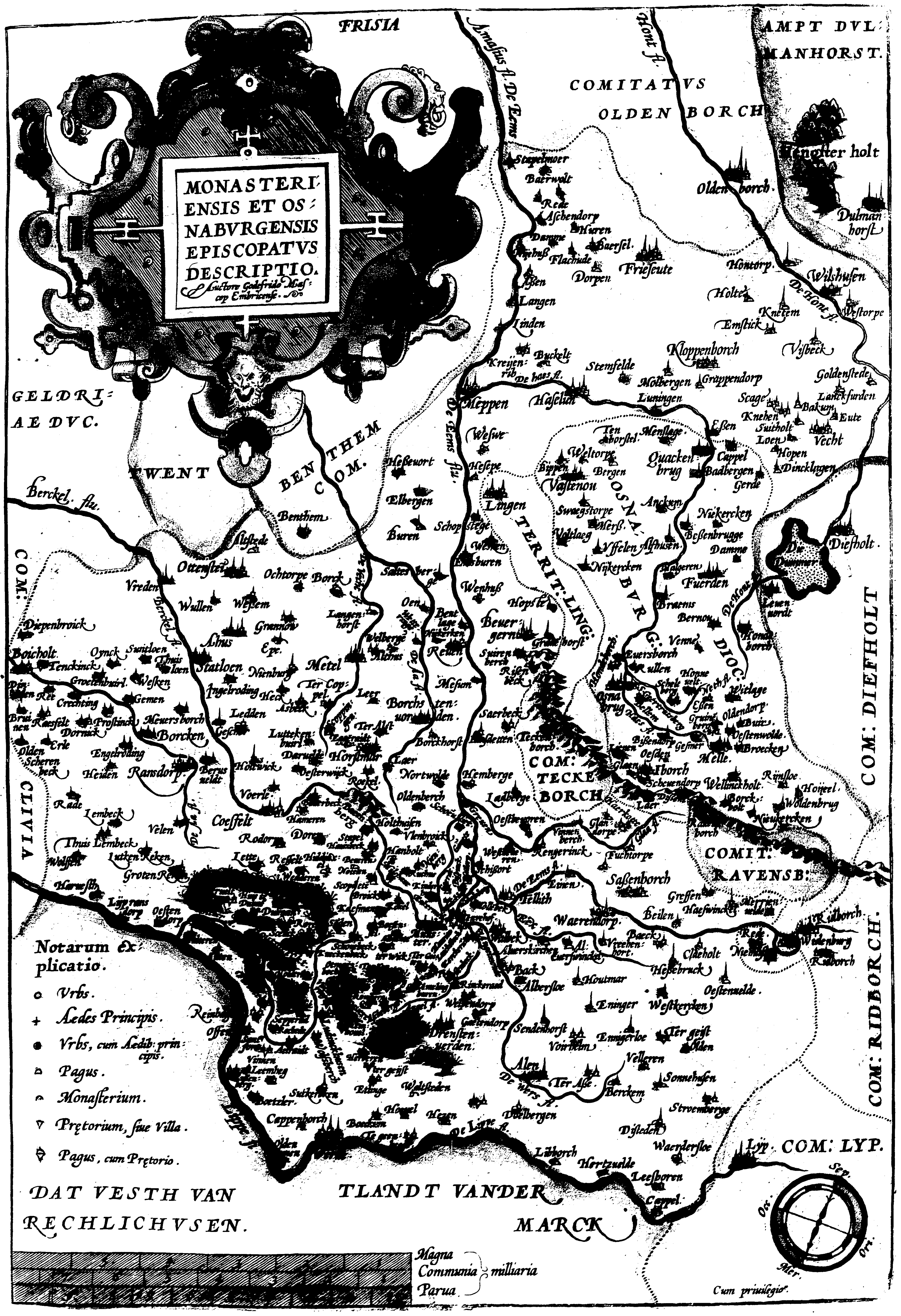
THE BISHOPRICK OF MVNSTER.

OF this Biſhopricke thus writeth *Sebaſtian Munſter* in his Coſmography. *Charlemaine* erected a third Biſhopricke in the midſt of *Saxonie*, now *Weſtphalia*, in *Myningrode*, a place which afterward in regard of a famous Monaſtery there founded, was called *Munſter* ; and there he ordained as Biſhop one *Ludgerus* borne in *Friſland*. Whoſe ſucceſſour *Hermannus* conſecrated the Monaſtery and Church on the other ſide the water, to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*. Which Monaſtery in ſhort time ſo mightily increaſed, and became ſo famous, that it gaue name both to the City and Biſhopricke ; ſo that the old name of *Myningrode* being aboliſhed by little and little, it began to be called the City and Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, which name remaines euen till this preſent day. Hitherto *Munſter* out of *Crantzius*. Concerning this Biſhoprick, and that of *Ozenburg*, reade the *Saxonie* of *Albertus Crantzius*, and *Hamelman* his commentaries of *Weſtphalia*.

This City *anno* 1533. receiued great dammage by the Anabaptiſts, who expelling the citizens, vſurped the ſame ; and chuſing a King out of their rabble, they held it almoſt a yeere againſt the Archbiſhop of *Colen* and the Duke of *Cleue*, who beſieged it with a ſtrong army. But the Biſhop at length growing Maſter, puniſhed both them and their King, as they deſerued.



FRANCIÆ ORIENTALIS (VVLGO FRANCKENLANT) DESCRIPTIO, AVCTORE, SEBAST. A ROTENHAN.



MONASTERIENSIS ET OSNABVRGENSIS EPISCOPATVS DESCRIPTIO.
Auctore Godefrido Mascop Embricense.

BOHEMIA.

IOannes Dubrauius in his Bohemian ſtory deſcribeth this region in maner following. *Bohemia* is ſituate in *Germanie*. Eaſt it extendeth to *Morauia* and *Sileſia*, and weſt to *Bauaria*. *Auſtria* bordereth to the South, as *Saxonie* and *Miſnia* do Northward. It is in forme of a *Theater* enuironed around by the foreſt or woods of *Hercynia*. Wherefore there is no great difference between the length and the bredth, containing not much aboue 200. miles a piece. *Charles* king of *Bohemia*, who afterward was Emperour, diuided it into 12. regions, of which one only he named after the riuer *Vultaw* that runneth through *Prage*: the other eleuen he called by the names of their principall townes; ſome of them being ſo harſh of pronunciation, that a man ſhall hardly ſpeake them, vnleſſe he be a Bohemian borne or very skilfull in the language. The chiefe Bohemian townes lying towards *Morauia* are *Mutha*, *Chrudima*, *Konignigretz*, *Pardubitz*, *Litomitz*. Towards *Bauaria* you haue *Glatow*, *Domazlitz*, *Miſa* and *Tachow*. On the ſide towards *Auſtria* the principall towne is *Buduitz*, with *Cromlawe*, *Trebon*, *Hradeck*: as likewiſe on the *Miſnian* ſide ſtand *Pons*, *Cadana*, *Chomutawe*, *Auſtia*: and on the Sileſian quarter *Iaromir*, *Glacitz*, *Curia*, and ſome others. In the heart of the countrey the principall townes of note are *Cuttenberg*, *Kolim*, *Pelſin*, *Veron*, *Zateckz*, *Launa*, *Slana*, *Lytomerick*, and *Tabor*. But the head citie of all is *Prage*, being ſo great, as it containeth three faire cities within it, namely, the new, the old, and the little towne, which is diſioyned from the two former by the riuer *Vultaw*. Their Buildings both Publique and priuat are ſtately and magnificall. This city hath two caſtles; one called *Viſſegard*, whilom the Kings palace, but now waſte and almoſt deſolate, by meanes of ciuile warres. Again that other caſtle that ouer looketh the little towne, as it is named, ſo it well deſerueth the title of the Royal or princely caſtle. For it reſembleth rather a city then a Caſtle; filling vp ſo great a roome with the wals and buildings. Of publique edifices, the Church built by King *Charles* before mentioned; and the Caſtle erected by K. *Vladiſlaus*, late deceaſed, are the moſt memorable. And as *Prage* of all their Cities hath the preeminence; ſo hath *Elbe* (called by Tacitus renowmed and famous) of all their riuers. Howbeit concerning the fountaine of this riuer Tacitus writeth skarce ſoundly, namely that it ſpringeth in the region of the *Hermonduri*. For it ariſeth not among the *Hermonduri*, but rather out of certaine Bohemian mountaines lying open to the North, vpon the frontiers of *Morauia*, which the ancient Bohemians call *Cerconeſſi*. From which mountaines this riuer refreſheth and watereth the greater and better part of *Bohemia*; and then hauing augmented his ſtreames by the influence of *Vultawa*, *Egra*, *Satzawa*, *Gitzera*, and *Miſa* his neighbour-riuers, continueth his courſe and name through *Miſnia* and *Saxonie* to the maine Ocean, being all that way enriched with abundance of Salmons. But the ſmaller riuers and freſhets of *Bohemia* yeeld in ſome places graines of gold, and in others ſhell-fiſhes containing pearle. Heere alſo you haue certaine hot bathes both pleaſant and medicinable. And all the whole countrie ſo aboundeth with graine, as it affoordeth plenty to the neighbour-regions. Wines there are no great ſtore: and thoſe of the countrey ſo weake, as they laſt but a very ſmall time. Howbeit they haue ſaffron of the beſt, excelling both in colour, ſmell, and moiſture, three principall properties to chuſe that commoditie by. There are ſiluer-mines ſo exceeding rich, that were it not for ſome ſmall quantitie of flint that inſinuates it-ſelfe into the veine, you ſhould haue nothing but perfect ſiluer: whereas in other countries thoſe mines are eſteemed of high price, that hold a quarter or a fift part, or at the vtmoſt one halfe of good ſiluer. They find alſo plenty of gold-ore in certaine mines which take their name of a place called *Giloua*. It is reported that the Kings of *Bohemia* haue had graines of pure gold brought from thence weighing tenne pound a piece. Neither are they deſtitute of baſer metall: namely, tinne, lead, copper, and yron. And ſometimes they finde in thoſe mineral rockes, the carbuncle, the Saphyre, and the Amethiſt. Next vnto their mines there is nothing of greater account to the Bohemians then their waters repleniſhed with carps: which I haue declared more at large in a peculiar booke treating of fiſh-pondes. Now let vs decypher the diſpoſition of the inhabitants. In briefe therefore, both in maners, habit, and ſtature of body the Bohemians reſemble the Lion king of beaſts, vnder whoſe conſtillation they are ſubiect; that is to ſay, if you conſider either the largeneſſe of their limbs, their broad and mightie breaſtes, their yellow ſhag-haire hanging ouer their ſhoulders, the harſhneſſe of their voice, their ſparkling eies, or their exceeding ſtrength and courage. The Lion carries a kind of contempt and diſdainefull pride ouer other beaſtes, and hardly ſhall you vanquiſh him, if you aſſaile him by force. Neither doth the Bohemian in this reſpect degenerate but ſoone ſhewes his contempt towards other nations both in word and deed, and diſcouers his arrogancie both in his gate, geſture, and pompe. Being ſet light by, he growes impatient; in any enterprize he is as bold as a Lion, and moſt firme and conſtant till he hath brought it to execution, but not without a touch of ambition and vaine glory. Moreouer like a lion he is greedie of his meat, and very curious in the dreſſing and ſeaſoning thereof. And their neighbours the *Saxons* haue taught them to carouſe both day and night. And by reaſon of their neighbourhood the Bohemians differ not much from the Germans in other qualities. Hitherto *Dubrauius*, by whom alſo the originall and ancient dwelling place of this nation is deſcribed. They brew excellent ale in this countrey, calling it Whiteale. They ſpeake the Sclauon tongue, calling themſelues *Czecks*, and the Germans *Niemecks*. Vnder the ſtile of this kingdome are alſo comprized the regions of *Morauia*, *Sileſia*, and *Luſatia*. Likewiſe in the yeare 1315. the city *Egra* became the warehouſe or principall mart-towne of the Bohemians. Concerning the region it ſelfe you may read more largely in *Aeneas Siluius*; and of the people, in the firſt booke of *Martinus Cromerus* his Polonian ſtory. Vnto theſe you may adde *Munſter*, *Rithaimer*, *Crantzius* in his deſcription of *Wandalia*, and *Sabellicus En.*10.*lib.*2. *Panthaleon Candidus* wrote of late ſeuen books entitled *Bohemaidos*. *Prage* the head citie of this Kindome, is peculiarly deſcribed by *Georgius Handſchius*. The Map it ſelfe we borowed out of the Table of *Ioannes Crigingerus*, publiſhed at *Prage* 1568.

The diuers appellations of certaine cities in this Kingdome we thought good here to put downe out of *Munſter*. For the names of all their cities, are by the Bohemian pronounced after one maner, and by the German after another.

Bohemian names.	*German names.*
Praha,	**Prag.**
Plzen,	**Pilſen.**
Budiciowize,	**Budwis.**
Kolim,	**Coeln.**
Cheb,	**Eger.**
Strzibre,	**Miſz.**
Hora,	**Kuttenberg.**
Tabor,	**Taber.**
Zatetz,	**Satz.**
Litemierzitze,	**Leitmiritz.**

These cities are immediatly ſubiect to the King.

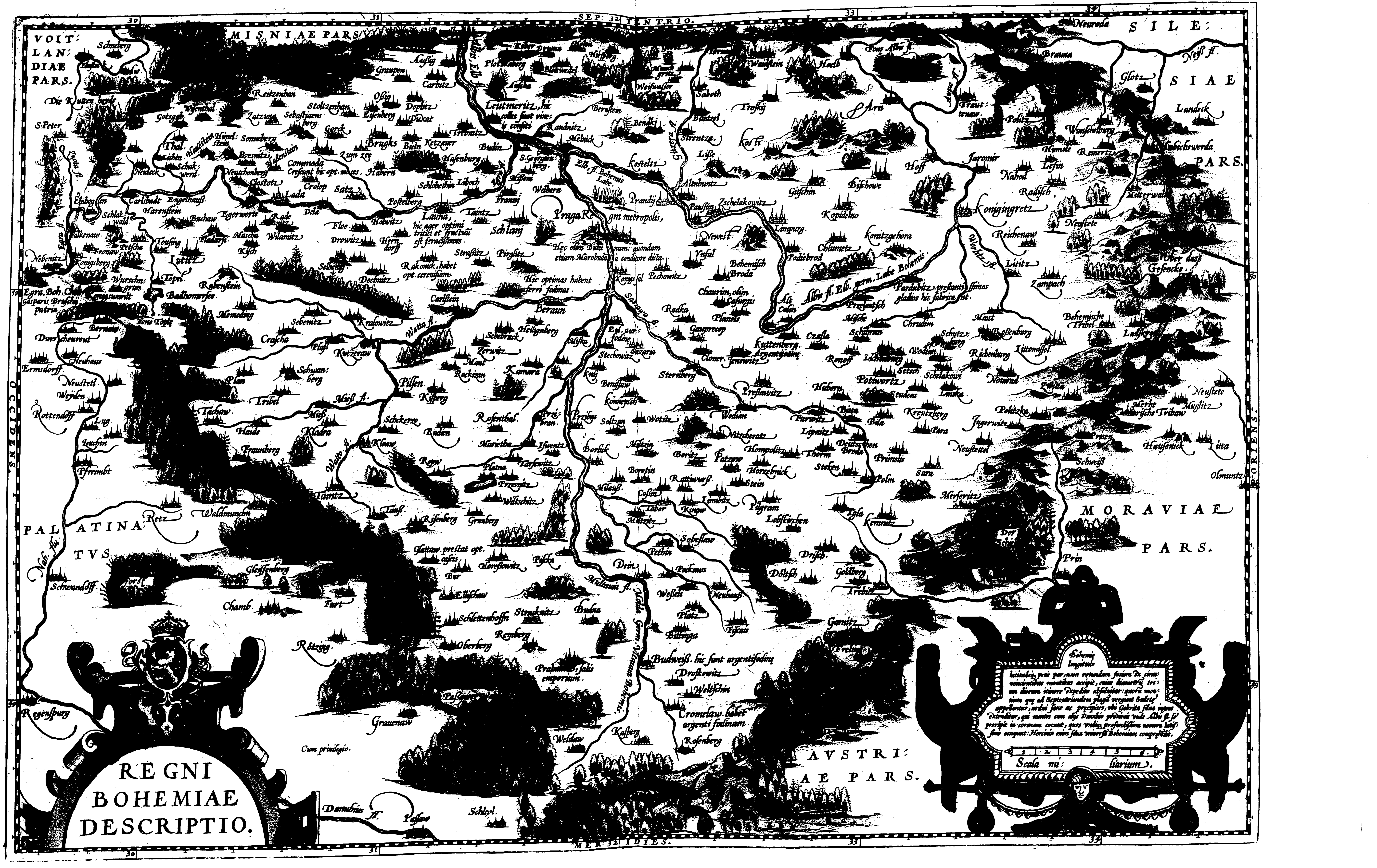
Bohemian names.	*German names.*
Launij,	**Laun.**
Rockowinck,	**Rakowinck.**
Klattowy,	**Glataw.**
Beraim,	**Bern.**
Moſt,	**Bruck.**
Hradetz,	**Gretz.**
Auſcij,	**Auſt.**
Myto,	**Maut.**
Dwuor,	**Hoff.**
Laromiertz,	**Jaromir.**

Bohemian names.	*German names.*
Dub,	**Ath.**
Piela,	**Wiſwaſſer.**
Gilowy,	**Gilaw.**
Krupka,	**Graupen.**
Loket,	**Elbogen.**
Hanzburg,	**Haſenburg.**

These cities are ſubiect to the peers of the kingdome.

The riuer *Albis* is called by the Germans **Elbe**, and by the Bohemians *Labe*.

The Bohemians call the riuer *Molta* by the name of *Vltawa*.


SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
30
31
32
33
34
MISNIAE PARS
VOITLANDIAE PARS.
SILESIAE PARS.
MORAVIAE PARS.
AUSTRIAE PARS.
PALATINATUS
Praga Regni metropolis,
Leutmeritz, hic colles sunt vini: fe consiti
Launa, hic ager optimi tritici et fructuū est fertilissimus.
Rakonick, habet opt. cerevisiam.
Hic optimas habent ferri fodinas.
Hic olim Bubienum: quondam etiam Marobudui a conditore dicta.
Cuttenberg. Argenti fodinæ.
Pardubitz præstantissimas gladios hic fabricant.
Chaurim, olim Casurgis
Budweiss. hic sunt argenti fodinæ
Cromelaw habet argenti fodinam
Glattaw præstat opt. caseis
Prahaditz, salis emporium.
Comenoda Crescunt hic opt. mures.
Albis fl. Elb. germ. Labe Bohemis.
Moldaw Germ. Vltava Bohemis.
Sazawa fl.
Watta fl.
Mies fl.
Egra fl.
Naab flu.
Danubius fl.
Neiss fl.
Egra. Boh. Cheb Gasparis Bruschij patria.
Carlsbadt
Elnbogen
Pilsen
Klatta
Tauss
Beraun
Carlstein
Kuttenberg
Colin
Koniggretz
Jaromir
Glotz
Neuroda
Jungbuntzel
Melnick
Saatz
Commotaw
Brix
Aussig
Tabor
Pisek
Rosenberg
Crumaw
Neuhaus
Iglaw
Teutschen Brod
Polna
Trebitz
Regenspurg
Passaw
Chamb
Grauenaw
Cum privilegio.
Scala miliarium.
1 2 3 4 5 6.

REGNI BOHEMIAE DESCRIPTIO.

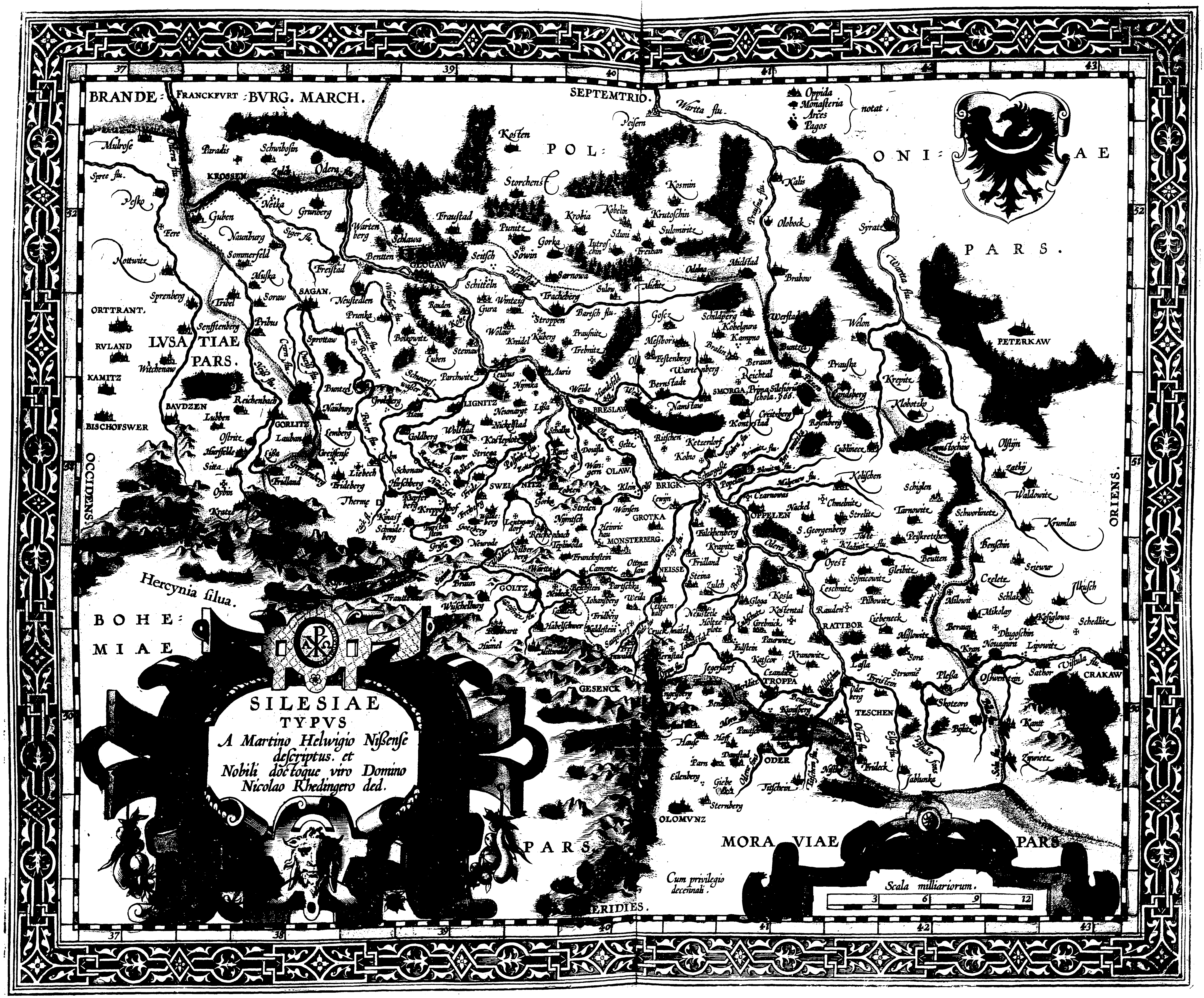
Bohemiæ longitudo latitudoq; ferè par, nam rotundam faciem ex circumiacentibus montibus accipit, cuius diametrū triduum itinere expedito absoluitur: quorū montium quæ ad Septentrionalem plagā vergunt Sudetæ appellantur, ardui sane ac præcipites, vbi Gabrita silua ingens extenditur, qui montes cum alijs Danubio proximis vnde Albis fl. se proripit in coronam coeunt, quos vndiq; profundissima nemora latissimè occupant: Hercinia enim silua vniuersā Bohemiam comprehēdit.

SILESIA.

I*Ohn Crato* one of the Emperours counſellers, and his principall Phyſician, hath for the benefit of the ſtudious in Geography, out of his relations of *Sileſia*, imparted thus much vnto vs.

That we may not be ſcrupulous about the name of the Sileſians, nor (as ſome haue done) deriue it from the Elyſian fields: we are out of ancient writers to vnderſtand, that the ſame region which they now poſſeſſe, was formerly inhabited by the Quadi. For *Quad* in the Saxon or old German tongue, hath the ſame ſignification that *Siletz* hath in the Polonian or Sclauon. For they were a people that reſorted hither out of ſundry places, more addicted to warre than peace, deſtroyers rather than builders, and impatient of all ſuperioritie. The firſt King that bare rule ouer them was *Boleſlaus* a Polacke. He was borne in the yeere of our Lord 967. his mother a Bohemian, neece to Duke *Wenceſlaus* by the brothers ſide. A ſonne of his called *Mieſlaus*, in the yeere 1001. was married to *Rixa* daughter of *Erenfrid* County Palantine, neece to the Emperour *Otho* the third, by his ſiſter *Melchitis*: and this man was the firſt that receiued the kingly diademe from *Otho* the third. But after his deceaſe the Polonians hauing by ſedition expelled out of their kingdome the Emperours niece and his ſonne *Caſimire*, *Conradus* the Emperour reſeruing to himſelfe a certaine tribute, annexed *Sileſia* to the crowne of *Bohemia*. This Emperour was an Vratiſlauian borne, and perhaps gaue the name of *Vratiſlauia* to his natiue citie, which is now commonly called *Breſlaw*. But hereof I cannot certainly affirme ought. This one thing is not to be doubted, that the Sileſians had no affection towards the Polonians, whenas by the practiſe and induſtry of *Iohn* the firſt king of *Bohemia* father to the Emperour *Charles* the fourth, they vnited themſelues to the Bohemians. Some there are (by what authority or opinion I know not) which affirme that in the ſame place where *Breſlaw* now ſtands, was built in times paſt by a Prince called *Liguis*, the city of *Budurgis* mentioned in *Ptolemey*. For it is apparent out of hiſtories, that *Mieſlaus* Duke of *Poland*, who was firſt created King by the Emperour *Otho* the third, and in the yeere 965. embraced Chriſtianitie, did *anno* 1048. erect a woodden church or chapel to the honour of *S. Iohn Baptiſt*. Whereby you may gather, that in thoſe dayes there was no great matter of building at *Breſlaw*. Moreouer, *Gotefridus* the firſt Prelate of that church being an Italian, preferred the village of *Smogra* before the citie of *Breſlaw*, hauing there his Schole and College. Likewiſe about this time it is thought that the foundations of other the principall cities of *Sileſia*, namely of *Lignitz*, *Glogaw*, *Luben*, &c. were layd: for out of monuments and Annales no certainty can be gathered, whenas the ancienteſt writings in all *Sileſia* are the letters of the Emperour *Frederick* the ſecond, which were written in the yeere 1200. all the reſidue being conſumed and loſt, either by fires or inuaſions which haue beene very terrible in theſe parts. But by the good indeuour of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, *Sileſia* was both pacified, and ſo diſtributed among the ſonnes of *Vladiſlaus* king of *Poland*, that it ſeemed not altogether to be diſmembred from that crowne. But when the Polonians perceiued that *Sileſia* grew full of Germans, and that the Princes began to fauour them; reiecting the lawfull heires, they aduanced to the kingdome of *Sileſia* one *Vladiſlaus Locticus*, a cruell enemy to the Germans. This was the occaſion that they betooke themſelues to the protection of *Iohn* king of *Bohemia*; who being ſonne to the Emperour *Henry* the ſeuenth, married the daughter of *Wenceſlaus* king of *Bohemia*, and was inueſted into the kingdome 1302. Wherefore after the deceaſe of this *Iohn* of *Lucelberg*, *Sileſia* was ſubiect to twelue Bohemian kings one after another, ſix whereof were Emperours, one a Bohemian, another an Hungarian, fiue of the houſe of *Auſtria*, two Polacks, but deſcended from *Auſtria* by the mothers ſide. Of the Polonian race remained as yet in *Sileſia* the Princes of *Lignitz* and *Teſchnitz*: for thoſe of *Munſterberg* deriue their pedegree from *George* king of *Bohemia*. *Vratiſlauia* the head-city of *Sileſia* being burnt to aſhes in the yere 1341, began then ſo ſtately to be built of ſtone, as at this preſent both for order and beauty of houſes and largeneſſe of ſtreets, it is little inferiour to any of the cities in *Germanie*. Concerning other more true ornaments of a Common-wealth, I ſhall not need to ſpeake, ſeeing it is manifeſt to all *Germanie*, that ſcarſe in any other region there are to be found ſo many Schooles, ſuch numbers of learned Profeſſours, and of excellent wits. It beſeemes me not to ſpeake too glorioſly of my countreymen; yet thus much I may boldly ſay, that there is almoſt no Princes court, nor any famous common-wealth, where the vertue and learning of the Sileſians findes not entertainment. The gentlemen likewiſe albeit addicted to tillage and good husbandry, yet are they ſo warlike withall, that no indifferent Iudges can deny, but that by their valour the remainder of *Hungarie* is defended. It is a region very fruitfull of corne, eſpecially in one place aboue the reſt, which is moſt carefully manured by our people. It aboundeth with fiſh-pooles. The famous riuer *Odera* confineth it Eaſt and North, and South it is diuided from *Bohemia* by *Sudetes*. But the ſituation beſt appeareth in the Map. Of *Sileſia* you haue ſomewhat written by *Aeneas Syluius*, and by others which are ignorant of the countrey. But *Laurentius Coruinus* could haue brought more certainties to light, had not the age wherein he liued been fatally ouerwhelmed in ignorance. Thus much *Iohn Crato* concerning his natiue countrey *Sileſia*. It containeth twelue Dukedomes; one Biſhoprick, the Biſhop whereof hath his reſidence at *Neiſſe*, and ſometimes at *Breſlaw*: for there is a Cathedrall church and a College of Canons. Heere are foure Baronies alſo. In this region about *Striga* and *Lignitz* is found a kinde of medicinable earth, commonly called *Terra ſigillata*, like that of *Lemnus*, and of equall force; ſome quantitie whereof *Iacobus Manouius* Citizen and Senatour of *Breſlaw* hath often beſtowed vpon me.

The Chronicles of *Sileſia* were of late written by *Ioachimus Curius*, wherein he hath ſo curiouſly deſcribed the ſituation and the antiquity of their townes and cities, the gouernment of their ſtate, and their memorable acts, that the ſtudious may here finde an abſolute hiſtory. I am informed by *Iacobus Monauius*, that *Francis Faber* hath deſcribed it in verſe alſo.



MORAVIA.

MORAVIA is thus deſcribed by *Ioannes Dubrauius* in his Bohemian ſtory: *Morauia* was called of olde *Marcomania*, becauſe it confined vpon *Germany* at that place, where *Danubius* entreth *Hungary*. For *Mark* in high Dutch ſignifies a limit or confine, and thereupon *Marcomanni* are ſuch as inhabit the borders of a countrey. Concerning theſe people *Arrianus* in his relation of *Germany*, the fartheſt of theſe nations (ſaith he) are the *Quadi* and *Marcomanni*, then the Iazyges a people of *Sarmatia*, after the Getes, and laſtly a great part of the Sarmatians. Howbeit, at this preſent, becauſe it is bounded by the riuer *Mora*, from the ſame riuer the inhabitants are called *Moraui*, and the countrey *Morauia*. On three ſides, as it now ſtands, it is diuided by mountaines, woods, foreſts, or riuers; on the Eaſt from *Hungary*, Weſt from *Bohemia*, and North from *Sileſia*: for on the South part towards *Auſtria* it is plaine, being ſome where ſeparated therefrom by the riuer *Thayſa*, and in other places by another obſcure riuer. The principall riuer in *Morauia* is *Mora*, which enuironeth the chiefe city called *Olmuntz*, and from thence running into *Hungary*, diſchargeth himſelfe with his tributary ſtreames into the chanell of *Danubius*. For *Mora* receiuing into his boſome the riuer *Nigra*; and that of *Switta*, whereon ſtandeth the city *Brin* next in dignity to *Olmuntz*; alſo *Thayſa*, which glideth along by the city *Znaim* famous for the death of *Sigiſmund* the Emperour; and laſtly *Igla* paſsing by the city *Igla*; rendreth vp his owne and his neighbours ſubſtance to the great and renowmed *Danubius*. But the riuer *Odera* ſpringing not far from *Olmuntz*, retaineth his name to the Ocean ſea. Some thinke it is called by *Ptolemey Viadrus*. *Odera* is ſo named of a word borrowed from fowlers, which call their watch-towers for the ſpying and taking of birds, *Odri*; and ſuch towers you haue now in *Morauia* at the fountaine of *Odera*. Neither muſt we heere omit the riuer *Hana*, which albeit ſometimes ſcant of water, yet doth it ſo moiſten the neighbour-fields, being thereby the fertileſt in all the region, as the husbandmen in regard of their plentifull increaſe, call them the fat of *Morauia*. Here alſo more than in other places are found the ſiluer and gold coines of *M. Antoninus*, of *Commodus*, and other Emperours. Which is a manifeſt argument of ancient warres betweene the forces of the Empire and the Marcomans in theſe parts.

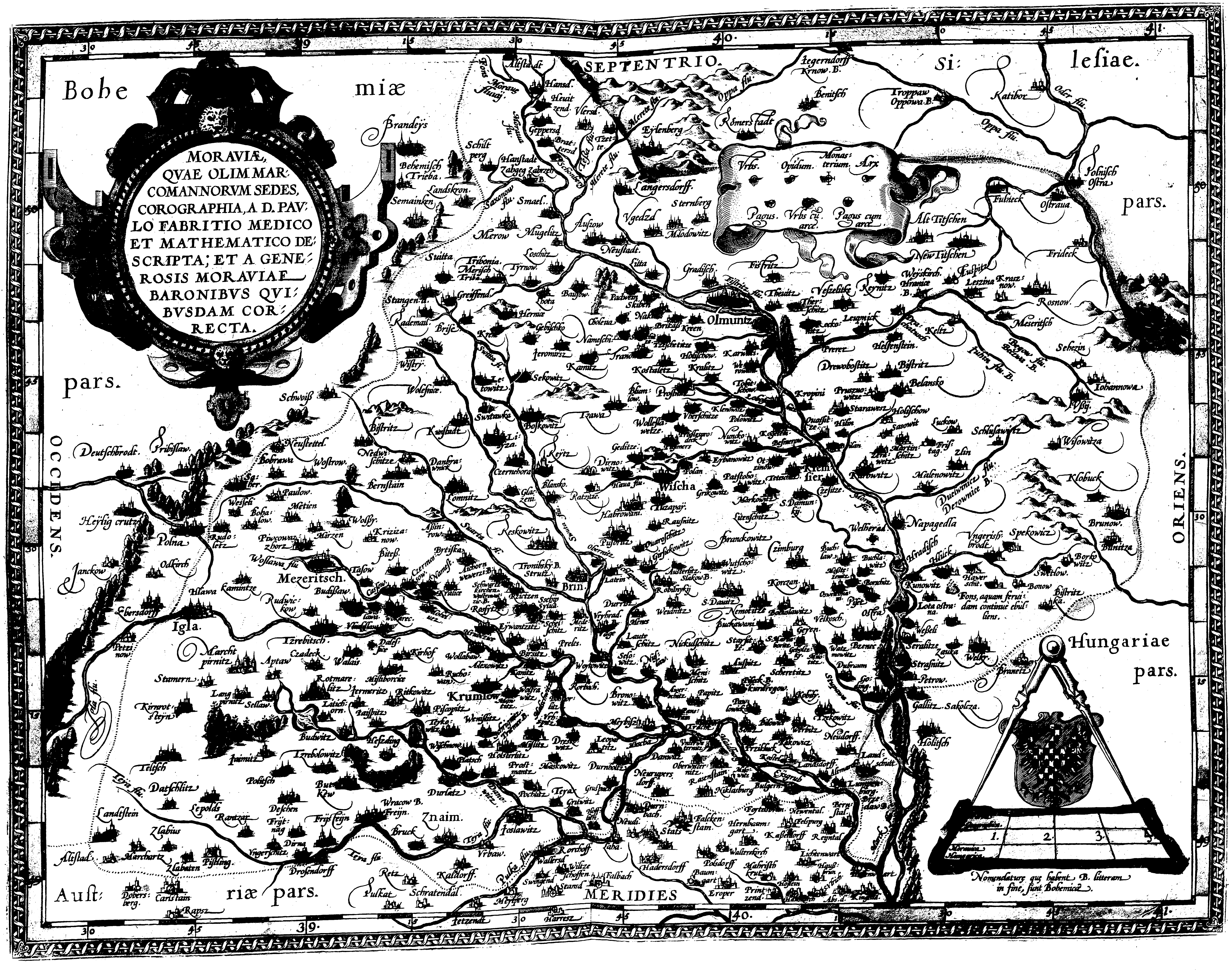
This one thing is moſt worthy the admiration, that in *Morauia* there is a kind of Frankincenſe & Myrrhe, not diſtilling out of trees as in other countries, but digged from vnder the ground, in one place only called *Gradiſco*, where till this preſent is found not only Frankincenſe called Male frankincenſe in regard of the reſemblance it hath with the priuie parts of man; but alſo in the ſhape of other members both of man and woman. And of late *VVenceſlaus* of the noble family ſurnamed *à Quercu*, as he was making a foundation for the banke of a fiſhpoole in his field of *Sterenberg*, he found the intire body of a man, conſiſting all of Myrrhe, the which diſtributing vnto his friends, and remembring me among the reſt, beſtowed on me more than halfe an arme, which I vſed often for a perfume.

The inner part of the region is arable, an exceeding fertile and fat ſoile, and moſt apt for corne: as the hilles for vines, being more fauourable to *Bacchus* than the hilles of *Bohemia*; wherefore it excelleth for abundance of good wine. And it is ſo generally manured, and hath ſuch plentie of husbandmen, that vnleſſe it be in foreſts and deſert places, heere is no paſture at all for the feeding of cattell. For the reſt, both in ſpeech, faſhions and cuſtomes, they are like the Bohemians. Hitherto *Dubrauius*.

In the yeere 895. the people of this region were inſtructed in the Chriſtian faith by *S. Methodius*, at the procurement of *Arnulphus* the Emperour. Vnder the Emperour *Henry* the fourth, in the yeere 1086. this countrey, together with *Luſatia* and *Sileſia*, was annexed to the kingdome of *Bohemia*. Their language is mixt, for the greateſt part ſpeake Bohemian, and the high Dutch is vſed only in cities among perſons of beſt account. This Prouince (as *Dubrauius* writeth) yeelds plentie of wine, but not of the ſtrongeſt; ſuch (ſaith *Rithaimerus*, and I my ſelfe haue ſo found it by experience) as exempteth not the drinker quite from care. *Dugloſſus* in his Polonian ſtorie ſaith that the name of the riuer *Odera* ſignifies in the Henetian tongue, inundation or robbery. *Olmuntz* the head citie of this region, and the ſeat of a Biſhop, is deſcribed by *Stephanus Taurinus* in his *Stauromachia*. Concerning *Morauia*, beſides *Dubrauius*, reade *Æneas Siluius* in his Bohemian ſtory.

This Map of *Morauia* firſt drawen by *Fabricius*, but afterward corrected by diuers gentlemen of the countrey was ſent me by *Iohn Crato* Counſeller and principall Phyſician to the Emperour *Maximilian* the ſecond a bountifull fauourer of theſe my ſtudies. He gaue me alſo this catalogue of townes called both by German and Bohemian names.

The Dutch names.	The Bohemian names.
Behemſche Triebaw,	*Trzebowa Czeska.*
Landskron,	*Landskraun.*
Schirmberg,	*Semanin.*
Sciltperg,	*Sſilperck.*
Hanſtadt,	*Zabrzch.*
Zwittaw,	*Swittawa.*
Merheriſche Tribaw,	*Trzebowa Morawska.*
Neuſtadt,	*Nowy Mieſto.*
Deutſtbrodt,	*Niemeckybrod.*
Iglau,	*Cziblawa.*
Budwers,	*Budegowice.*
Weiſſenkirch,	*Hranitza.*
Plos,	*Pzin.*
The Dutch names.	The Bohemian names.
Droſendorff,	*Droſdowice.*
Freyen,	*Vranow.*
Schtignitz,	*Trztenice.*
Holſterlitz,	*Hoſteradice.*
Miſlicz,	*Moriſtaw.*
Ioſlwitz,	*Iaroſlaiwice.*
Dayex,	*Diakowice.*
Gruſtpach,	*Hruſſowamy.*
Maydpurgk,	*Dewtzihrady.*
Auſpitz,	*Huſtopecz.*
Nuſlau,	*Noſyſlaw.*
Tiſchain,	*Itza.*
Schwartz Waſſer,	*Strumen.*
The Dutch names.	The Bohemian names:
Selowitz,	*Zidloshowice.*
Brin,	*Brno.*
Olmutz,	*Holomane.*
Proſtnitz,	*Proſlegew.*
Wiſcha,	*Wyskow.*
Auſterlitz,	*Slawkow.*
Kremſier,	*Kromerziz.*
Vngeriſchbrod,	*Vherskybrod.*
Gœding,	*Hodomin.*
Lumpenburg,	*Brzetiſlaw.*
Altmarck,	*Podiwin.*
Oſtra,	*Oſtracia.*



MORAVIÆ, QVAE OLIM MARCOMANNORVM SEDES, COROGRAPHIA, A D. PAVLO FABRITIO MEDICO ET MATHEMATICO DESCRIPTA; ET A GENEROSIS MORAVIAE BARONIBVS QVIBVSDAM CORRECTA.

AVSTRIA or AVSTRICH.

GEORGE RITHAYMER, in his Abridgement of the ſituation of the world, deſcribeth *Auſtrich* vnder the name of *Pannony* the higher, in theſe words: *Pannony* the higher (ſaith he) toward the Eaſt abbutteth vpon the riuer *Leyth*. *Ptolemey* maketh the riuer *Rab* his Eaſtern bound. Vpon the Weſt it is bounded with the riuer *Onaſus*, and *Noricum* which is a part of *Bayern*. Some do on that coaſt limit it with the mountaine *Cætius*: on the North with the riuer *Tey* and the countrey *Morauia*: for ſo farre at this day it doth extend it ſelfe on that ſide. Vpon the South coaſt it reſteth vpon the mountaines of *Steyri*.

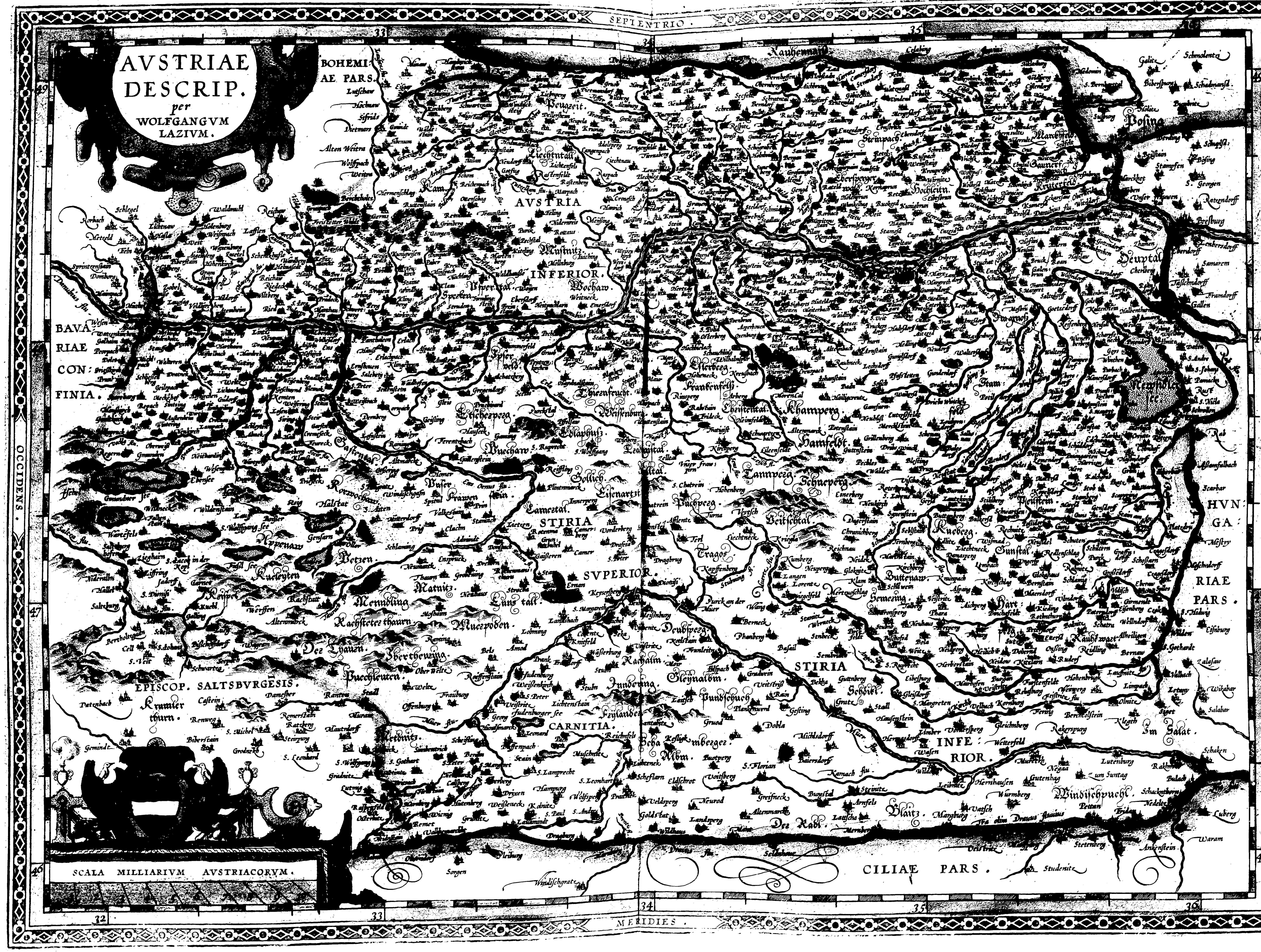
The ſoile is good and fertile of all maner of corne, and is ſuch as is manured and tilled with ſmall charge. In that part which is beyond *Donaw* and is called *Marchfield*, where long ſince the *Chetuari* and and *Parmecampi* were ſeated, the husbandman falloweth his land with one poore ſeely jade only. Marle, without which their land in *Bayern* is leane and barren, what it meaneth the husbandmen of *Auſtrich* know not. It beareth ſo good Saffron, as no other in the world may compare with it. It affoordeth Wine paſsing holeſome and agreeable to the nature of man. *Althamerus* vpon *Cornelius Tacitus* his *Germania* writeth that it yeeldeth plentie of Ginger in a mountaine neere the towne *Hamburg* in the middeſt of *Auſtrich* or *Pannony*.

It hath many ancient and famous cities: notwithſtanding thoſe of greateſt note are *Styre*, *Vadenhoff*, *Melck*, *Caſtell*, anciently called *Claudionum*, *Crembs*, *Cetro* caſtle, now called *Zeiſſelmaur*, *Saint Hippolytus*, the two *Newberies*, one ſurnamed of the Abbey, the other of Corne. *Petronell* a village now, but in old time a great citie, as his foundation, ruines, and heaps of ſtones and rubbiſh do teſtifie. The new city *Pruck* vpon the banke of the riuer *Leyth* and *Hamburg*: but of all the moſt famous is *VVien* ſometime called *Flauiana* and *Iuliobona*, renowmed for the Vniuerſitie and Schoole, than which there is none that hath brought forth more excellent and greater Mathematicians. This citie is round beſet with Vineyards. The houſes of the citizens are ſtately and beautifull, ſo that they may ſeeme to giue entertainment to Princes, and are built with large and open windowes to let the aire in and out: and therefore they are neuer peſtered and offended with cloſe and bad aire; for that euery priuate houſe hath either his ſeuerall court-yard or back-ſide. Hither is great concourſe of forren nations from all countreys of *Europe*. Here is great plentie of all maner of prouiſion neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life.

The riuers of *Auſtrich* are *Donaw*, ſometime the vtmoſt border of the region; but now it runneth thorow the midſt of the ſame; *Onaſus*, *Drawn*, *Erlaph*, which at *Cella* (or *Zelltal*, famous for the Church of the Virgine *Marie*) ariſeth out of a moſt pleaſant lake: *Draiſn*, *Ypſic*, *Melck*, *Marck*. Theſe doe ſeuer *Morauia* from *Auſtrich*: *Camb* a notable riuer for ſundry ſorts of fiſh: *Leytte*, and *Swegad* in which are Crefiſhes or Crabs of a moſt pleaſant taſte. Thus farre *Rithaymer*.

Of the originall and reaſon of the etymologie of the name of this countrey, this report *Lazius* in his Commentaries of *VVien* doth giue. The name of *Auſtria*, (ſaith he) was inuented of late, about foure hundred yeeres ſince, of the blaſt of the South winde called of the Latines *Auſter*, which winde in this country bloweth oft: or of the ſimilitude of the German name; (which I thinke to be more likely) for the Kings of the Franks called the Eaſt border of their Kingdomes **Oſtenrich**, like as the Weſt part they termed **Weſtenrich**.

This region long ſince was firſt gouerned by Marqueſſes, then by Dukes, and laſtly by Archdukes, to whom it is now ſubiect: as is more at large to be ſeene in the ſaid Commentaries of *Lazius*. The ancient armes of this countrey were fiue Larkes Ore, in a field Azure: but *Lupold* the Marqueſſe, the fift of that name, of an accident or euent that befell him, was licenced by the Emperour to alter his coat, and to beare a field Gules with a feſſe argent: for that in the ſiege and aſſault of *Accon* he was all ouer embrued with bloud, onely his girdle excepted. More thou maieſt reade of this in *Munſter* and *Cuſpinian*. The deſcription of *Auſtrich* is to be ſeene in *Bonfinius* in the end of his fourth booke fourth Decade of his hiſtorie of *Hungarie*. *Pius* the ſecond in his deſcription of *Europe* citeth an hiſtorie of his, written of this countrey: which notwithſtanding as yet it was neuer our chance to ſee. The ſame authour hath in his Epiſtles paſsing well deſcribed *Vienna* or *VVien*, the chiefe citie of this Prouince.


AVSTRIAE DESCRIP. per WOLFGANGVM LAZIVM.
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
BOHEMIAE PARS
AVSTRIA INFERIOR
BAVARIAE CONFINIA
STIRIA SVPERIOR
STIRIA INFERIOR
HVNGARIAE PARS
CARNITIA
EPISCOP. SALTSBVRGESIS
CILIAE PARS
SCALA MILLIARIVM AVSTRIACORVM.
32
33
34
35
36
46
47
48
49

The Biſhopricke of SALCZBVRG.

FRANCIS IRENICVS ſaith, that of the fiue Biſhopricks of *Bayern*, this is the principall, and the Biſhops ſea (termed of *Æneas Syluius* the Metropolitan citie) whoſe deſcription we haue here ſet downe, is by *Munſter* thus deſcribed: *Iulius Cæſar* entending to make warre vpon the Germans, cauſed a very ſtrong caſtle to be built in the ſtreights of the mountaines, whither his ſouldiers in danger might retire themſelues; and from whence they might haue ſuccour when need required; and therefore it was called *Caſtrum Iuuauienſe*, in the German tongue, Helfenberg. The riuer vpon which it ſtandeth, called *Iuuauius*, is thought by ſome to haue giuen the name to this caſtle, of which alſo the citie afterwards built, was named *Iuuauia*. This citie hath Fennes, Plaines, Hilles and Mountaines round about belonging to it. The Fennes yeeld paſtures; the Mountaines hawking and hunting. But this citie hauing long ſince flouriſhed for a few yeres, in the time of *Attila* the King of the Hunnes, ſuſteined many inrodes and incurſions, and was miſerably waſted with fire and ſword. Afterward about the yeere of Chriſt 520, whenas S. *Rupert*, deſcended of the bloud royall of the Franks, was inueſted Biſhop of the ſea of *VVormes*, and after the death of *Childebert* was driuen from that his Biſhopricke, *Thedo* Duke of *Bayern* entertained him at *Ratiſpone* with great ioy and ſolemnitie, and was baptized of him, with his Nobles and Commons. *Rupert* the Biſhop going on viſitation, and trauelling about by *Noricum* euen vnto *Pannony*, preaching the Goſpell, conuerted many to the faith of CHRIST; and comming vnto the riuer *Iuuaue*, where ſometime the citie *Iuuawe* had ſtood, but now ruined, decaied, ouergrowen with buſhes, and without inhabitant; and obſeruing the place fitting and conuenient for a Biſhops ſea, he obtained the poſſeſsion thereof from the Duke, ſtocked vp the trees and buſhes, and finding the foundation of the buildings, he erected there a Church, which he dedicated vnto the honour of *S. Peter*. Alſo by the bountifull magnificence of the ſame Duke, he erected a Monaſterie of the order of *S. Bennet*, and gouerned the Biſhops ſea foure and fortie yeeres &c. The ſame authour in that place reckoneth vp alſo the reſt of the Biſhops and Archbiſhops of this ſea. See *Auentinus*, who thinketh this citie to haue beene of *Ptolemey* called, *Pœdicum*.

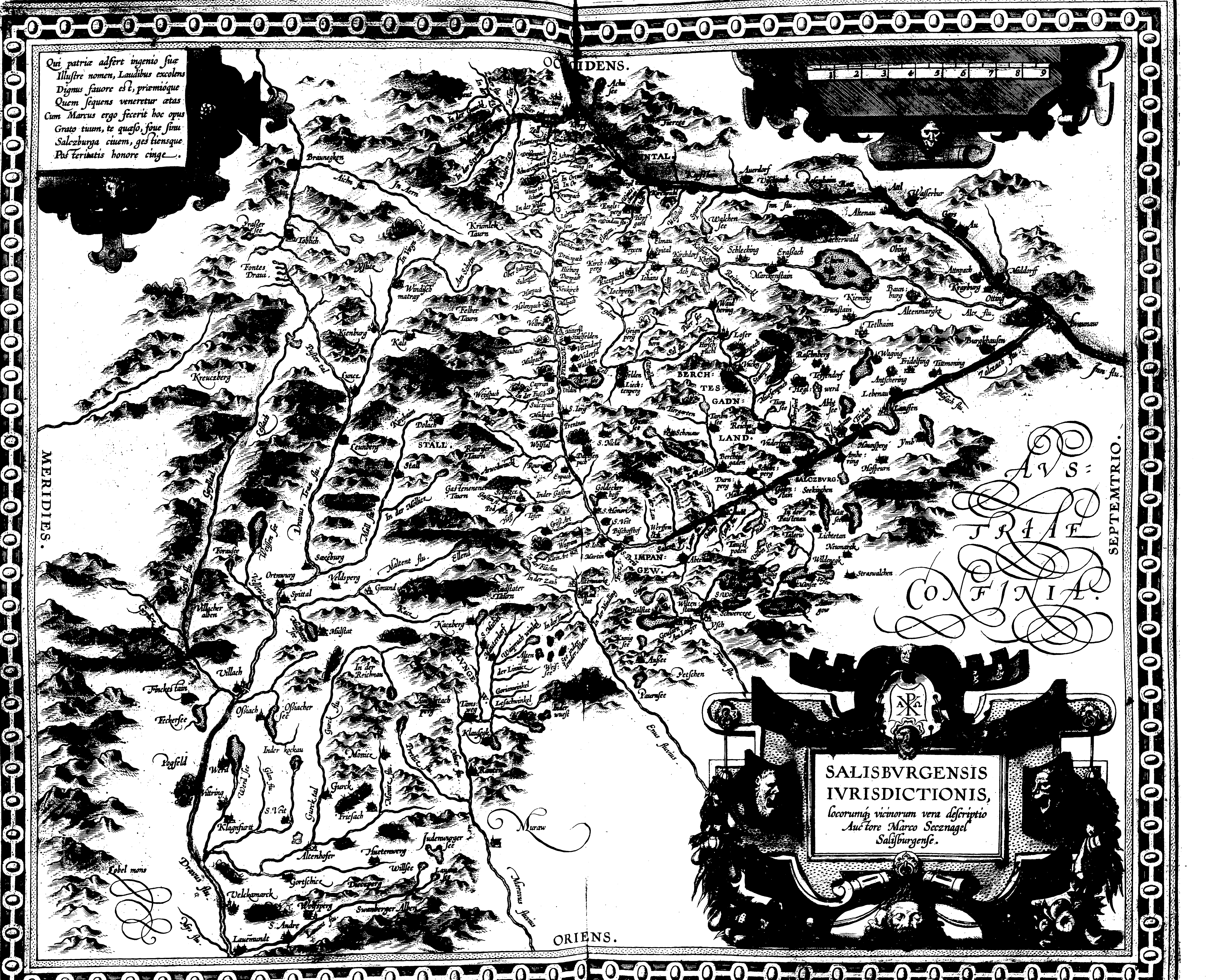
This citie is ſeated amongſt the Alpes. Some doe thinke it to haue beene named *Saltzburg*, of Salt, which in the countrey neere adioyning, not farre from *Reichenhall*, is digged out of the earth in great plenty. Yet who doth not ſee it, not to be called of them *Saltzburg* or *Salisburg*, but *Salczburg* of *Salcz* or *Salczach* the riuer, vpon which it is built and ſituate, like as *Inſperg*, *Inſtadt*, of the riuer *In*; *Iltzſtadt*, vpon *Iltz*; *Regenſperg*, vpon *Regen*; not farre from this place, and a thouſand ſuch euery where to be obſerued.

The territorie and liberties of this citie is rich of all ſorts of mettels, as of Golde, Siluer, Braſſe, and yron. Here is alſo found Vitrioll, Brimſtone, Alume, and Antimonie. It hath alſo ſome quarries of Marble. *VViguley Hund* hath ſet forth a catalogue of the Biſhops of this citie. The Iournall of *Antoninus* maketh mention of *Iuuaue*. But *Gaſpar Bruſchius* thinketh the more ancient name of *Iuuaue* to haue beene *Helſenberg*: and of that the name *Iuuaue* to haue beene formed, which in ſignification is the ſame. *Pighius* writeth, that he hath read theſe verſes in the chiefe church of this city.

Tunc Hadriana *vetus, quæ pòſt* Iuuauia *dicta*,
Præſidialis erat Noricis, *& Epiſcopo digna*
Rudiberti *ſedes, qui fidem contulit illis*
CHRISTI, *quam retinet*, Saltzburgum *ſerò vocata*.

Thus *verbatim* in Engliſh.

Where *Hadriana* old did ſtand, which ſince they *Iuuaue* call'd,
(A garriſon towne to Roman State) there *Robert* was enſtall'd
Firſt Biſhop of the ſea, who them did bring to cheerefull light
Of Goſpell cleere, which yet they hold, it now is *Salczburg* hight.



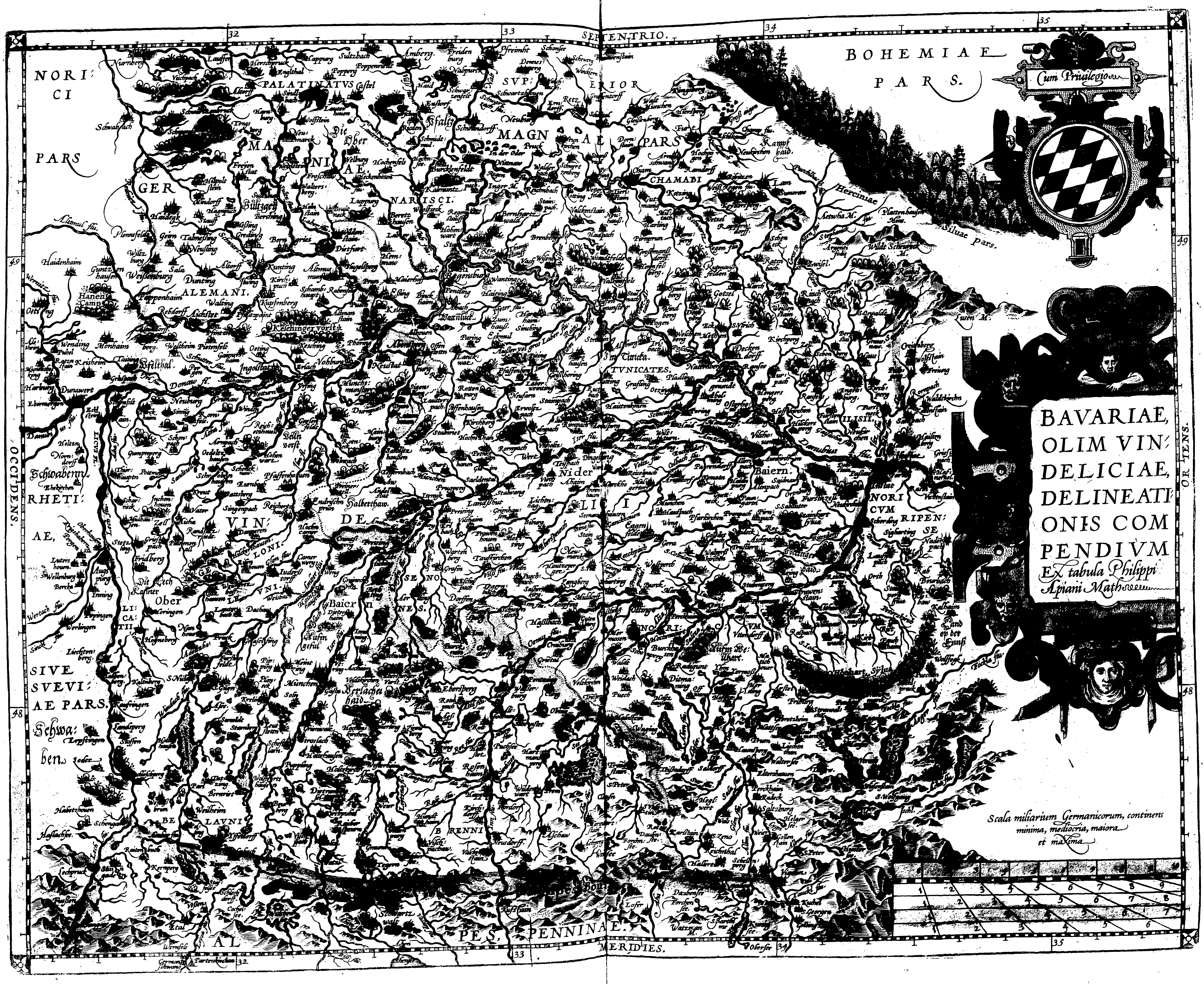
Qui patriæ adfert ingenio ſuæ
Illuſtre nomen, Laudibus excolens
Dignus fauore eſt, præmióque
Quem ſequens veneretur ætas
Cum Marcus ergo fecerit hoc opus
Grato tuum, te quæſo, foue ſinu
Salczburga ciuem, geſtiensque
Poſteritatis honore cinge.

SALISBVRGENSIS
IVRISDICTIONIS,
locorumq; vicinorum vera deſcriptio
Auctore Marco Secznagel
Saliſburgenſe.

BAVARIA.

BAyern *or* Bauiere, *called of the Latines* Boiaria, *or as others like better,* Bauaria, *was inhabited in former times by the* Nariſci, Vindelici *and* Norici. *The Nariskes, which now are called* Nardge, *the riuer* Donaw *parteth from the other two. The Noricks did enter at the riuer* In, *and doe decline toward the Eaſt and Weſt, euen vnto* Hungarie *and* Italie. *The Vindelicks were conteined betweene the riuers* Lyke, Donaw, Iſara, Inne *and the* Alps, *which* Ptolemey *calleth* Penninæ. *All this part now is vnder the dominion of the Dukes of* Bayern, *and doth wholly reſt in the name of* Bayern. Bayern *is diuided into the Higher and the Lower.* THE HIGHER *is ſituate vnder the* Alps, *and toward the South. This is combred with many mariſhes, huge lakes, ſwift ſtreames, darke and ſearefull woods. Beſides beares, bores, and ſuch like wild beaſts, it hath many heards of ſtags of an hundred yeeres old, which no man may hunt without the Princes leaue, but vnder a great penaltie. It is a good ſoile for paſtorage, and for the feeding of cattell. It yeeldeth yeerely great plentie of Apples, Barley, Oats, and ſuch like corne, although not of all ſorts: it is inhabited but here and there. The cities of this countrey are* Munchen *vpon the banke of the riuer* Iſara, *a moſt goodly and famous citie, and the Dukes ſeat. This citie continually mainteineth Lions. Many men do thinke it to ſurpaſſe all the cities of* Germany *for beautie.* Ingolſtadt, *adorned with a publike Vniuerſitie. Beſide theſe, there are* Freiſing *a Biſhops ſea,* Waſſerburg, Neuburg, Roſenhaim, Auensburg, *&c.* THE LOVVER BAYERN *is more fertile, and better inhabited: and by reaſon of the riuers* Donaw, Iſara, *and* Lauar, *it bringeth forth Vines. His cities are* Regensburg, *which ſome call* Ratisbone, *formerly called* Auguſta Tiberia, *ſituate vpon* Donaw: *whoſe ſuburbs vpon the oppoſite banke of the riuer, are ioyned to it by a faire ſtone bridge.* Patauium *commonly called* Paſſaw, *at the mouth of the riuer* In, *where it falleth into* Donaw, *famous for his Biſhops ſea:* Strawbing, Landſhut, Dingleſing, Oſterhoff, *and diuers others.*

This countrey generally is reaſonably fertile: as of Salt, Corne, Cattell, Fiſh, Woods, Birds, Paſtures, Deere, and of all ſuch things neceſſarily required to the maintenance of mans life, either for apparell or victuall, it is ſufficiently ſtored. It breedeth many ſwine, feeding and fatting them with maſt and wildings, in ſuch ſort, that as Hungary *affoordeth Oxen, ſo this Swine to the moſt countries of* Europe. *Salt, Cattell and Corne are tranſported from hence, and ſolde into forren countries. Wines are from other places, as out of* Italie, Iſtria, Rhetia, Rheni, Nicker *and* Pannony, *conueyed hither. But no Prouince of* Germanie *is beautified with more and finer cities: for within his borders (as* Philip Apian *in his Map of* Bayern *writeth) it conteineth foure and thirtie cities, ſix and fortie townes, (*Mercktflecken *they call them) threeſcore and twelue monaſteries, beſide an innumerable company of villages, caſtles, and noblemens houſes. In it* Salczburg *is the Metropolitan citie and the Archbiſhopricke, which hath vnder it many Suffragans, as of* Trent, Paſſaw, Wien, *&c. The people do rather giue themſelues to husbandrie and graſing than to warfare, neither do they delight in merchandiſe and traffique; they be much giuen to drinking and venery. They ſeldome trauell forth of their owne countrey. The firſt authour of this nation was* Alemanus Hercules, *the eleuenth King of High* Germanie. *His name as yet is preſerued in this countrey in the village and caſtle* Almonſtain, *and the riuer* Aleman. *In time paſt this countrey was ruled by his proper King vntill the dayes of* Arnulph *the Emperour: him, as the Parthians,* Arſaces; *the Egyptians,* Ptolemey, *they called* Cacan. *After that it had Dukes, which as yet it reteineth.* Marke, *a certaine diſciple of* S. Paul, *conuerted this Prouince vnto Chriſtian religion, and he was the firſt Biſhop of* Laureacke, *which Biſhopricke afterward was tranſlated vnto* Paſſaw. *Thus much out of* Auentine, Munſter, *and* Iohn Auban *of* Bohemia.



BAVARIAE, OLIM VINDELICIAE, DELINEATIONIS COMPENDIVM Ex tabula Philippi Apiani Math.

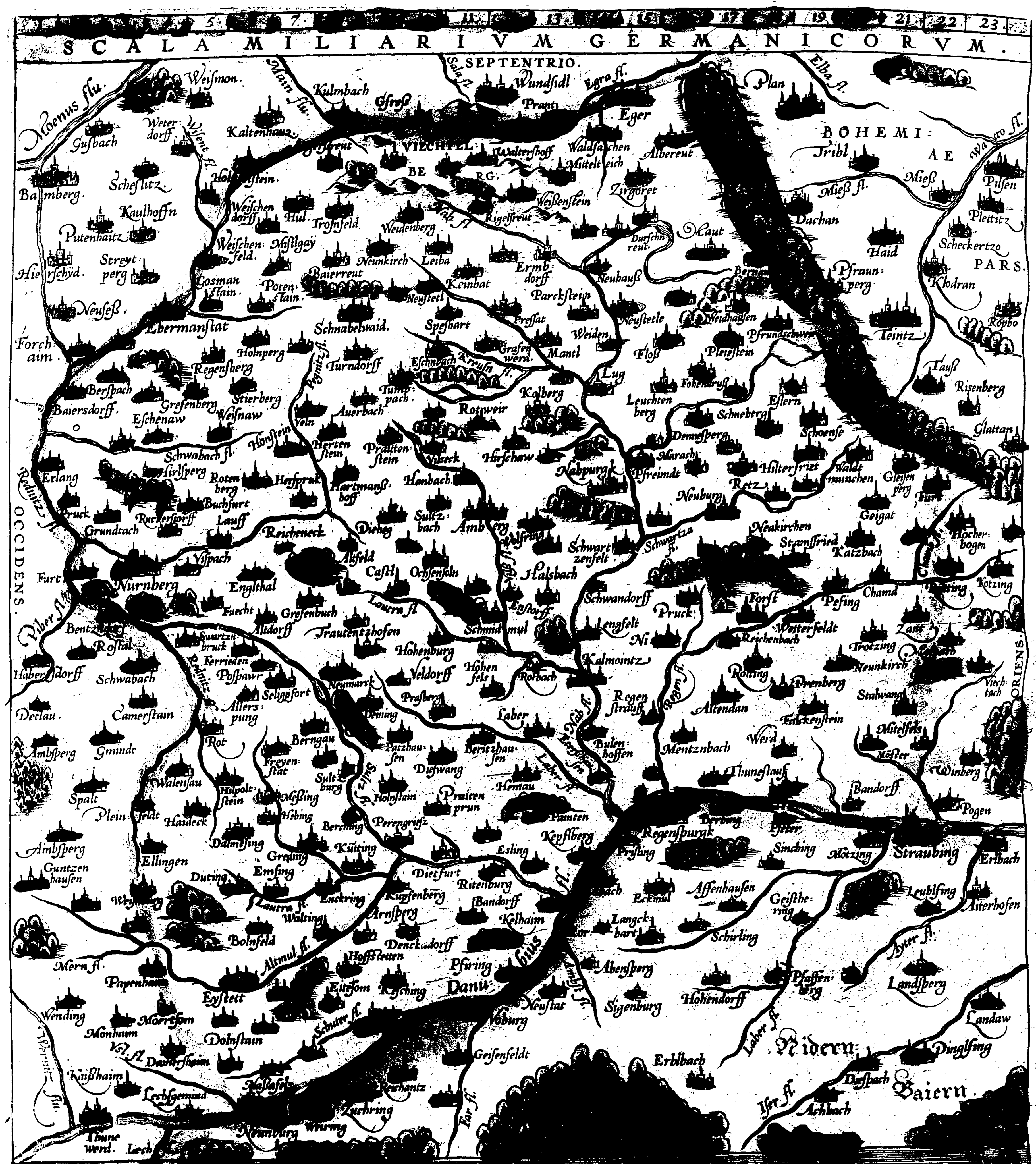
NORTGOIA, or the Countie Palatine of BAYERN.

THe other part of *Bayern* which is on the other ſide *Donaw*, and runneth out beyond the Bohemian wood, is called in our time (and long ſince was) *Nortgoia*, hauing *Noremberg* for the chiefe citie, from whence the country, as ſome men thinke, tooke his name. And although that *Noremberg* be no ancient citie, yet his caſtle, ſituate vpon the toppe of an hill, is very ancient. This region hath many townes, monaſteries and villages, eſpecially *Amberg*, which in the yeere of Chriſt 1300. was encloſed with a wall. *Awerbach*, *Sultzpach*, *Caſtell Munſter*, (where in old time the Princes of *Nortgoia* haue held their Court) *Eger*, *Beierut*, *Eiſter*, *Napurg*, *Newenſtadt*, *Rewenkelm*, *Kemnat*, *Kruſen*, *Greuenwerdt*, *Eſchenbach*, *VVeiden*, *Pernaw*, *Pleiſtein*, *Herſpruck*, *Rurbach*, *Neumarckt*, *Turſenrut*, *Elbogen*, *Cham*, *Schonſee*, *Kunſperg*, *Stauff*, *&c.* Which for the moſt part do belong vnto the Palatine Princes. For *Lewis* the Emperour and Duke of *Bayern*, in the yeere of CHRIST 1339. made ſuch a diuiſion, that of the whole prouince of *Bayern*, the prouince of *Nortgoia* ſhould be ſubiect vnto the Palatine Princes, except only certaine townes which ſhould belong to the Emperour: and many alſo that did appertaine to the crowne of the Empire, in time paſt haue beene pawned to the Princes of *Bayern*.

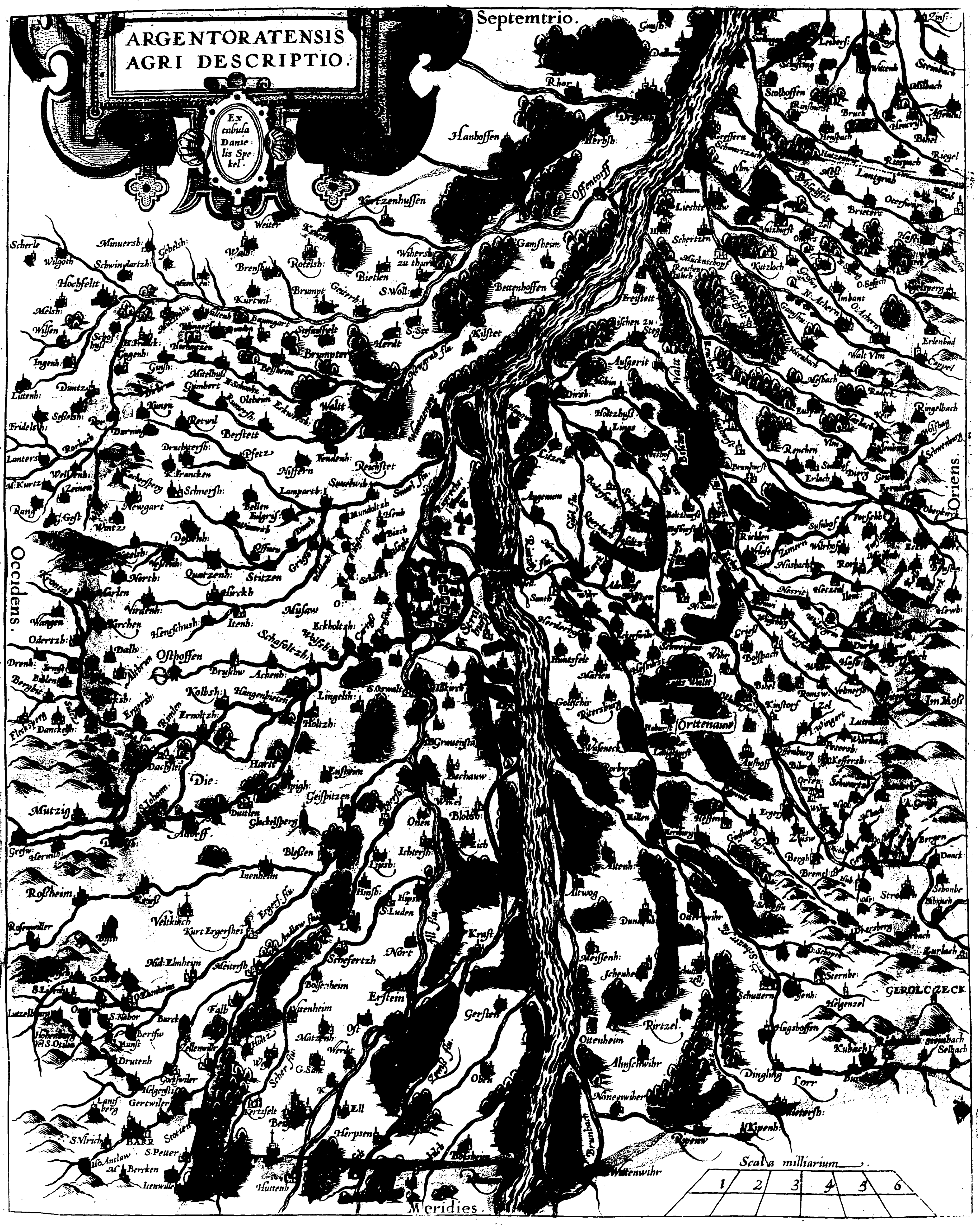
In this Prouince, betweene *Bamberg* and *Neremberg*, in the Eaſt, toward the towne *Eger*, there is a great mountaine called *Fichtelberg*, out of which do iſſue foure riuers, *Meane*, *Nabe*, *Sala* and *Eger*. This mountaine conteineth in compaſſe about ſix miles, it bringeth forth diuers kinds of mettals: it yeeldeth the beſt blew colour, which commonly they call Azure. In the toppe of the mountaine there is alſo found Tinne, and many caues, out of the which in former times mettals haue beene digged: generally all that whole prouince euery where ſwelleth with mines, eſpecially of iron, by which meanes the Nortgoians do yeerely reape great profit. Otherwiſe the ſoile is hard and rough, although in ſome places it doth bring forth good ſtore of graine, and is excellent paſture ground. This Prouince of *Nortgoia* conteineth one of the foure Earledomes or Landtgrauies, which long ſince were erected by the Emperors, namely, *Luchtenberg*, which taketh his name of the caſtle *Luchtenberg*, notwithſtanding that the Princes of that iuriſdiction doe keepe their Court in the towne of *Freimbd*, and ſometime in *Grunſſelden*, the ſituation of which towne thou mayeſt ſee in the Mappe. The Earle which now poſſeſſeth the place, is called *George*, if I be not deceiued, deſcended from his progenitours *Albert* and *Fredericke*. This Earledome hath not growen vnto ſuch greatneſſe as the other three, which in proceſſe of time are much enlarged, both in poſſeſsions and command, and eſpecially the Landtgrauie or Earledome of *Heſſen*. Thus farre *Sebaſtian Munſter*. See alſo *Pius* the ſecond. Of the beginning of the Countie Palatine of this Prouince reade *Francis Irenicus*. *Conradus Celtes* the Poet hath moſt excellently deſcribed *Noremberg* the chiefe citie of this Prouince: and of late alſo *Pighius* in his *Hercules Prodicius*. *Gaſper Bruſch* of *Egra* hath deſcribed *Fichtelberg* (a mountaine plentifully bearing Pine trees) in a peculiar treatiſe.

The territorie or iuriſdiction of STRASBVRG.

THe booke of Records (*Notitiarum liber*) maketh mention of *Argentoratenſis tractus*, the precinct of *Strasburg*. It taketh his name of *Argentoratum* or *Argentina*, as others name it, now called *Strasburg*. This tract is a part of *Holſt*, where in time paſt the *Triboces* or *Tribocci* did inhabit, as *Rhenan*, *Munſter*, and others do thinke. It is apparent out of old records, that it hath beene ſometime vnder the iuriſdiction of the citie *Trier*. Afterward it was gouerned by Earles (although not in that ſence in which commonly the word is vſed now-a-dayes) yet they notwithſtanding were ſubiect vnto the Duke of *Mentz*, as the foreſaid booke of Records doth ſhew. At this day it is dignified with the title of a Landtgrauie. Beſides many things in this citie worthy of commendation, there is a moſt ſtately ſteeple vpon the chiefe church, whoſe height is ſuch, that it doth not only exceed all the reſt of all *Germany*, but as I thinke, of all *Europe*. It is, as *Munſter* hath left recorded, fiue hundred ſeuentie foure foot high. Thoſe of *VVien* in *Auſtrich* doe thinke their ſteeple vpon the Church of *S. Steuen*, in height to exceed all others, yet that is, as *Cuſpinian* reporteth, but foure hundred and foure ſcore foot high. The ſteeple of *S. Paul* of *London* in *England*, was in height fiue hundred thirty foure foot, as the learned *M. Camden* affirmeth. Ours of the Church of our Lady at *Antwerp*, is but foure hundred ſixtie ſix foot high. But whether the Geometricall foot vſed by the Architects of theſe ſeuerall cities in meaſuring, be equall or not, let them ſeeke which are more curious in theſe matters. That ours of *Antwerp*, for workmanſhip and beautie, doth excell all thoſe others, I, which heretofore haue ſeene all the forenamed, dare affirme. Of this territory of *Strasburg* reade *Beatus Rhenanus* his firſt booke of his German hiſtories.



PALATINATVS BAVARIAE DESCRIPTIO, ERHARDO REYCH TIROLENSE AVCTORE.



ARGENTORATENSIS AGRI DESCRIPTIO.

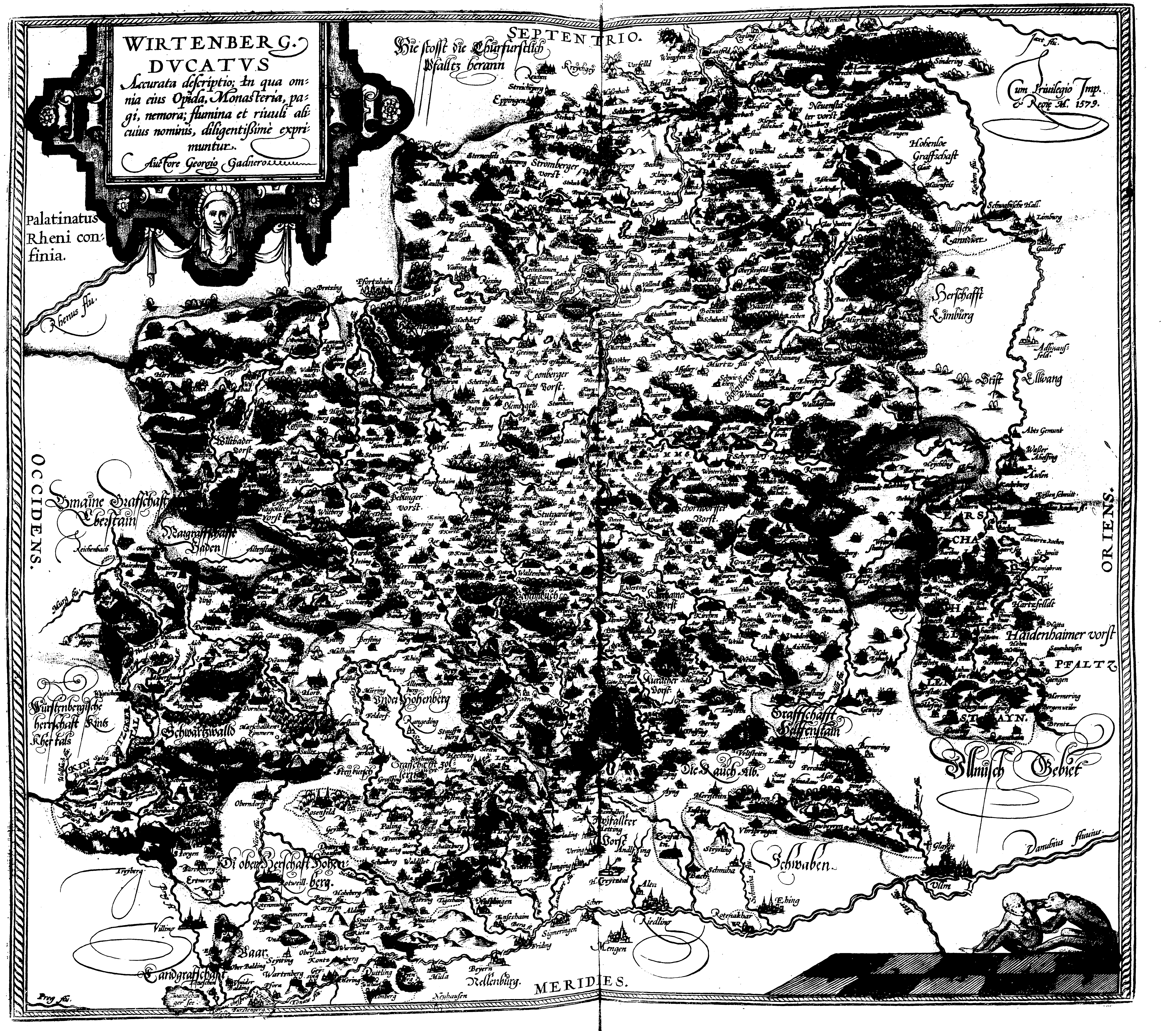
The Dukedome of WIRTEMBERG.

IOhannes Pedius Tethingerus in his hiſtory of the famous acts of this countrey, deſcribeth this Prouince thus: The countrey of *VVirtemberg*, ſaith he, in the very entrance almoſt of high *Germany*, moſt pleaſantly abbutteth vpon the coaſt of *Switzerland*, ſituate eſpecially vpon the bancke of the riuer *Nicher*, (ſome doe thinke it in former times to haue beene the ancient ſeat of the *Charitini*) whoſe iuriſdiction is very large. On the Eaſt it bordereth vpon the *Sueui*, *Vindelici* and *Norici*: On the Weſt vpon the Countie Palatine of *Rhein*, the Prince Electour, and Marqueſſe of *Baden*: laſtly it comprehendeth the mountaines of *Swartzwald*, the Blacke-wood. On the South the mountaines of *Arbon* and the Alpes of *Switzerland* (ſo the inhabitants do call the higher mountaines of that countrey) do ioyntly ouerlooke it. On the North they haue the Franckes their neighbours, and not farre off alſo, is *Othos* wood. And therefore the iuriſdiction of *VVirtemberg* can not more fitly take his beginning, than where *Nicher* ariſeth, which ſpringeth from a ſmall fountaine out of the high hilles of *Arbona* in the Dukedome of *VVirtemberg*, neere vnto the villages *Schwenningen*, in the confines of the towne *Villing*, not much more than fiue hundred paſes from the fountaine of *Donaw*. Not farre from his fountaine it paſſeth by *Rotwell*, and leauing vpon the left hand the head of *Blacke-wood*, vpon the right, *Switzerland* Alpes, runneth by the Duchie of *VVirtemberg* with a wandering and crooked courſe (ſo ſaluting here and there certaine noble mens caſtles, and townes of the Roman Emperours) from his firſt riſe the ſpace of fiue dayes iourney more or leſſe, being with diuers little ſtreames from ſundry places encreaſed and laden, and ſo made nauigable, at *Heydelberg* falleth very ſwiftly into the *Rhein*.

The whole countrey, by reaſon of the nature of the ſoile, whether for tillage or otherwiſe in reſpect of the fertility, is not euery where alike. For that part where *Nicher* ariſeth, and which bordereth vpon the *Blacke-wood*, as alſo that which is abbuttant vpon the Alpes of *Switzerland*, (ſituate betweene *Donaw* and *Nicher*) is ſomewhat rough, vnapt for vines, but yeelding indifferent good paſture for cattell. The ſoile within the Alps is ſtony, yet very good for corne: in like maner by the ſides of *Blacke-wood*, the land is ſandy of a red colour, which notwithſtanding is reaſonable good corne ground. Euery where the nation is much giuen to breed and bring vp cattell. Nere vnto the foreſt of *Blacke-wood* there are recorded to be theſe Lordſhips, ſubiect vnto the Duchy of *VVirtemberg*: *Hornberg*, *Schultach*, *Dornſtad*, *Nagold*, *VVildberg*, *Kalbe*, *VVilde bath*, *Newenſtade*. By the Alps, or neere vnto them, theſe Lordſhips, *Baling*, *VVrach*, *Blawbeyren*, *Heidenheim*, *Tuthing* vpon the banke of *Donaw*, by the which, as by a certaine trench, they are ſeuered and diuided. But euery where the confines of the iuriſdiction of *VVirtemberg* do gather themſelues into a ring, as it were, encloſed with a large band, to the places neere to *Nicher*. But whereas *Nicher* doth ſpread it ſelfe into the champian fields, there it is not only more kinde for temperature of the aire, but alſo the ſoile is more fit for tillage. Euery where are riuers well ſtored with fiſh, holeſome ſprings, pleaſant lakes, goodly valleys. Euery where hilles beſet with Vines, well-graſing paſtures and medowes, fertile fields, foreſts of woods and groues, in the which are great ſtore of Beeches, many Okes, innumerable companies of Deeres, large paſtures, abundance of cattell: in all places plenty of Wine, Corne and Apples.

Vpon the brinke of crooked *Nicher*, here and there, are many goodly cities; ſome of them of reaſonable greatneſſe, others not ſo bigge; but for building and beautie very glorious. In the higher countrey, vpon *Nicher* doe ſtand *Hernberg*, *Tubing*, *Nurting*, *Kurch*: then *Stutgard*, which being built as it were in the center of the prouince, is the chiefe citie and the palace of the princes of *VVirtemberg*, and excelleth all the other cities in buildings, multitude of people and greatneſſe. About the lower coaſt of *Nicher* at this day doe flouriſh *VVabling*, *Schrondorff*, *VVinida*, *Bachanauge*, *Brackenauge*, *Binnicke*, *Beſsicke*, *Bieticke*, *VVinsberg*, *Mezimill*, *Lauff*, *Greining*, *VVabing*. Next vnto *Statgard* are *Bebeling*, *Lenberg*, *Cannoſtade*: all which cities haue their ſeuerall Lordſhips, many ſtrong villages, men and munition. Moreouer, generally the people of this countrey is for their manhood, humanitie, conſtancie and religion very renowmed. The townes (as I ſaid before) are not ſo great, but are ſumptuouſly built; whereof ſome are ſufficiently fortified by nature and benefit of the place; other ſome by the induſtrie and labour of man. The villages are ſo well inhabited, that they are not much inferiour to prety townes: their houſes are of timber, but very artificially built. The caſtles are fortified by nature and ſituation, as alſo by the ingenious arte of fortification, and ſo are not eaſie to be ſurpriſed: ſo that a man would thinke that another *Laconia* were yet extant amongſt the Switzers; ſuch is the excellencie of the men both at home and abroad.

This Dukedome hath his name of *VVirtemberg* an ancient beacon, which now is ſituate in the midſt of his territory, not very farre from *Stutgard*, yet vpon ſomewhat a riſing ground & hilly place, is neither for his ſtrength nor building any terrour to the enemy. But according to the cuſtome of their anceſtours, who truſted rather to their ſwords of ſteele, than walles of ſtone, it was notable for the pleaſantneſſe of the place, only commendable now for his antiquitie, hauing a moſt goodly proſpect round about; aboue are the woods of Beech, beneath are the fertile hilles of Vines &c. The late Dukes of *Wirtemberg* for many ages paſt, held their Court in this tower, taking from thence their name, their ſtocke, and their armes, as is to euery man very apparent. There are which thinke, that the Dukes of *Wirtemberg* haue had their offſpring from the Tuſcans or Rhætians: others from the French. Whether of theſe opinions are more probable, I much regard not, for in a thing altogether vncertaine I affirme nothing conſtantly. It is certaine that they were ſtrangers: whether they came firſt forth of *Italie* or from *France*, that as yet is not certainly knowen, &c. Thus farre *Iohn Pede*.

# WIRTENBERG. DVCATVS

Accurata deſcriptio; In qua omnia eius Opida, Monaſteria, pagi, nemora; flumina et riuuli alicuius nominis, diligentiſsimè exprimuntur.

Auctore Georgio Gadnero

Cum Priuilegio Imp. & Regię M. 1579.

The Precinct of SWITZERLAND.

THey which diuided the Empire of *Germany* into certeine Bands or Circles (*Kreis* they commonly call them) they made *Switzerland* the fourth in order, now in all they record tenne: it is certaine, as approued hiſtories do mention, that at firſt *Switzerland* was a Kingdome, but afterward reduced vnto a Dukedome. Notwithſtanding at this day there is none of the Princes of *Germanie* which is graced with the title of Duke of *Switzerland*: for it is now diuided amongſt many Princes. One part hath accrued by lot of inheritance vnto the houſe of *Auſtrich*: the duke of *Wirtemberg* enioyeth the greateſt part: in it there are many free cities, and ſuch as do belong vnto the crowne of the Empire: many are ſubiect vnto the Duke of *Bauiere*. There is none of the old writers which doth not make report of this Nation, as of the moſt noble and ancienteſt of all *Germany*. It is cleere out of *Ptolemey*, *Strabo*, and other authours, that heretofore they were ſeated vpon the riuer *Sweue* and *Albis*. But now at this day it is the vtmoſt prouince of all *Germany*, for it abbutteth vpon the Alpes. It is bounded by *Bayern*, *Frankenland* and *Alſatia* or *Elſas*, on euery ſide round about. In olde time this countrey was called *Alemanie*, of the lake *Lemanus* (vulgarly now called *Lac de Loſanne* or *Lac de Geneue*, the Germans call it, Jenfferſee) as ſome thinke.

The countrey, as *Iohn Auban* in that worthy worke of his, *De moribus gentium*, deſcribeth it, is partly champian, partly hilly. The ſoile is fruitfull, of which there is no part which lieth vntilled, excepting that which Lakes, Mountaines or Woods do poſſeſſe. In it are many woods; and therefore the nation is giuen much to hunting and hawking: they haue abundance of corne, and great ſtore of cattell. The whole prouince by reaſon of the holſomneſſe of the aire is euery where repleniſhed with goodly cities, villages, caſtles and bulwarks ſtrongly fortified aſwell by nature as arte. About the mountaines it yeeldeth iron, ſiluer, and other mettals. The nation is populous, ſtout, audacious, and warlike: and therefore *Plutarch* calleth it, The moſt excellent nation of all the Germans. Whoſe renowme is recorded to be ſuch and ſo to be enlarged, that for valour and feats of armes it ſeemeth to haue deſerued the Empire of the whole world: which indeed it hath moſt glorioſly for the ſpace of ſomewhat more than an hundred yeeres enioyed. Thus farre out of *Iohn Auban*, where thou mayeſt at large ſee the cuſtomes and maner of life of this nation.

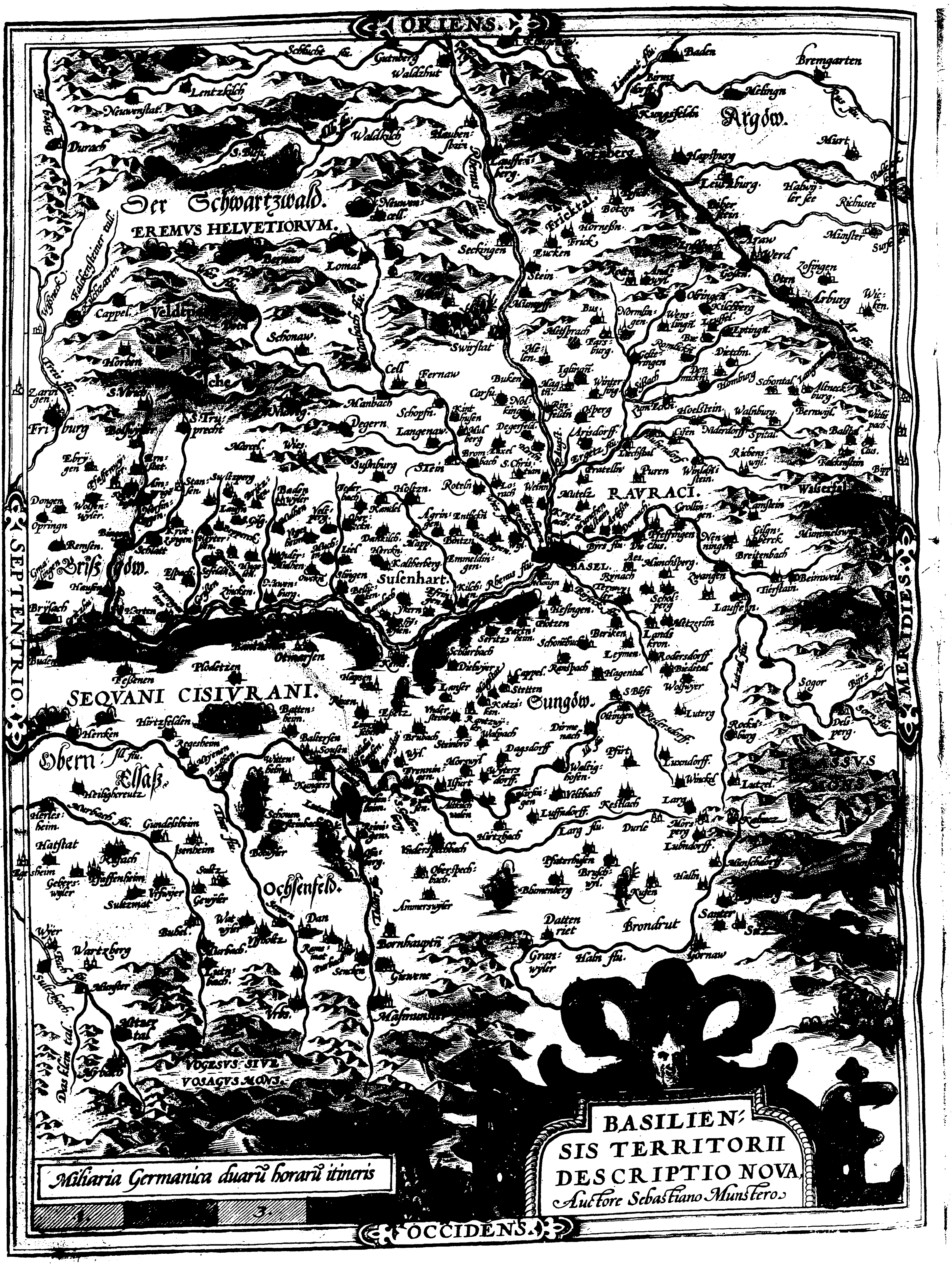
Auguſta Vindelicorum, *Augſpurg* vpon the riuer *Lech*, and *Vlm* vpon *Donaw*, are the moſt famous cities of this prouince at this day. There are alſo *Campodun*, *Memmingen*, *Werd*, *Nordling*, and others, of which thou mayeſt reade in *Munſter*. *Donaw*, the greateſt riuer of all *Europe*, here taketh his beginning, and paſſeth thorow the middeſt of the countrey. This riuer, laden with threeſcore ſtreames (which *Cuſpinian*, according to the report of *Collimitius*, deſcribeth by name and order) emptieth it ſelfe into *Pontus Euxinus* (the Greeks now call it, *Maurothalaſſa*; the Italians *Mar maiore*; the Turkes, as *Busbequius* affirmeth, *Cara-denis*, that is, The blacke-ſea) by ſix huge mouthes. Euery one of which mouthes are ſo great, and the ſtreame ſo violent, as *Pliny* ſaith, that you ſhall obſerue the ſea to be ouer-maſtered and driuen backe the ſpace of fortie miles, and ſo farre the water to be perceiued to be ſweet. Of this countrey and his people and firſt inhabitants, ſee the ancient Geographers: and of the latter writers, *Iohn Auban* of *Bohemia*, *Munſter* and *Irenicus*, who affirmeth that *Naucler* hath penned certaine books only of this argument, and that *Berno* a certaine Abbat hath written many volumes of this nation. In the vpper part of this Map you ſee a little prouince cōmonly called *Kreichgey*; *Dauid Chytræus* hath deſcribed it in a ſeuerall treatiſe.

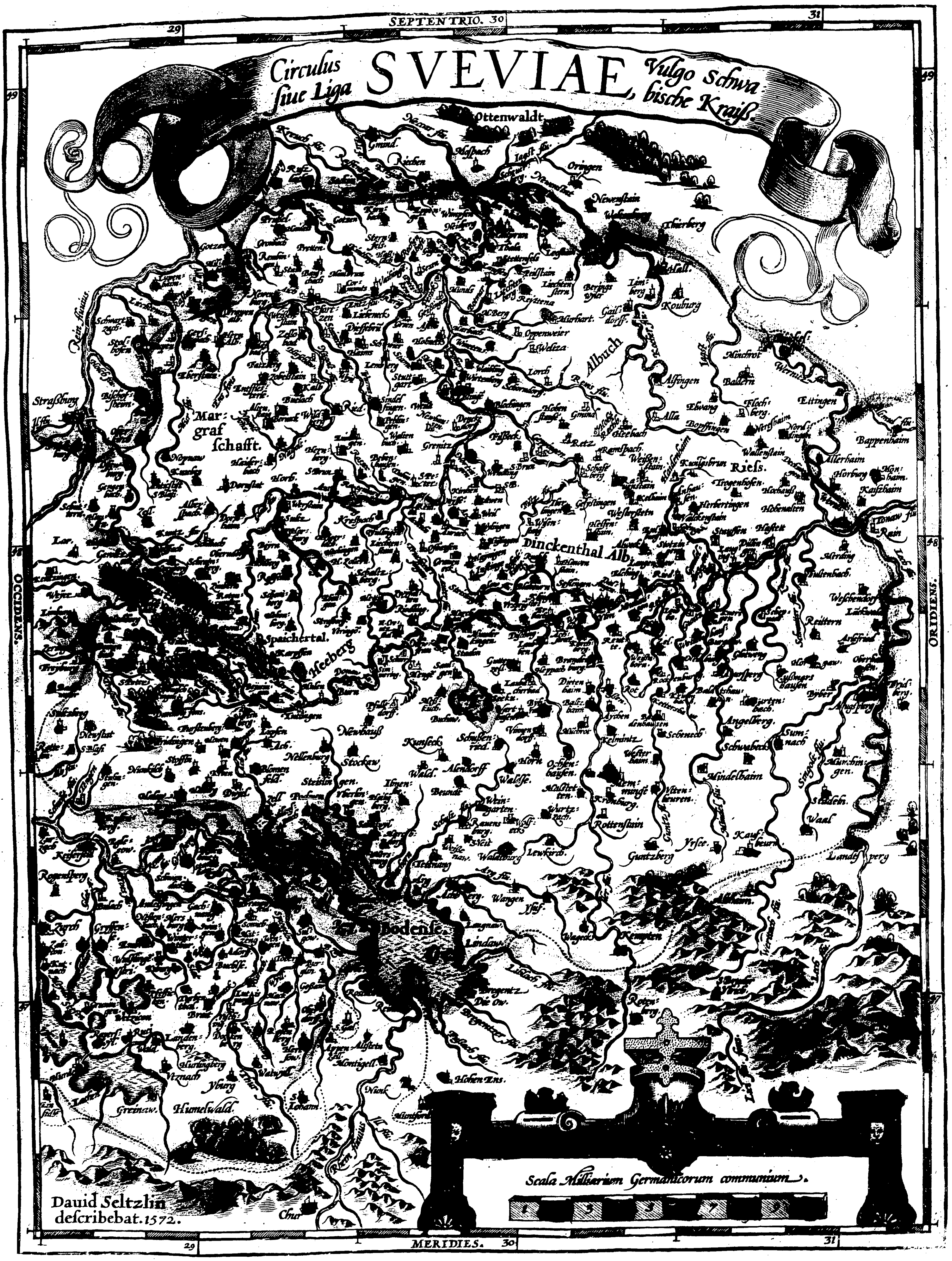
The territorie of BASELL.

THis Map conteineth that coaſt, in which long ſince the *Rauraci* and the *CisIurani* did inhabit, as alſo the Waſte of *Heluetia*. The *Rauraci* in time paſt, according to the opinion of moſt men, were contained betweene che riuers of *Rhein*, *Byrſa* and *Ar*, and thoſe mountaines which from *Iuraſſus* doe reach hither. At this day it is for the moſt part vnder the iuriſdiction of *Baſell*. In it as yet is there a village vpon the *Rein*, diſtant a Dutch mile from *Baſell*, called *Augſt*, ſometime the chiefe citie of this nation, and was called *Auguſta Rauracorum*; but now it is become a baſe village: notwithſtanding many apparent ſignes of decayed buildings, which as yet do teſtifie his antiquitie, we haue ſeene to remaine and be yet extant there. The country is rough, full of many cragged rocks, and euery where ſhadowed with thicke woods: yet is very well inhabited and manured: ſo that euen in the mountaines, beſides the goodly paſtures for cattell, of which it is greatly ſtored, it beareth plentifully very good wine and corne.

Sequani CisIurani did long ſince reach from the mountaine *Iura*, euen vnto the banke of the riuer *Rhein*. Now this part is called *Sungow*, and the *Higher Elſas*, and is ſubiect for the moſt part vnto the Dukes of *Auſtrich*.

Briſgow and *Blacke-wood*, commonly called *Swartz-wald*, poſſeſſe the other banke of the *Rein*. Here the waſte or wilderneſſe of *Heluetia* is placed by *Ptolemey*. *Briſgow* is very well repleniſhed with cities and villages, and is very rich in corne. The common people for the moſt part liue vpon Vintage. The iuriſdiction and gouernment of this countrey is diuided betweene the Archdukes of *Auſtrich* and the Marqueſſes of *Bath*. Of this ſhire thou mayeſt ſee many things in *Munſter*. *Chriſtian Vrſtiſe* in a peculiar treatiſe hath moſt exactly deſcribed the citie of *Baſell*. In like maner *Æneas Syluius*, afterward called Pope *Pius II*.


ORIENS.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
Der Schwartzwald.
EREMUS HELVETIORUM.
Argöw.
RAURACI.
BASEL.
Sußenhart.
Brißgöw.
SEQUANI CISIURANI.
Sungöw.
Obern Elsaß.
Ochsenfeld.
VOGESUS SIVE VOSAGUS MONS
Miliaria Germanica duarũ horarũ itineris
1
2
3
BASILIENSIS TERRITORII DESCRIPTIO NOVA
Auctore Sebastiano Munstero.


SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIDIES.
29
30
31
49
48
Circulus siue Liga SUEVIAE, Vulgo Schwabische Kraiß.
Ottenwaldt
Marggrafschafft.
Albuch
Rieß.
Dinckenthal.
Alb.
Heüberg
Speichertal.
Bodensee.
Humelwald.
Scala Milliarium Germanicorum communium.
David Seltzlin describebat. 1572.

HELVETIA or SWITZERLAND.

THe *Heluetij* (which as *Eutropius* ſaith were in time paſt called *Quadi*) *Cæſar* writeth to haue been diuided into foure *Pagi*. At this time they diuide it into thirteene parts, which they call *Cantones* or *Angules*. *Heluetia* they now call **Switzerland** and **Eydgnoſchafft**, of the league and confederacie which they haue made betweene themſelues.

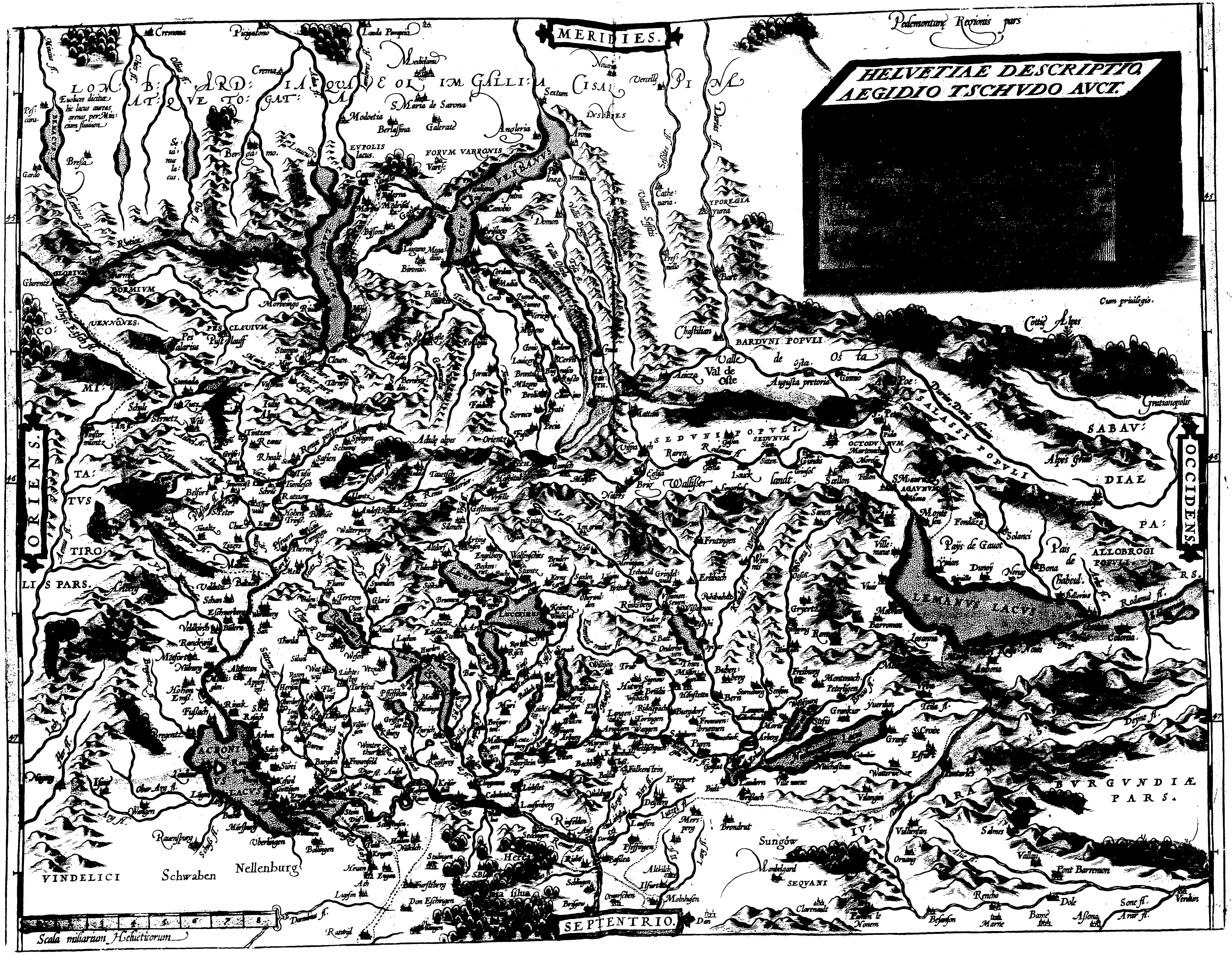
Some men doe thinke this countrey to be the higheſt of all *Europe*, for that it is wholly almoſt ſituate within the Alpes, the higheſt mountaines of the ſame *Europe*, and becauſe the greateſt riuers of the ſame, *Rhein*, *Rhodan* or *Roſne*, and *Po*, ſpringing from hence as from a very high place, do runne into diuers coaſts of the world. This countrey is euerie where full of ſteepe hilles, deepe valleys, great lakes, cleere ſprings and brooks. Theſe mountaines do appeare white with continuall ſnow, ſo that to thoſe which behold them afar off, they ſeeme to be nothing but hard ſtone: yet notwithſtanding the Medowes after they haue beene burnt, are found to be very fat. In them are fed ſheepe and kine, from whence great profit ariſeth vnto the inhabitants. For from thence whey, (as *Oſwaldus Molitor* writeth) cheeſe, butter, and other white meats are made in ſuch abundance, that not only *Switzerland* is glutted with ſuch things, but alſo the nations nere adioyning are from thence very plentifully ſerued. For they are tranſported from hence into *Sweueland*, beyond the mountaine *Iura* into *Italie*, and into diuers other places. And that which may hardly be beleeued, as the ſame man affirmeth for certaine, that of twentie kine the yeerely profit is one hundred crownes, and all charges borne which is beſtowed vpon houſe-keeping, men-ſeruants, and maid-ſeruants. Here-hence it is, that ſo great a people is poſsibly able to liue and be mainteined in ſo ſtrait a place and little plot of ground.

The thirteene Cantones of this countrey (as we ſaid they are commonly called) are, as *Glarean* reckoneth them vp, *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Wry*, *Schwitz*, *Siluan*, *Tugi*, *Glaron*, *Baſell*, *Friburg*, *Solodurn* *Schafhuſen*, and *Keiſer-ſtul*. The gouernment and charge generally of the whole countrey is in the hands of thoſe Cantones: for the rule or gouernment of *Heluetia* is an *Anarchia*, and is not ſubiect to the command of any Prince. Theſe, when there is any thing that falleth out which concerneth the whole countrey or gouernment of the ſame, do meet all ioyntly together, and do determine vpon that which they thinke meet: otherwiſe ſeuerall magiſtrates do gouerne the ſeuerall cities. Theſe cities therefore are linked together by a certaine bond of friendſhip and league, whereupon they are called **Eydtgnoſſen**, that is, ioyned in one couenant. Thoſe of *Rotweill*, *Sangall*, *Doggenburg*, and *Lepont*, haue combined themſelues alſo to thoſe thirteene Cantons, with the like bond of amitie.

Heluetia is ſituate (that we may deſcribe it in the plaineſt maner) betweene the riuer *Rhein*, *S. Claudius* mountaine, the lake of *Geneua*, (which of the Latine writers is commonly called *Lacus Lemanus*) and *Italie*. Vpon the Eaſt it hath the countie of *Tiroll*: vpon the South, the Duchie of *Millan*, and the countrey of *Peimont*: vpon the Weſt it bordereth vpon *Sauoy*: the other part of it lieth vpon *Burgundie*, *France*, and *High Germanie*.

We ſaid, that *Switzerland* amongſt the mountaines doth conteine many valleys: of which ſome there are, that do tend from the tops of the Alps toward *Italie*, inhabited of diuers kinds of men. For *Giles Schude* writeth, that thoſe which do inhabit the vale of *Auguſta* or *Val de Oſta*, where in times paſt the *Salaſsi* dwelt, are for the moſt part all Merchants factors. In *Ceſie* vale they are almoſt all Stone-cutters and Maſons. From *Oſcell* vale do come Cutlers or Smithes, which do make ſword-blades, and kniues, and ſuch as doe turne woodden diſhes and trenchers. All the inhabitants of the vale *Vegeſe* are Chimney-ſweepers, and ſo that ſlouenly kinde of men, which liue by ſweeping of chimneys, and are wont to wander vp and downe thorow *Germany*, *France*, *Italie*, and euen as farre as *Sicilia*, are bred here. In the vale *Galanch* they are all either dreſſers of Roſen, or Basket-makers. But theſe like beggers wander from countrey to countrey: yet all the reſt do liue vpon their trades.

Beſides that which *Cæſar*, *Strabo* and other ancient writers haue written of this countrey, thou mayſt reade many other things in *Giles Schude*, *Vadian*, *Francis Niger* of *Baſſana*, *Munſter*, *Henry Glarean*, and *Oſwald Molitor* in the commentaries vpon him; as alſo in *Iohn Stumpe*, who hath written an huge volume of this nation. To theſe you may adioyne *Iohn Rhellicanes* his commentaries vpon *Cæſar*. *Ioſias Simler* hath ſet forth a booke of the prouince of *Valleſia* and of the Alps. The ſame man hath in hand a worke of *Switzerland* in generall. *Nicolan Stupan* of *Rhetia* promiſeth a deſcription of *Rhetia*. For the eſtate and gouernment of the common wealth of this countrey ſee *Iohn Bodine* in his *Methodus hiſtorica*. *Anthony Pinet* in his deſcription of cities, hath diligently deſcribed the politicall eſtate and peculiar regiment of the Commonwealth of *Berne*. *Giles Schude*, *Henry Glarean* and others do contend and differ about the ancient language of the *Heluetij*. I do thinke that they neuer vſed other than now they do. But we do ſend ſuch as are more curious ſtudents in the dialects of languages, vnto the worke of *Iohn Becan* which he calleth his *Becceſelana*.


HELVETIAE DESCRIPTIO, AEGIDIO TSCHVDO AVCT.
Cum priuilegio.
MERIDIES.
SEPTENTRIO.
ORIENS.
OCCIDENS.
Pedemontanæ Regionis pars
LOMBARDIA QUÆ OLIM GALLIA CISALPINA ATQUE TOGATA
Cremona
Pizigatono
Lauda Pompeia
Crema
Mediolanum
Modoetia
S. Maria de Sarona
Berlassina
Galrate
Angleria
Sextum
Nouaria
Vercelli
EVPOLIS lacus.
FORVM VARRONIS
Bergamo
Bressa
Gardo
Eucheo dicitur hic lacus aureas arenas per Minciun fluuium
Iporegia
Cathenaria
Chastillian
BARDVNI POPVLI
Valle de Osta
Val de Oste
Augusta pretoria
Cottiæ Alpes
Gratianopolis
SALASSI POPVLI
SABAVDIAE
Alpes Graiæ
ALLOBROGI POPVLI
Païs de Gauot
Pais de Chabeul
LEMANVS LACVS
Rodanus fl.
Colonia
Losanna
Sion
SEDVNI POPVLI
SEDVNVM
OCTODVRVM
Martenacht
S. Maurice
AGAVNVM
Leuck
Walliser landt
Frutingen
Interlaken
Lucern
Zug
Zurich
Bern
Friburg
Solothurn
Basilea
Baden
Schafhusen
Costentz
ACRONIVS LACVS
Bregentz
Lindow
Rauenspurg
Uberlingen
Nellenburg
Schwaben
VINDELICI
Don Eschingen
Fürstenberg
Hercynia silua
Sungöw
Montbelgard
SEQVANI
Besanson
Dole
Sone fl.
Arar fl.
Verdun
Salines
Vallier
Pont Barrenon
BVRGVNDIÆ PARS.
Iura
Grandson
Yuerdun
Neuenburg
Morat
Murten
Vallengin
Clarenault
Porentru
Delsperg
Brondrut
Rinfelden
Lauffenburg
Waldshut
Stülingen
Engen
Ratolfszell
Stein
Diessenhofen
Frauenfeld
Wyl
S. Gallen
Appenzell
Rorschach
Arbon
Veldkirch
Bludentz
Chur
Glaris
Rhealt
Tusis
Splügen
Adula alpes
Clauen
Cläffen
Morbengo
BORMIVM
VENNONES
PES CLAVIVM
Glurentz
RHETIA
TIROLIS PARS
TATTVS
Lugano
Bellinzona
Locarno
Domodossola
Schwitz
Altdorf
Brunnen
Engelberg
Sarnen
Stantz
Ergöw
Thurgow
Rhenus fl.
Aren fl.
Ursa fl.
Limagus fl.
Tessinus fl.
Addua fl.
Ollius fl.
Athesis fl.
Danubius fl.
Scala miliarium Helueticorum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

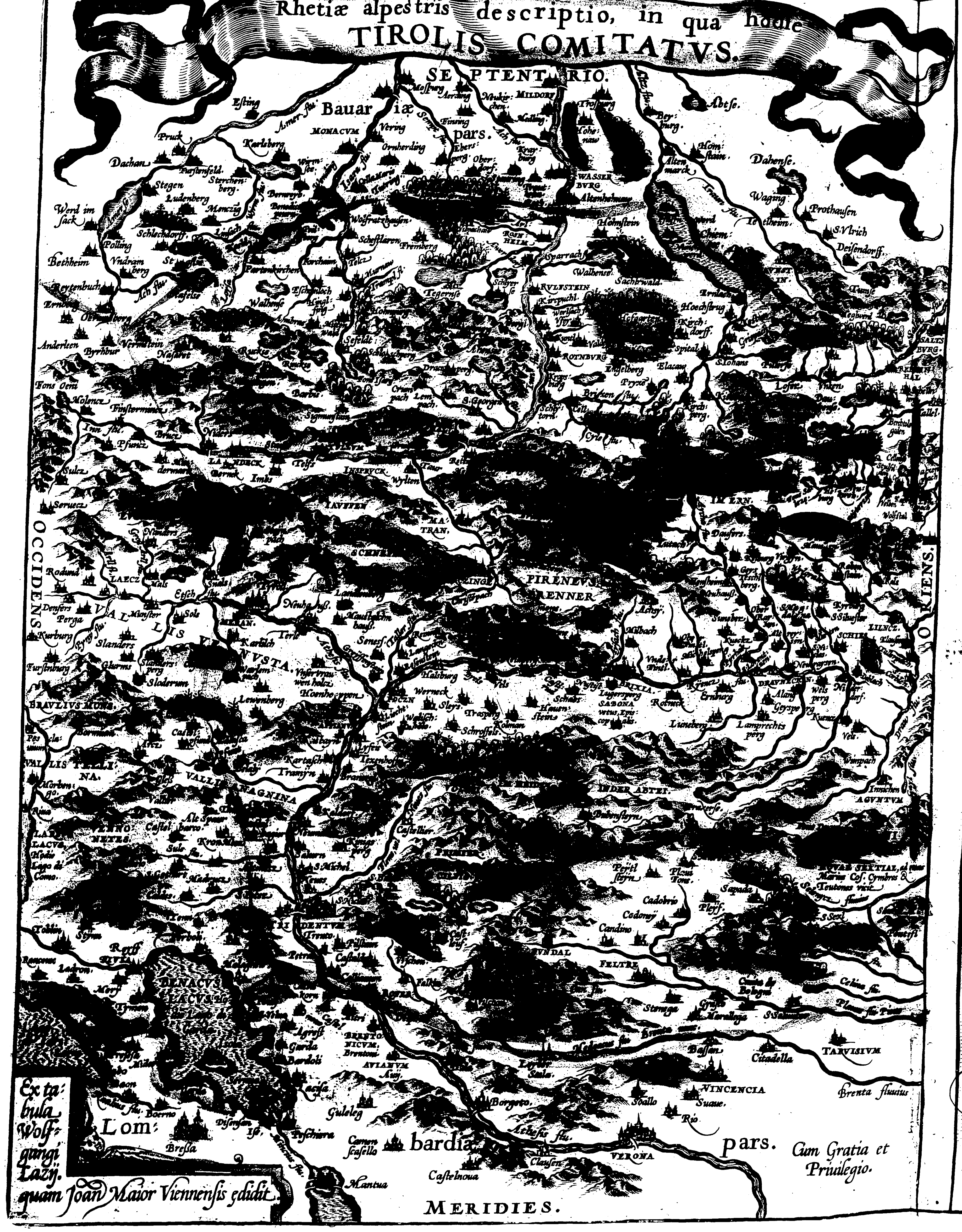
The Countie of TIROLL.

THe Earledome of *Tyroll* was adioyned vnto the houſe of *Auſtrich*, in the yeere after Chriſts birth 1360. by *Rodulph* the ſonne of Duke *Albert*. This Countie is ſo rich in Siluer mines, eſpecially neere the towne of *Schwatz*, that it may not onely be preferred before a rich Dukedome, but alſo may iuſtly ſeeme to compare with a large Kingdome. For it payeth yeerely vnto the Prince (as *Cuſpinian* in his hiſtorie of *Auſtrich* reporteth) three hundred thouſand crownes of golde. Moreouer in it is found abſolutely the beſt braſſe, when as ſcarſe other where not any is found that will abide the hammer. This prouince is ſituate almoſt within the Alpes, betweene *Bauiere* and *Italie*. The chiefe cities in it, are *Oenipons*, now commonly called *Inſpruck*, where the Princes Court of this region is ordinarily kept, where alſo the Councell-table and Parliament for this prouince and for *Auſtrich* is held. There alſo did we behold with admiration the houſe of the Lord Maior, vpon the roofe all guilt ouer with infinite coſt and charges. Next vnto it is *Bolzan* the Mart-towne; and the caſtle of *Tyroll*, of which the whole countrey tooke his name. Then *Trent*, famous for the generall Councell held there within our remembrance. This is ſubiect vnto the Dukes of *Auſtrich*, yet partly vnto the Biſhops of that ſea, and is placed in the confines of *Germanie* and *Italie*, whereupon almoſt all the inhabitants doe vnderſtand and ſpeake both the languages. Then *Halla*, in which ſalt is made and boiled, which from thence is tranſported into the countreys neere adioyning. The Biſhopricke of *Brixia*, and the towne of *Brunneck*, with a caſtle which belongeth vnto the ſame Biſhop. Then *Schwatz*, where euery yeere great ſtore of ſiluer, as we ſayd before, is digged out of the earth. *Verona*, &c. But that (which we haue not thought good to conceale) of *Munſter*, is well worth the reading. There is, ſaith he, an hill called *Nansberg*, three miles from *Trent*, extending it ſelfe twelue miles in length, and three in bredth; in which there are three hundred and fiftie Pariſh-Churches, two and thirtie Caſtles, beſides Salt and many pleaſant and ſweet ſmelling fruits. In it all things do abundantly grow, which are neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life. But of this Countie ſee more at large in the ſame authour. *Ianus Pyrrhus Pincius* of *Mantua*, hath learnedly and at large ſet forth the hiſtorie of *Trent* in twelue books.

Of GOERCZ, KARST, CHACZEOLA, CARNIOLA, HISTRIA, and WINDISKMARKE.

OF *Windiskmarke*, *Iſtria*, and *Goercz*, we muſt ſpeake hereafter, and therefore in this place we will ſurſeaſe to ſay ought of them. Of *Carnioll*, *Karſt*, and *Chaczeoll* (to ſay the trueth) I know not what to write. Something notwithſtanding, that otherwiſe than in the other, I do not deceiue the expectation of the Reader, that ſhall not be vnpleaſant vnto thoſe which doe admire the wonderfull works of the Almightie, I will ſpeake in this place.

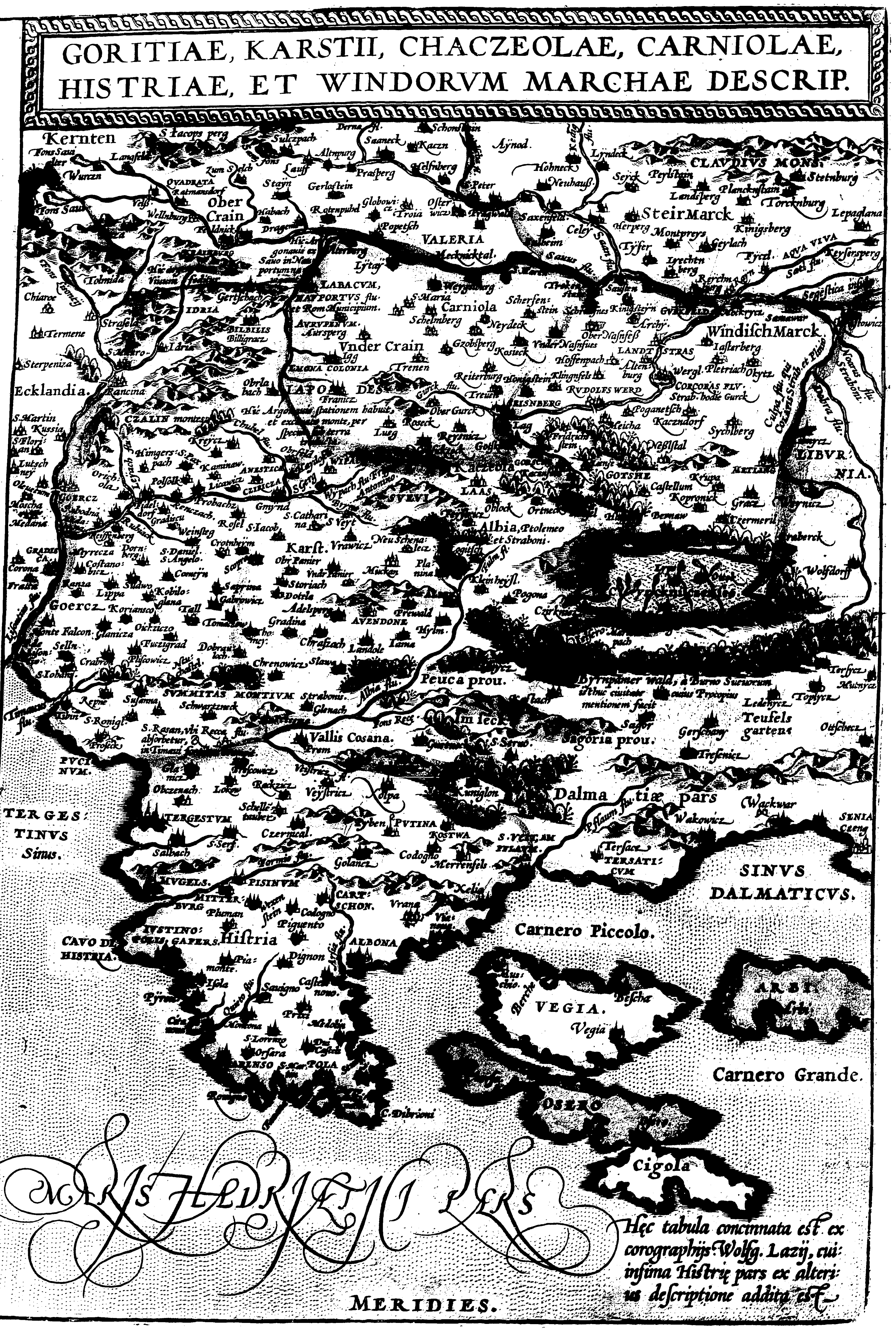
There is a place in this Map, which the inhabitants call *Czyrcknitzerſee*, of a little towne neere vnto it, called *Czyrcknitz*, *Lazius* ſaith that *Strabo* calleth it the Mere of *Lugey*, it is ſituate in the prouince of *Carnioll*. This place (ſo I call it; for whether I may more truly terme it a lake, a parke, or a field, I know not) as the ſame *Lazius* hath, euery yeere yeeldeth corne, fiſhing and hunting. But here I thinke it beſt firſt to ſet downe his deſcription out of *George Wernher* a little more at large: It is encloſed, ſaith he, on euery ſide with mountaines, and is in length about a mile and a halfe, but in bredth ſomewhat leſſe. In many places it is eighteene cubits deepe, and where his depth is leaſt, it is equall vnto the full height of a tall man. Out of the hilles round about on euery ſide certeine ſmall brooks do runne, ech from his ſeuerall channell; from the Eaſt coaſt three; from the South, foure. Euery one of theſe the farther they runne, the leſſe water they containe; for the earth ſo continually ſoaketh it vp, that at laſt it is wholly conſumed by certeine ſtonie ditches, ſo framed by nature, as they do ſeeme to haue beene made and cut out by the arte and induſtrie of man. *Lazius* thinketh them to be certeine ſignes and arguments of the ſailing of the Argonautes vnder the earth. Heere the waters doe ſo mightily ſwell, that by no meanes they may be receiued: whereupon it commeth to paſſe, that the ditches doe in ſuch maner ſwell backe againe, that neither they only doe not receiue the water, but alſo what they haue receiued, they powre backe againe ſo exceeding ſwiftly, that a nimble horſeman by running ſhall hardly be able to auoid the violence of the ſtreame. Therefore which way ſoeuer the waters ſhall finde any way out, they iſſue forth and ſpread themſelues ſo broad, that they make a great lake. Theſe waters do returne almoſt as ſwiftly as they came, yet not by thoſe ditches only; but the ground euery where almoſt doth ſo receiue them, as if they were powred thorow a ſieue. This when the inhabitants do perceiue will come to paſſe, they by and by ſtopping the greater paſſages to the vttermoſt they may, they runne thither to fiſh by great troops: which is not only a pleaſant paſſe-time to them, but alſo is very gainfull and profitable. For theſe fiſhes being ſalted, are carried out in great plentie vnto the neighbour-regions round about. Then the lake being dried, ſucceedeth an harueſt, on that part where the ſoile is ſowen; and the ſame is ſowen againe before the next floud It is ſo fertile of graſſe, that euery twentie dayes it may be mowen. Who is it, that which here doth not admire the wonderfull works of ſporting nature?



Rhetiæ alpestris descriptio, in qua hodie TIROLIS COMITATVS.

Ex tabula Wolfgangi Lazij, quam Joan Maior Viennensis edidit.

Cum Gratia et Priuilegio.



GORITIAE, KARSTII, CHACZEOLAE, CARNIOLAE, HISTRIAE, ET WINDORVM MARCHAE DESCRIP.

Hęc tabula concinnata est ex corographijs Wolfg. Lazij, cui infima Histrię pars ex alterius descriptione addita est.

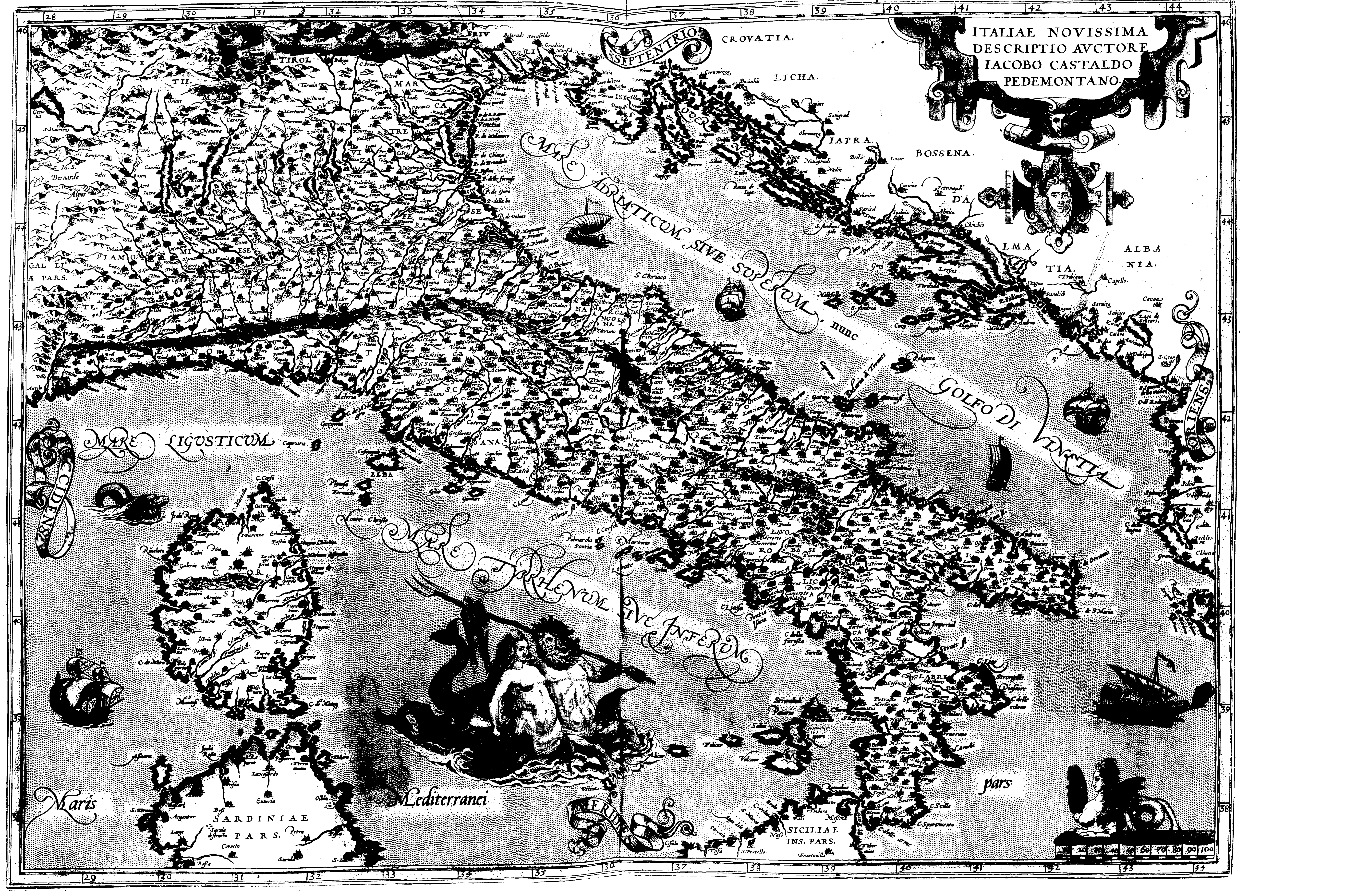
ITALIE.

I*Talie* the chiefe prouince of the world, as it hath often changed the name according to the alteration of times and ſtates: for it was called *Enotria*, *Auſonia*, *Heſperia*, *Saturnia*.&c. ſo alſo his bounds and borders are diuerſly deſcribed by diuers authours: notwithſtanding in later ages it is thus bounded. Firſt, by the riuer *Varus*; then by a ſtraight paſsing by Alpes *Coctiæ*, now called *Monte Genebræ*; by Mount *Adula*, or *S. Gothardes* hill; the Alpes of *Rhetia* or *Monte Braulis*, and hilles adioyning; then by the riuer *Arſia* the vtmoſt border of *Iſtria*: thus it is bounded vpon one ſide, the other ſides do abut vpon the ſea. *Ptolemey* deſcribeth it in the forme of an Iſthmos or Peninſula, which the ſea incloſeth on three ſides, the other is walled by the Alpes. The ancient writers doe liken it vnto an Oke-leafe: the latter doe ſet it out not without great reſemblance in the proportion and ſhape of a mans legge from the hippe vnto the ſole of the foot. *Italie* hath the mountaine *Apennine* as it were a ridge or backe paſsing along from one end of it to the other, like as we ſee in fiſhes the ridge bone to runne along from the head vnto the taile. This mountaine, which ariſeth out of the Alpes, where they decline from the lower or Mediterranean ſea, when as almoſt with a ſtraight courſe, nere *Ancona*, it tendeth toward the Higher or Adriatique ſea, and there ſeemeth to end; yet from thence againe declining from that ſea, it paſſeth thorow the middeſt of *Italie* toward the *Brutij* (now *Calabria inferiore*) and the Sicilian ſtraights. *Elian* affirmeth that in times paſt there were in this countrey 1197. cities. *Guido* a Prieſt of *Rauenna*, out of *Iginus*, which ſix hunnred yeeres ſince wrote of the cities of *Italie*, writeth that in his time there were but ſeuen hundred only. *Blondus* diuideth *Italie* into 18. prouinces; *Leander*, into 19. and their names are theſe:

The olde.	The new.	*The olde.*	The new.
LIGVRIA	*Riuiera de Genua.*	APVLIA DAVNIA	*Puglia Piana.*
ETRVRIA	*Toſcana.*	SAMNITES	*Abruzzo.*
VMBRIA	*Ducato di Spoleto.*	PICENVM	*Marca Anconitana.*
LATIVM	*Campagna di Roma.*	FLAMINIA	*Romagna.*
CAMPANIA FELIX	*Terra di Lauoro.*	ÆMILIA	*Lombardia di qua dal Po.*
LVCANIA	*Baſilicata.*	GALLIA TRANSPADANA	*Lombardia di la dal Po.*
BRVTII	*Calabria inferiore.*	VENETI	*Marca Treuigiana.*
MAGNA GRAECIA	*Calabria ſuperiore.*	FORVM IVLII	*Friuli, & Patria.*
SALENTINI	*Terra d' Otranto.*	HISTRIA	*Iſtria.*
APVLIA PEVCETIA	*Terra di Barri.*		

Plinie, according to the opinion of *Varro*, maketh the lake *Cutilius*, in the territorie of *Reatino*, to be the center of all *Italie*. Neere vnto this lake is the territorie of *Roſella* (called of *Virgill*, *Roſæa rura velini*; *Velino's* fields bedecked with roſes ſweet) of all *Italie* the moſt fertile: which fertilitie was ſuch, as *Varro* witneſſeth, that a rod being left in it ouer night, the next day it might not be ſeene for graſſe; and therefore it is called *Sumen Italiæ*, The ſweet bread of *Italie*. In former ages they haue reported, that the plaine of *Stellate* was the goodlieſt and beſt ſoile of all *Italie*; but now, as *Blondus* ſaith, the places about *Bonony* and *Mutina* do far ſurpaſſe the reſt. *Sabellicus*, according to the common report of the common people, attributeth theſe epithets vnto the chiefe cities of *Italie*: *Venice* the rich, *Millane* the great, *Genua* the proud, *Florence* the faire, *Bonony* the fertile, *Rauenna* the olde, *Rome* the holie, and *Naples* the noble. But the commendation of this country, ſet out by *Plinie*, with as great a maieſty of words, as that countrey doth excell the reſt of the countreys of the world, I cannot but I muſt needs, before I paſſe from it, ſet downe in this place by way of digreſsion; for ſo he ſpeaketh of it in his third booke and fift chapter: ITALIE *the nurſe and mother of all nations, choſen by the prouidence of God, to adde a luſtre to the very heauens themſelues, to vnite diſperſed kingdomes, to temper and mollifie their rude and vnciuill maners, to draw the diſſonant, barbarous and ſauage languages of ſo many diuers people, by the entercourſe of one refined ſpeech to a conference and parley, to teach ciuilitie to men, and briefly to make this one a common countrey for all the nations of the world. But what ſhall I ſay more? Such is the excellencie of all places, that any man ſhall come vnto, ſuch is the maieſtie of all things, and of all people which do poſſeſſe it. The citie of* Rome, *which in it ſeemeth only to excell, and to be a worthy face for ſo glorious a necke, with what words or eloquence may I expreſſe it! How beautifull is the countenance of* Campania *by it ſelfe! how great and many are the glorious pleaſures and delights of the ſame! That it is manifeſt that in this one place nature hath ſhewed all her skill in a worke wherein ſhe meant eſpecially to delight. And now indeed ſuch is the vitall and continuall holſomneſſe of the temperate aire, ſuch fertile plaines and champian grounds, ſuch ſunny banks, ſuch harmleſſe foreſts, ſuch coole and ſhady groues, ſuch fruitfull and bountifull kinds of woods, ſuch fertility of corne, vines annd oliues, ſuch goodly flocks of ſheepe, ſuch fat beeues, ſo many lakes, ſuch ſtore of riuers and fountaines euery where watering and bedrenching it, ſo many ſeas, hauens or ports as it were boſomes of the land euery where open and ready to entertaine and receiue the traffique of all lands, and it ſelfe running into the ſea as it were willingly offering it ſelfe and earneſtly deſiring to helpe and ſuccour mortall men diſtreſſed in the ſame. I doe omit to ſpeake of the fine wits, natures and maners of the people of the ſame, as alſo of the ſeuerall nations ouercome by it partly by valour, and partly by humanity. The Græcians themſelues, a nation exceeding prodigall of their owne praiſe and glory, haue iudged ſo of it, calling a great part of it* Magna Græcia, *Great Greece.*

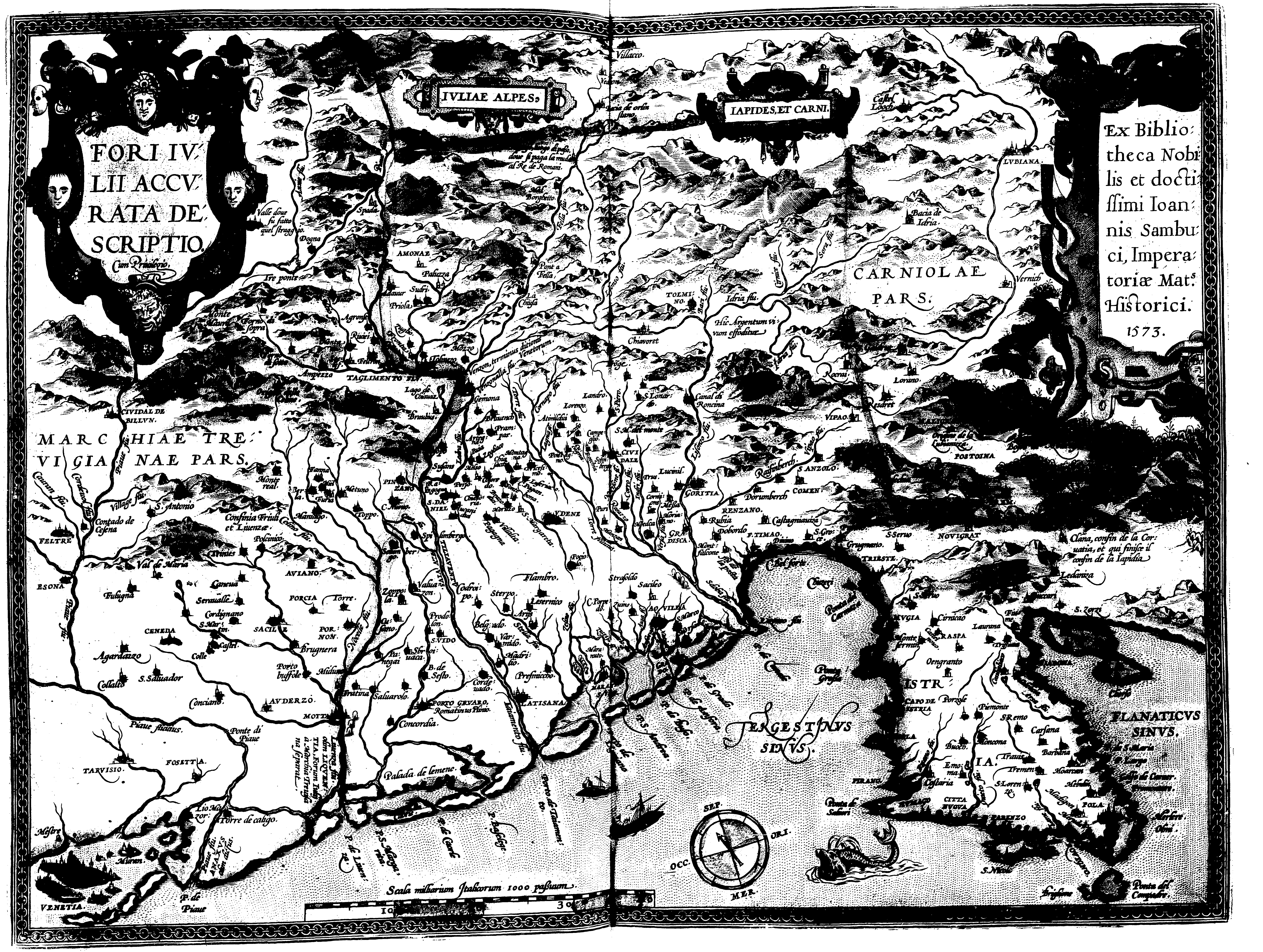
Of the ancient writers *Caius Sempronius*, *Marcus Cato*, *Polybius* in his ſecond booke, but moſt exactly *Strabo*, as he doth all things els, haue deſcribed this countrey. Of the latter hiſtoriographers, *Blondus*, *Iohannes Annius Viterbienſis* in his commentaries vpon *Beroſus*, and other authors imprinted together with him. *Pontanus* in his firſt booke of the famous acts of King *Alphonſus*, *Volaterrane*, *Sabellicus*, *Bernardus Saccus*, and *Dominicus Niger*, but moſt exactly *Leander*, *Gaudentius Merula* hath moſt excellently deſcribed *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which indeed is not the leaſt part of *Italie*.


ITALIAE NOVISSIMA DESCRIPTIO AVCTORE IACOBO CASTALDO PEDEMONTANO.
SEPTENTRIO
CROVATIA.
LICHA.
IAPRA.
BOSSENA.
DALMATIA.
ALBANIA.
TIROL
MARE ADRIATICUM, SIVE SUPERUM, nunc
GOLFO DI VENETIA
MARE LIGUSTICUM
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
CORSICA
ELBA
MARE TYRRHENUM SIVE INFERUM
Maris
Mediterranei
pars
MERIDIES
SARDINIAE PARS.
SICILIAE INS. PARS.

FORVM IVLII, FORVLY,
or FRIVLY.

THe originall of the name of *Forum Iulij*, *Leander* ſaith, diuers writers haue diuerſly ſought and cenſured. Some doe thinke it ſo called of *Iulius Cæſar*. *Blondus* ſeemeth to affirme it to haue tooke his name of the citie *Forum Iulij*. Antiquities do teſtifie that this region hath beene called *Aquilegia*, of *Aquilegium* his chiefe or metropolitane city. Laſtly, it is certaine that it is called *Patria* of the Venetians: which name as yet alſo it reteineth to this day. *Blondus* ſaith, that it was long ſince called *Liburnia*: but from whence, when, or for what cauſe it was ſo called, he ſheweth not. The firſt that had here ought to doe, were the *Euganei*, *Veneti*, *Troiani*, *Galli*; and after thoſe, the Romans: vnder whom it did continually perſiſt, ſo long as the fortuue and maieſtie of the Roman Empire did ſtand ſound and whole: which at laſt declining, it came into the hands and iuriſdiction of the barbarous nations which oppreſſed *Italie*, eſpecially the Lombards, and ſo remained vnto the time of *Charles* the great. After that, the gouernment thereof was in the power of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, vntill at length the Venetians (deſirous to enlarge their territories on this ſide) reduced it wholly vnder their iuriſdiction, who at this day poſſeſſe it.

The ſituation of the region is thus: It beginneth from a plaine abbuttant vpon the ſea, and ſo by a little and little encreaſing, firſt it riſeth vp in little hilles, and then into very high mountaines, which almoſt on euery ſide ſo encloſe his borders, that this plaine enuironed about with the toppes of mountaines as with a wall, ſheweth like a Theater, it is open but at one narrow ſtraight, by the which, as by a gate, ferrying ouer the riuer *Sontio* from *Taruiſio*, it may only be entred. The other borders of it, the Alpes on euery ſide doe limit: and therefore not to be come vnto but by the ſea-ports or valleys of the mountaines, or els ouer their tops. It hath vpon the ſea-coaſts very many hauens. In this moſt goodly countrey are large champians watered with many pleaſant ſtreames, and thoſe fields exceeding fertile: for it aboundeth with vines, yeelding a kinde of wine, which *Plinie* reckoneth and commendeth for the beſt, and calleth it *Vinum Pucinum*, of the place. The mountaines of this countrey are very rich almoſt of all ſorts of mettals; to wit, of Iron, Lead, Tinne, Braſſe, Quicke-ſiluer, Siluer and Golde. They haue alſo Marble, white, blacke, and party-coloured: Pretious ſtones; as Carneols, Berylls, &c. and cryſtall. Here are all ſorts of fruits, and apples of a moſt excellent taſte: Woods both for fuell, timber, and hunting, moſt ſtately: pleaſant and beautifull meddowes, and paſtures moſt excellent paſturage for cattell. The aire is temperate. The fields of themſelues doe abound with all things neceſſary for the vſe of man, as alſo for pleaſure and delight. The people of this countrey are moſt apt not only vnto all artes and liberall ſciences, but alſo for all merchandiſe and ſuch other trades of life. The moſt famous cities in it are *Aquileya*, adorned with the title of a Patriarchy. This citie *Mela* nameth, The rich: In times paſt it was the ſeat of the Emperours, and therefore it was called, Another *Rome*, and was in compaſſe twelue miles. In it there haue beene accounted long ſince an hundred and twentie thouſand citizens. The great proſperitie and flouriſhing eſtate of this citie, eſpecially grew by the great thronging hither of Merchants; for that from all quarters almoſt of the world, by reaſon of the great commodiouſneſſe of the place, eaſie and ſafe entrance vnto it aſwell by land as by ſea, merchandiſe were conueyed to this citie as to a common ware-houſe. That great trade of merchandiſe ended together with the fortune of the citie, the Venetians growing mightie, and drawing vnto themſelues all meanes of trade and traffique: ſo that now of a moſt flouriſhing and populous city, it is almoſt waſt and deſert. *Vtina*, which alſo is called *Vtinum* (the Italians vulgarly call it, *Vdene*; the Dutch *Weyden*) ſituate in a plaine, hath a ſtrong caſtle built vpon the toppe of an hill, raiſed by the labour and induſtrie of man, conteining at this day fortie furlongs in compaſſe. *Tergeſte Trieſte* vpon the ſea ſhore, a colonie of the Romans. *Goritia*, ſometime (if I be not deceiued) called *Noreia*. Here are many monuments of great antiquitie to this day remaining. The citie *Auſtria* (many thinke it in olde time to haue beene called *Forum Iulij*) ſituate in the ſtraights of the mountaines, is a place ſtrong and fortified by nature. Thorow the middeſt of it doth runne the riuer *Natiſo*, vpon the which is a faire ſtone bridge. *S. Daniels* towne ſeated vpon a very high and ſteepe hill. *Porto Gruaro*, vpon the South banke of *Limine*. Then *Spilimbergo*, *Marano*, *Montfalcone*, and others, of which thou mayeſt reade in *Leander*, out of whom we haue drawen this briefe deſcription. *Iohannes Candidus* hath written an hiſtorie of *Aquileia*, whoſe copartener in his labour and trauell *Leander* writeth to haue beene *Gregorius Amaſæus*. Of the monuments and antiquities of *Aquileia*, *Sabellicus* hath written ſix bookes which are euery where to be gotten.


FORI IVLII ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO.
Cum Priuilegio.
IVLIAE ALPES.
IAPIDES, ET CARNI.
Ex Bibliotheca Nobilis et doctissimi Ioannis Sambuci, Imperatoriæ Matis. Historici. 1573.
MARCHIAE TREVIGIANAE PARS.
CARNIOLAE PARS.
TERGESTINVS SINVS.
FLANATICVS SINVS.
ISTRIA.
Villacco.
Castel Loocb
LVBIANA.
Bacia de Idria.
Vernich
TOLMINO.
Idria flu.
Hic Argentum viuum effoditur.
Chiauoret
Lorano.
VIPAO.
POSTOINA
S. ANZOLO.
COMEN
GORITIA.
Dorumberch
RENZANO.
Castagnauizza
Rubia
Dobordo
GRADISCA.
Monfalcone
P. TIMAO.
Duino
S. Groce
Grugnano.
S. Seruo
TRIESTE.
NOVIGRAT
Clana, confin de la Croatia, et qui finisse il confin de la Iapidia
Ledaniza
S. Zorzi
MVGIA
Carnicao
Laurana
RASPA
Montefermo
Oengranto
CAPO DE ISTRIA
Porzole
Piemonte
S. Remo
Carsana
Barbana
Buccin
Moncona
PIRANO
Emonia
Trauiz
Tremen
S. Lorenzo
Cittanuoua
PARENZO
POLA
Mettere
Olme
Ponta de Saluori
S. Nicolo
Ponta del Compadre
Brigione
OCC.
ORI.
SEP.
MER.
CIVIDAL DE BILLVN.
FELTRE
Contado de Cesena
S. Antonio
Village
Confinia Friuli et Liuenzæ
Monte real
Val de Maria
AVIANO.
ESONA.
Fulugna
Caneua
Serauallé
Cordignano
PORCIA
Torre
SACILE
PORNON.
CENEDA
Brugnera
Agardazzo
Colle
Collalto
S. Saluador
Conciano
AVDERZO
Porto buffole
MOTTA
Piaue fluuius.
Ponte di Piaue
TARVISIO.
FOSETTA.
Torre de caligo
Mestre
Murano
VENETIA.
P. de Piaue
Scala milliarium Italicorum 1000 passuum
Ampezzo
TAGLIMENTO FLV.
Lago de Cauaz
Gemona
Tolmezzo
Venzon, terminus ditionis Venetorum.
Pont a Fella
La Chiusa
Borghetto
Paluzza
AMONAE
Sudri
Priola
Tre ponte
Dogna
Valle doue fu fatto quel straggio.
Spada
Monte Mauro
Agrons
Rinieri
Spilimbergo
S. DANIEL
PINZANO
Toppo
Maniago
Fanna
Meduno
Cordroipo
Flambro
Sterpo
Valuasson
Zoppola
Prodolon
S. VIDO
B. de Sesto
Concordia
PORTO GRVARO, Romatinus Plinio.
Saluarolo
Pratina
Palada de lemene
LATISANA
Prefinicco
Madrizio
Belgrado
Varmo
VDENE
CIVIDALE
Lucinis
Landro
Strasoldo
Sacileo
AQVILEIA
Palazzolo
Porto de Tiaumen
Canal de Roncina
Rosina
Laiazza

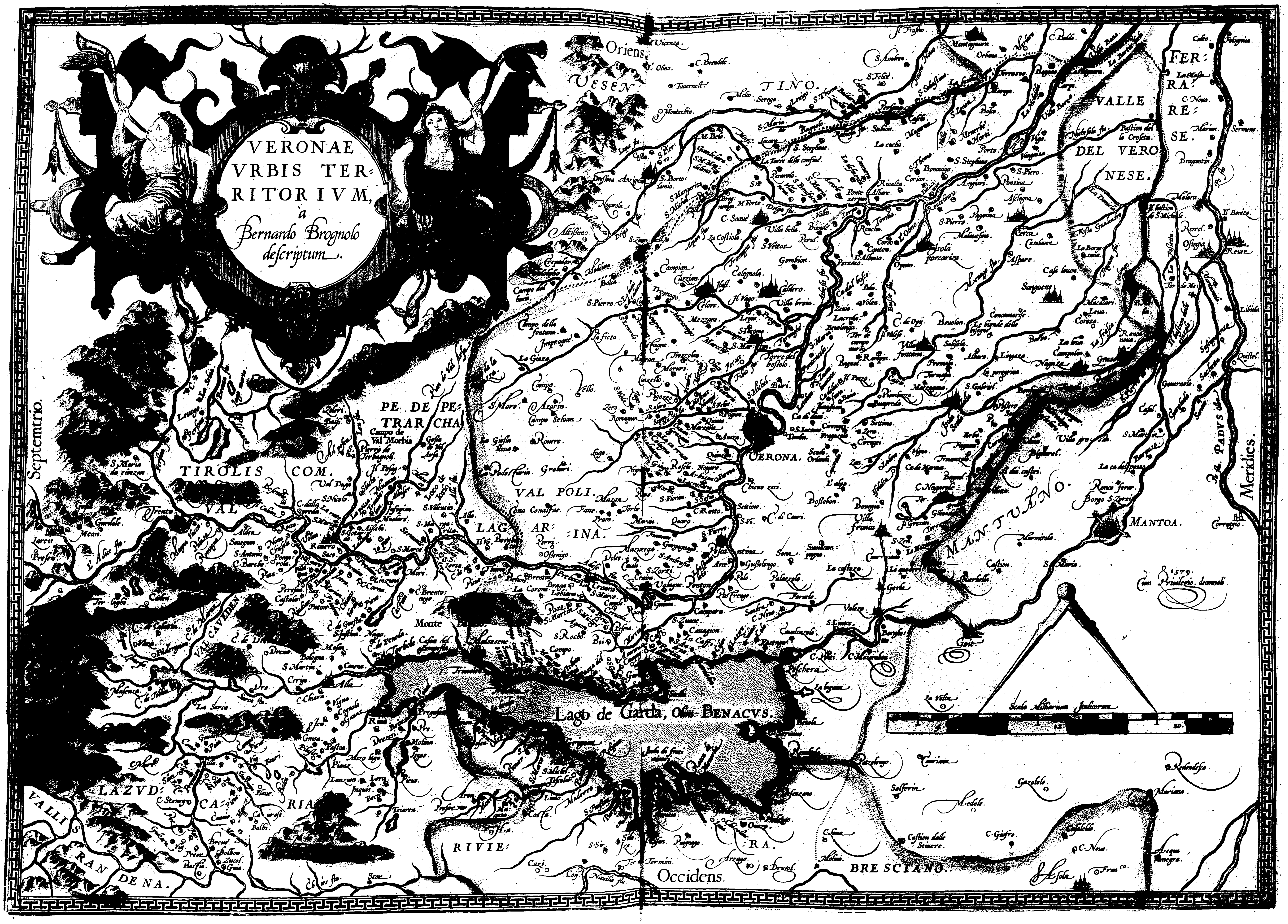
The liberties of the citie of VERONA.

THe citie of the Cenomanes, ſituate in *Gallia Ciſalpina*, or as now they call it, *Lombardie*, is within the iuriſdiction of the Venetians; a citie moſt ſtately built vpon ech banke of the riuer *Adeſe*, but conioyned by foure faire bridges. The ſame riuer as it doth diuide it into two parts, ſo it doth almoſt on euery ſide encloſe it round: ſo that it is not only a commodity vnto the citie, but alſo a defence and ornament vnto the ſame. The ſoile of this tract is excellent good, yeelding many things neceſſary and profitable vnto it; Great ſtore of oile and corne, yeelding yeerely great gaines vnto the country people by ſelling and tranſporting it to forren nations; Woll for fineneſſe excelling the other ſorts of *Italie*. The citie is moſt excellently and pleaſantly ſeated, beautified with faire and goodly buildings, aſwell priuate as publike. It hath many famous monuments of antiquitie worth the regarding: amongſt the which is the Amphitheater, which the common ſort call *Arena*, The ſand; of all thoſe which remaine in *Italie* or in other places of *Europe*, the wholleſt and leaſt defaced either by iniurie of times, or rage of barbarous nations. Moreouer, a triumphall arche, in whoſe inſcription this citie is termed COLONIA AVGVSTA VERONA NOVA GALLIENIANA. There are alſo other monuments, which here for breuitie ſake we muſt omit.

The liberties or ground belonging to this citie is in length, from the little towne *Baruchello*, vnto *Riua* (which is on the farther ſide of *Lago de Garda*) ſixtie fiue miles: in bredth, which beginneth at *La torre delle confine*, vnto *Riuoltella*, fortie miles: and conteineth in all 1443378. fields (ſo the common people of *Italie* call the meaſure whereby they meaſure their lands, *Seardeonius* interpreteth it Akers) whereof 1223112. are fertile, 220266 are barren: which notwithſtanding dayly (by the induſtry and diligence of the husbandmen) are made more fruitfull.

There is in this tract a very high mountaine (the Mappe placeth it betweene *Lago de Gardo* and the riuer *Adeſe*) which they call *Baldo*. This hill is very well knowen to Herboriſts and Apothecaries, which flocke hither from all quarters, and do gather many kindes of herbs and roots neceſſary in Phyſicke, and good and holeſome for the vſe of man.

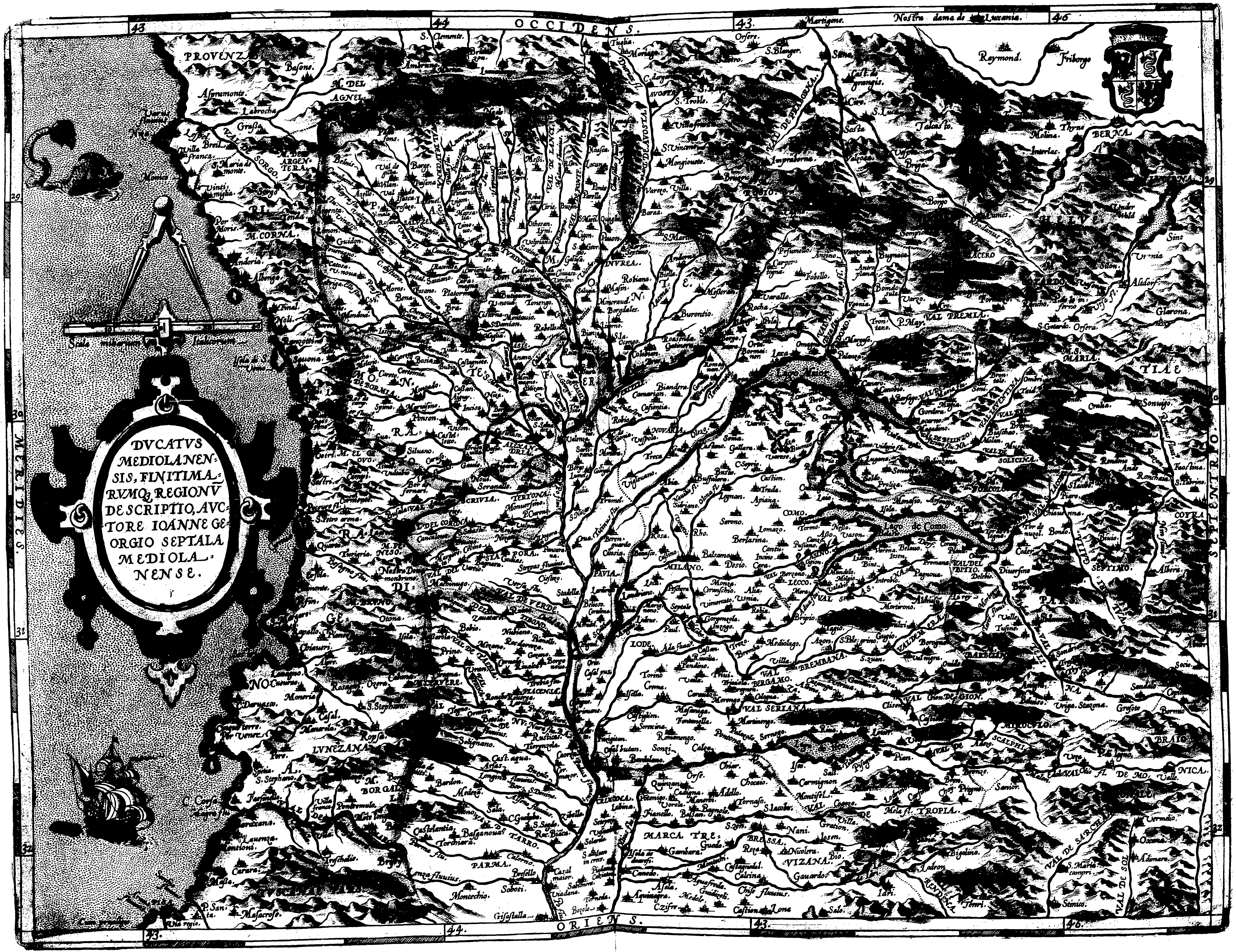
There is alſo here in a certaine vale called *Policella*, a place named *Negarina*: where there is a very hard ſtone to be ſeene, hauing vpon it teats carued to the iuſt faſhion and proportion of a womans breaſts; out of the which pappes water doth continually diſtill and droppe; wherewith if a nurſe or a woman giuing ſucke doe waſh her breaſts dried vp by ſickneſſe or any other miſchance, it preſently draweth downe the milke againe. There are alſo other waters of this countrey, giuen by the benefit of nature, both pleaſant and profitable. But the ſtudious Reader deſirous to know more of this territory, let him reade *Blondus* and *Leander*, he ſhall be, I dare boldly affirme, ſatisfied at the full. *Torellus Sarayna* hath written a whole booke of the antiquities, originall, gouernment and policy and famous men of the citie of *Verona*. *Georgius Iodocus Bergamus* hath deſcribed *Lago de Garda* or *Benacke* lake in verſe in fiue books. *Iulius Cæſar Scaliger* hath ſounded forth the praiſe of the citie *Verona* and the lake *Benacke* in his funerall oration.


VERONAE VRBIS TERRITORIVM, à Bernardo Brognolo descriptum.
1579.
Cum Priuilegio decennali.
Scala Milliarium Italicorum
Oriens
Occidens
Septemtrio
Meridies
VESEN TINO.
VALLE DEL VERONESE.
FERRARESE.
MANTOVANO.
BRESCIANO.
RIVIERA.
TIROLIS COM.
VAL LAGARINA.
VAL POLI.
PE DE PETRARCHA
VAL CAVEDEN.
LAZVDRIA
VALLIS RANDENA.
VERONA.
MANTOA.
Vicenza
Lago de Garda, Olim BENACVS.
PADVS flu.
Pischera
Monte
Trento
Alla
Campo de Val Morbia
Villa franca
Sona
Torri
Legnago

The Duchie of MILLANE.

L*Eander* in the deſcription of *Italie*, (after a long diſcourſe of the gouernment of this Duchie) maketh this relation of *Millane* his chiefe citie : The citie *Millane*, ſaith he, is ſo conueniently ſeated, that beſides the great ſtore of fruite which the ground of his territories do yeeld, out of *Gallia Ciſalpina* or *Lombardie*, all things, aſwell for pleaſure and delight as for profit and neceſſarie vſe in mans life, may be eaſily tranſported thither. It is ſo great, that it may well compare with the greateſt cities of all *Europe*. It hath very longe and large ſuburbes, by which it is greatly augmented ſome of them ſo huge, that they may contend for bigneſſe with other great cities of *Italie*. Notwithſtanding of late yeares they ſuffered great wrecke, by reaſon of the mortall warres and continuall troubles betweene *Charles* the fift and the French and Venetians. By which they were by fire and ſword almoſt vtterly ouerthrowne and deſtroied, although now by great diligence and induſtrie of the citizens they are reedified againe. Wide and deepe diches full of water do compaſſe both the citie and ſuburbes : by which on euery ſide by boate and barge ſuch great ſtore of prouiſion is brought vnto it, that there is not any thing heere which is not to be bought at a reaſonable rate. It is very admirable in my conceite, to record the great aboundance and plenty of all things neceſſary for the vſe of man. So many there are and ſuch diuerſe ſorts of Artificers here, and ſo great a concourſe, as is wonderfull and may ſcarcely be told : whereupon that common by-word of the vulgar ſort did ariſe, *He that would repaire all Italie, muſt firſt pull downe Millane* : to wit, that by this meanes out of his holes and neſts the ſwarmes of Artificers might be diſpearſed into all quarters of *Italie*. The citie hath very ſtately and beautifull buildings : eſpecially the gorgeous and ſumptuous edifice, which they call *The houſe*, reered with infinite charge, and ſuch wonderfull workemanſhip, that there is but a very few Churches of the whole world that may be compared, vnto it, whether you reſpect the huge greatneſſe, and ingenious Architecture, or the price of the Marble and rare worke of the ſame : for that not onely euery way within and without it is beautifully trimmed and pargetted ouer with white marble, but alſo it is bedecked with a wonderfull imagery, wrought in Marble with exceeding cunning. Beſide very many famous Churches and Chappels eſpecially Grace church, and Præchers church, ſituate ouer againſt the moſt ſtrong Caſtle of *Porta Iouia*: hauing an *Hemiſphere* made by *Lewis Sfortia* the Duke of *Millane* : vnderneath the which hee together with his wife lie buried, encloſed in a tombe of the beſt marble. To this Church is adioyned the ſtately Abbey of the Friers Predicant, with a goodly Librarie and a very faire Chamber or Hall trimmed about with the ſtorie of the ſupper of Chriſt and his Apoſtles, an admirable peece of worke, done by the hand of *Leonardo Vincio* a Florentine ſufficiently approuing the great skill and cunning of the ingenious workeman, by the iudgement of all men experienced in the Art of painting. There are very many gorgeous houſes of priuate citizens euery where to be ſeene within the citie. The Caſtle of *Porta Iouia*, is the ſtrongeſt and beſt contriued fortification in all Chriſtendome, which hitherto could neuer be ſurprized and forcibly taken by any enemie. There are beſides theſe very many excellent buildings in *Millane*, which heere I muſt paſſe ouer with ſilence. Thus farre *Leander*, who doth excellently deſcribe the reſt of the townes and places of his territories of this citie. See alſo *Volateran* in his Geography, *Georgius Merula*, *Bernard Arlun*, and *Bonauenture Caſtillion*, who hath written a ſeuerall Treatiſe of the *Inſubres*, of their auncients ſeats and antiquities. Moreouer *Bernardine Corius* hath written the Millane hiſtorie in the Italian tongue. *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* alſo ſpeaketh ſomething of the happy eſtate of this citie, and amongſt other things he doth excellently deſcribe and ſet out the fable of the Dragon, which made this citie deſolate in the time of the *Mariangeli*, from whence the armes and cogniſance of this city were deuiſed, as is very likely. But it will not be amiſſe to adioine to theſe the opinion of *Procopius*, who writeth that this city doth ſurpaſſe the city of *Rome* in greatneſſe, multitude of citizens, and other great bleſsings of God.

Liguria alſo, which in this Chart is wholly deſcribed, is bounded with the riuers *Varo* and *Magra*, the Apenine mountaines and the Liguſticke ſea, (a branch of the Mediterranean ſea) now called *Leonino*. This now they call *Riuiera di Genoa*, of *Genua* his chiefe citie. This citie long ſince had enlarged his dominion vnto *Tanais* : for it had *Theodoſia* (now called *Caffa*) vnder his ſubiection : as alſo the Iſles of *Cyprus*, *Lesbos*, and *Chios*, with *Pera* the city of *Thrace*. At this day it hath the commaund of all *Liguria* and the Iland *Corſica*. It is a famous Mart towne, whoſe moſt valiant and ſtout citizens haue gotten to themſelues, by merchandiſe and traffique almoſt into all parts of the world an honourable name and renown together with great riches and large poſſeſsions. *Auſten Iuſtinian* Biſhop of *Nebia* hath moſt curiouſly compiled in the mother tongue the hiſtorie of *Genua* : which alſo very lately *Petro Pizaro*, and *Herberto Folietta* haue done in the Latin tongue. Moreouer *Francis Petrarch* hath written ſomething of this Citie in his holy Iournall and *Laonicus* in his 5. Booke.

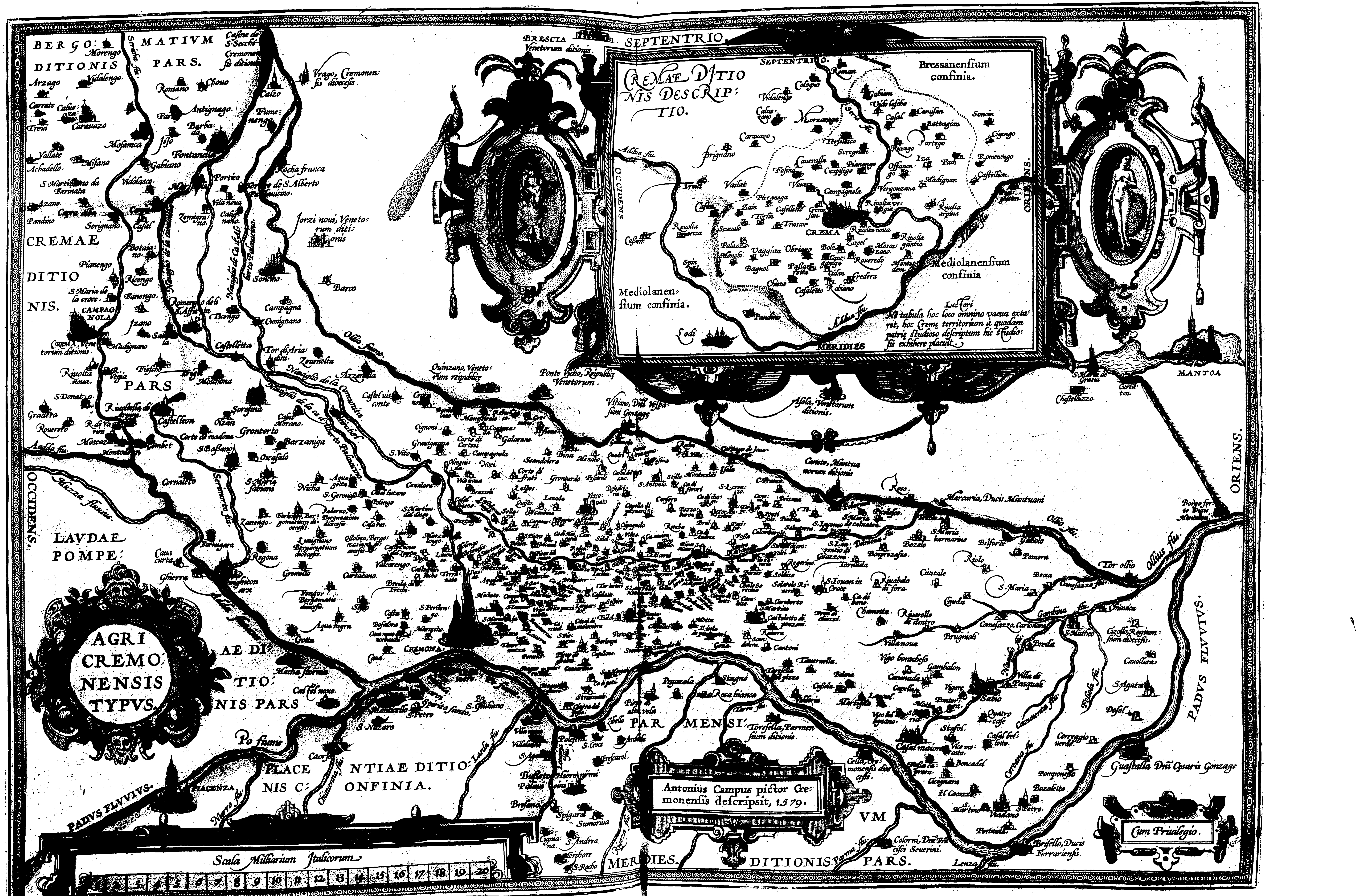

DVCATVS MEDIOLANENSIS, FINITIMARVMQ; REGIONV DESCRIPTIO, AVCTORE IOANNE GEORGIO SEPTALA MEDIOLANENSE.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
SEPTENTRIO.
PROVENZA
MILANO.
PAVIA
NOVARIA
COMO
LECCO.
BERGAMO.
CREMONA
PARMA.
PIACENZA
LVNEZANA
Lago Maior
Lago de Como
BERNA.
Fribergo
Raymond.
Nostra dama de Luzania.
Martigone.
VAL BREMBANA
VAL SERIANA
MARCA TRE.
VIZANA
BRESSA.
INVREA.
TERTONA.
ALESANDRIA
Salo.
Verona
Genoa

The liberties of CREMONA.

THat this citie is verie auncient, all men may ſee by that ſaying of *Virgil*, *Mantua væ miſeræ nimium vicina Cremonæ.* O *Mantua* great thou ſitt'ſt too neere vnto *Cremona* poore. Yet *Liuy* and others do report it to haue beene reduced to a Colonie of the Romanes long before that time, to witte, about the yeare 536. after the building of *Rome*. This citie is placed in *Gallia Ciſalpina* (now called *Lombardie*) amongſt the Cenomans, as *Ptolomey* recordeth, or in the tenth prouince of *Italie*, as *Plinie* affirmeth, vpon the banke of the riuer *Po*. The ſoile of his liberties is Champion ground, very fertile of all maner of graine, as alſo of wine: other things which are neceſſarily required for the preſeruation of mans life, are plentifully conueied thither by the benefit of the ſtreame. It hath endured many bitter ſtormes of fortune hauing ben oft ſacked and ſpoiled: Firſt, in thoſe furious warres of *Marke Antonie*, when as the territories of this citie, *Auguſtus Cæſar* being victor, were giuen vnto the ſouldiers. Then againe in the time of *Vitellius*, after the battell at *Bebriacke*, 40000. ſouldiers aſſaulted and ſacked it: the company of freebooters, ſwaggerers, and baſe ſlaues was ſuch, as *Tacitus* affirmeth that they regarded nothing whether it were profane or holy all was fiſh that came to net. Onely *Mephitis templum* ſtanding without the walls, was vntoucht, whether by Gods prouidence or ſtrength of the place I know not. Againe it was ſpoiled by the tyranous and roguiſh Gothes and Vandalls, then by the barbarous Lombards about the yeare after Chriſt 630. Moreouer it abode the violent aſſault of *Fredericke* ſurnamed *Ænobarbe*, or *Barbaroſſo*, who beat downe his walls, and laide them leuell with the ground. After this the Ciuill warres betweene the Guelſs and Gibellines eſpecially raged heere; in the yere, 1312. Laſtly, vnder the gouernmēt of the vicounts of *Millane*, & thā vnder his Duks, it began againe by little and little to ſprout vp and recouer it ſelfe. Vnder theſe hitherto it hath proſperouſly and peaceably enioied the eſtate of a flouriſhing common-weale. This city hath a caſtle, aboue all other in *Italie*, moſt ſtrong & fearful to the enimy. Heere is alſo a turret of a woonderfull height, farre exceeding all the reſt of this Country: whereupon it is famous in this their common by-word and rime which they vſe, *Vno Petro in Roma, vno portu in Ancona, vna turre in Cremona.* One *Peter* in *Rome*, one hauen in *Ancone*, and one turret in *Cremone*. *Lewis Cauitellius* an Aldermans ſonne did lately ſet forth the hiſtories of this city. The author of this ſame mappe hath put forth a booke of the antiquities and worthy acts of the ſame.

The Iuriſdiction or liberties of the City CREMA.

CRema a towne in the confines of *Millane*, is a Caſtle & place of garriſon of the Venetians. This, as *Leander* affirmeth, vnder the gouernment of the ſame Venetians; hath ſo increſed in multitude of citizens, and goodly buildings, that it may well be accounted amongſt the moſt famous places of all *Italie*. Wherefore they vſe to ſay in a common prouerb, in their vulgar tongue, *Barleta* in *Puglia*, *Pratum* in *Toſcana*, *Crema* in *Lombardia*: ſignifying the excellency, ſtatelineſſe, and richeſſe of theſe three places. The Venetians haue often aſſaied to adorne the towne with the title of a city: but the citizens, fearing that whereas now it is accounted amongſt the beſt townes, it ſhall then be reckoned amongſt the meaneſt cities, haue hitherto withſtood that their purpoſe. It is ſeated in a pleaſāt plaine, in compaſſe large & wide, fortified with a ſtrong wall, famous for wealth, very populous, and abounding with all things neceſſary: for the ſoile of the territorie and liberties of this towne is very fertile, and yet by the great diligence and induſtrie of the husbandmen, it is dailie bettered and amended. Many brookes, well ſtored with diuers ſorts of fiſh, do euery where water this prouince. *Blondus* writeth, that after that *Fredericke Barbaroſſa* had ſpoiled *Cremona*, hee built *Crema* in ſcorne, to hinder and diſgrace it. There are others, as *Leander* witneſſeth, which do thinke it to haue beene built by the citizens of the city *Paraſium*, which was ouerthrowne & raſed to the ground by the Biſhop of *Millane*, for hereſie which it maintained: and therefore they called it *Crema*, *in memoriam Crematæ patriæ*, in memoriall of their natiue city burned and ſpoiled. But this I leaue to the iudgement of the diſcreet Reader.


AGRI CREMONENSIS TYPVS.
CREMAE DITIONIS DESCRIPTIO.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
Bressanensium confinia.
Mediolanensium confinia
Mediolanensium confinia.
Lectori
Ne tabula hoc loco omnino vacua extaret, hoc Cremę territorium à quodam patrię studioso descriptum hic studiosis exhibere placuit.
CREMA
Lodi
Addua flu.
Serio flu.
Antonius Campus pictor Cremonensis descripsit, 1579.
Cum Privilegio.
Scala Milliarium Italicorum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
BERGOMATIVM DITIONIS PARS.
CREMAE DITIONIS PARS
LAVDAE POMPE: AE DITIONIS PARS
PLACENTIAE DITIONIS CONFINIA.
PARMENSIVM DITIONIS PARS.
BRESCIA Venetorum ditionis
Orzi noui, Venetorum ditionis
Quinzano, Venetorum republicæ
Ponte Vicho, Republicæ Venetorum
Vstiano, Dni Vespasiani Gonzagę
Asola, Venetorum ditionis.
Caneto, Mantuanorum ditionis
Marcaria, Ducis Mantuani
MANTOA
Borgo forte Ducis Mantuani
Guastalla Dni Cęsaris Gonzagę
Brisello, Ducis Ferrariensis.
Colorni, Dni Francisci Seuerini.
Torsella, Parmensium ditionis.
CREMONA
PIACENZA
Po fiume
PADVS FLVVIVS.
Ollio fiume
Ollius flu.
Addua flu.
Tarro flu.
Parma flu.
Lenza flu.
Pizzighiton
Castelleon
Soncino
Casal maior
Sabio
Viadana
Ostiano
Rocha franca
Romanengo
Fontanella

The liberties of BRESCIA.

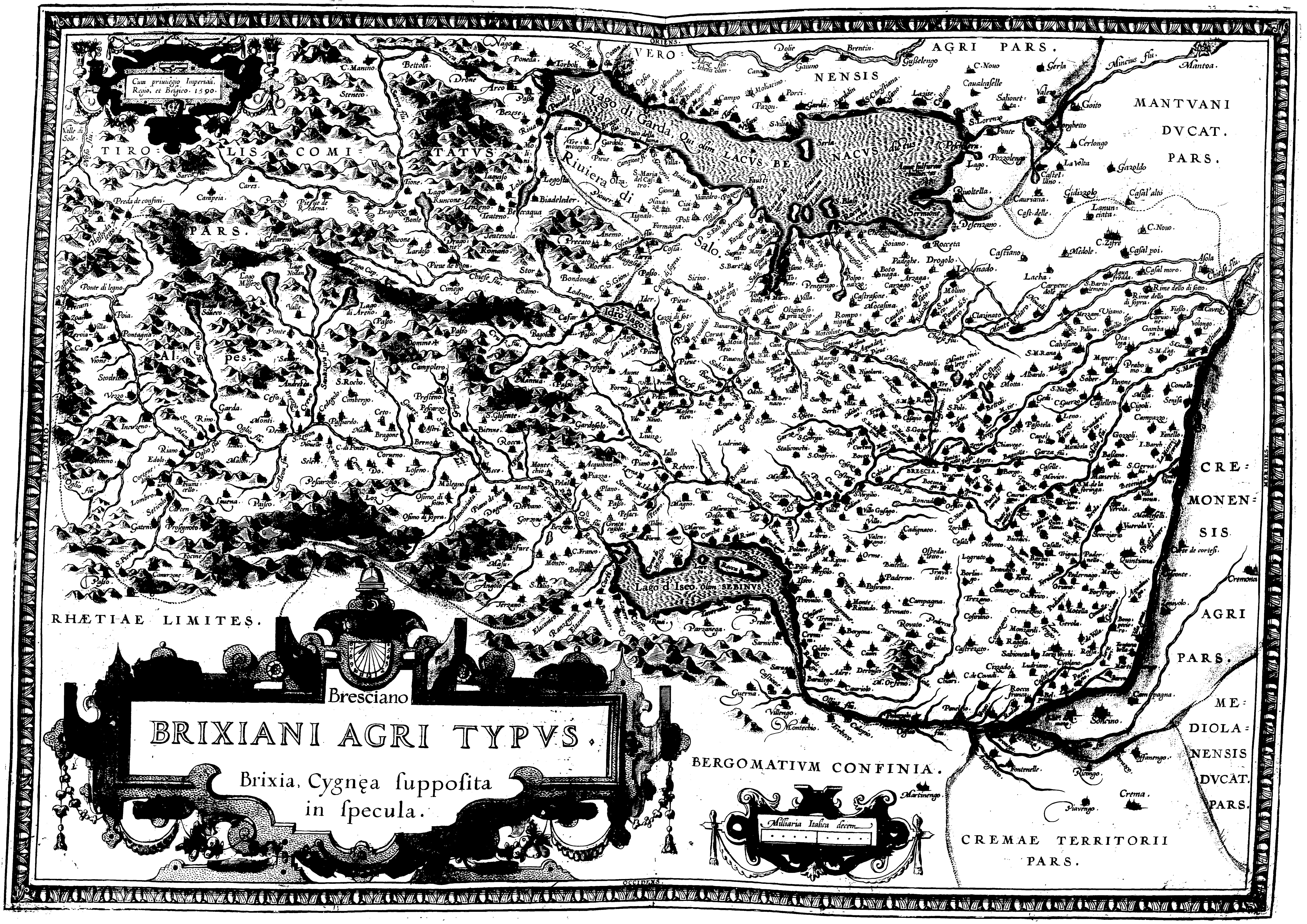
THe liberties of *Breſcia* now poſſeſſeth part of that coaſt where in time paſſed the Cenomanes dwelt: and extendeth it ſelfe in length 800. furlongs, or 100. miles; in bredth 400. furlongs, or 50. miles, as *Elias Capriolus* affirmeth: it is ſituate betweene the lakes *Garda* and *Iſeo*: the Alpes and the riuer *Oglio*. Theſe fields, as *Iohn Planer* writeth, are worthily accounted amongſt the moſt delightſome champions of *Lombardie*. For it hath, as *Baptiſt Nazario* ſaith, Gold, Siluer, Braſſe, Lead, Iron, Alume, Marble, both Porphyrie and Serpentine, as they call it, barly coloured with blacke and greene, *Plinie* calleth it *Ophites*; and other ſtones of great price; as alſo the *Marchaſite*, which auncientl hath beene called *Pyrites*, or The fire ſtone.

The citie *Brixia*, whereof this territorie tooke his name; as yet reteineth the ſame his auncient name: for the inhabitants do call it *Breſcia*, the which for his riches and beautie they terme in that common prouerbe of theirs, *The Bride of the city of Venice*. There is not any of the old writers, either Hiſtorians or Geographers, which do not make mention of this city. *Trogus Pompeius* writeth that it was built by the *Galli Senones*. *Liuy* ſaith, that it is the chiefe city of the Cenomanes. *Pliny* in his Epiſtles of this writeth thus vnto *Iunius Mauricus*, *Brixia* is that city which conſtantly retaineth as yet much of that graue modeſty and old frugalitie of our auncient Italians. It hath beene graced with the title of a Duchie, for ſo I find written in *Diaconus* his 5. booke of *Lombardie* in the 36. Chapter. But becauſe that none of the late writers, (that I may ſay nought of the more ancient) haue deſcribed this citie more learnedly and eloquently, than *Pighius* in his *Hercules Prodicius*, thou ſhalt heare him ſpeake in his owne termes. *Breſcia* which is ſeated at the foot of the mountaines, may contend with moſt of the cities of *Italie*, for antiquitie and ſtatelineſſe of buildings, *Iulius Cæſar Scaliger*, a famous Poet of our age, hath thus deſcribed it in this Epigramme; *Thou* Brixia *great which proudly ouerlook'ſt the boornes and lowlie plaine, by due deſert now iuſtlie mayſt the ſoueraigne Empire claime. Thy healthfull ſeat, thy pleaſant fertile ſoile, thy people wiſe and nation ſtout, If ciuill diſcord had not croſ't, long ſince had brought about, That where long time thou haſt beene thrall, and ſtoop'ſt to others lore; Thou mighteſt haue lorded ouer thoſe, to whom thou ſerud'ſt before.* For this Citie by reaſon of ciuill diſcord and diſſention, being ſubdued vnder the yoke of the French and their next neighbours the Inſubres, or the Millaners, hath endured much miſerie: yet now at length, vnder the peaceable gouernment of the Venetians, it is growen very wealthy, a great market well furniſhed with all things neceſſary, very populous and inhabited of a wiſe and diſcreet nation. The ſhire is very fertile of oile, wine, corne, and moſt excellent fruites of all ſorts. It hath alſo ſome rich veines of Mettalls, but eſpecially of Iron and Copper; whereof ariſeth to this citie great gaine and commodity. *Liuie* and other good authors report, That *Breſcia* was built by the *Galli Cenomanes*, about the time of the Romane kings, which afterward the Romanes, hauing ſubdued all that part of the countrey of the *Gaules* which lieth beyond the riuer *Po*, reduced vnder their iuriſdiction. It is apparant out of *Liuie*, how firme it ſometimes ſtood with the Romans, eſpecially in thoſe moſt dangerous warres between them and *Hanniball*. Some would haue it to haue beene made a Colonie preſent after the end of the League-warre, when as *Cneius Pompeius Strabo*, the father of *Pompey* the great, planted colonies in *Verona* and other cities beyond the riuer *Po*. Not long after, by the fauour of *C. Cæſar*, it together with other cities there about, obtained the freedome of the city of *Rome*, and after that it is woonderfull how it flouriſhed vnder the Roman Emperours, ſo long as the greatneſſe of that Empire ſtood vnſhaken: This, diuers monuments of Antiquitie, which as yet remaine in this city and in the liberties of the ſame: as namely many goodly inſcriptions of marble, ſtatues, pillars, and Epitaphes of famous men, do conſtantly auerre, by which the former greatneſſe of this city may eaſily be gathered. Thus farre *Pighius*.

Baptiſta Nazario wrote a ſeuerall Treatiſe of this city, in the which he ſetteth downe all the inſcriptions of the auncient monuments of this country. *Helias Capriolus* hath comprized the whole hiſtorie of this citie in 12. bookes. *Gaudentius Merula*, in his tract of the originall and antiquitie of the Ciſalpines, ſpeaketh ſomewhat of it, as alſo *Chryſoſtomus Zanchus*, writing of the originall of the *Orobij* and *Cenomanes*, likewiſe *Leander Albertus* and lately *Andrete Paccius* in his ſixth booke of the Wines of *Italie*. There is in this prouince a towne called *Quintianum*, 20. miles ſouth-eaſtward from *Breſcia*, neere to the riuer *Ollio*, of the which *Iohn Planer* a citizen of the ſame wrote a ſmall Treatiſe, who in an Epiſtle of his to *Paullus Manutius*, doth highly commend it both for learning and chiualrie. Whether this be that *Quintianum*, of which *Optatus* after ſpeaketh, I leaue to the learned to determine.

The riuer *Mela* or *Mella*; of which *Virgil* maketh mention, doth runne through the middeſt of this ſhire; as alſo *Catullus* in this verſe affirmeth, *Brixia Cygnæa poſitus in ſpecula, Flauus quam molli percurrit flumine Mella.* Old *Brixia* plac'd amidde the brookes, as gardian of the Swans, The riuer *Mella* kindly greet'th, and watereth all his lands. This riuer retaineth the name of *Mella* vnto this day. Notwithſtanding it runneth not by it now, as you may ſee, although not farre off from thence it paſſeth through his liberties. The little riuer which runneth along by the city, is now called *Garza*: but I thinke that in old time it was alſo called *Mella*. And I thinke I may truly affirme, that the riuer *Mella*, when it approacheth neere vnto the city, ſpreadeth it ſelfe into two channells, both of them retaining the ſame name, do make a riuer-iland, (like as *Nilus* maketh *Heracleopolites*,) and then againe falling into one ſtreame ſtill keepe the name of *Mella*, and hauing ſo, heauily laden, runne for many miles together, at length it vnladeth it ſelfe into the riuer *Ollio*.

But before I finiſh the diſcourſe of this Mappe, I haue thought good to ſay ſomewhat of the Lakes of the ſame. The lake *Benacus* (called of the poet *Catullus*, *Lydius*) *Capriolus* thinketh to haue been ſo named of the city *Benaco*, ſometime ſeated vpon his brinke, a mention of which to this day remaineth ſtill in a village called *Toſcolano*, which thou ſeeſt vpon his weſt ſide, ſtanding vpon a brooke of the ſame name. A memoriall of this city is preſerued in an auncient monument, whoſe inſcription *Manutius* ſetteth downe in his Orthographie. This lake is now called *Garda*, of the caſtle *Garda* placed oppoſite vnto *Benaco* vpon his eaſt banke. This lake, as *Alexius Vgonius* writeth in a letter of his to *Cardinall Poole*, aboundeth with ſtore of fiſh, which for goodneſſe do far ſurpaſſe all others. It is encloſed on euery ſide with moſt pleaſant hilles: into it from all quarters the cleare fountaines flow. Goodly meddowes, vines, oliues, beeches, laurell, and cedars; beſides townes, furniſhed with all maner of neceſſarie prouiſion, like a crowne beſet it round on euery ſide: ſo that nothing at all of thoſe things may further be deſired, which may make a champion country either beautifull to the eie, or commendable for profit and commodities &c. While I was writing of this, there came into my mind what ſpeech I once had of this Lake, with that moſt learned good man *Benedictus Arias Montanus*, (for we both had ſeene the ſame, although not at the ſame time) in which we both did proteſt either to other, that we neuer in all our liues had ſeene a place either more pleaſant for ſituation, or more delightſome to the eie, ſo that it was no maruell that *Catullus* did ſo highly commend in his Epigrammes, that his *Sirmion*, and the waters of this lake. The other lake in this Cart is *Sebinus* or *Seuinnus* (for *Plinie* vſeth both) made by the riuer *Ollio*. This now they call *Iſeo*, of a town of the ſame name ſituate vpon his banke. There is alſo another lake which they call *Idro*; by what name it was called of the auncients, or whether by any, I doe not certainly know. I know, that a certaine learned man doth hold it to be *Brigantinus Lacus*, whereof *Plinie* ſpeaketh; but why I am not of his opinion, I haue ſhewed reaſons in my Geographicall treaſure.


Bresciano
BRIXIANI AGRI TYPVS.
Brixia, Cygnea supposita in specula.
Cum priuilegio Imperiali, Regio, et Belgico. 1590.
Milliaria Italica decem.
ORIENS.
OCCIDENS.
MERIDIES.
SEPTENTRIO.
VERONENSIS AGRI PARS.
MANTVANI DVCAT. PARS.
CREMONENSIS
CREMONAE AGRI PARS.
MEDIOLANENSIS DVCAT. PARS.
CREMAE TERRITORII PARS.
BERGOMATIVM CONFINIA.
RHÆTIAE LIMITES.
TIROLIS COMITATVS PARS.
Alpes
Lago di Garda Qui olim LACVS BENACVS dictus
Riuiera di Salo
Lago d'Iseo olim SEBINVS
Idro lago
BRESCIA
Mantoa
Cremona
Crema
Salo
Peschiera
Desenzano
Sermione
Torboli
Riua
Arco
Lonado
Chiese flu.
Oglio flu.
Mella flu.
Mincius flu.

The Dukedome of PIEMONT.

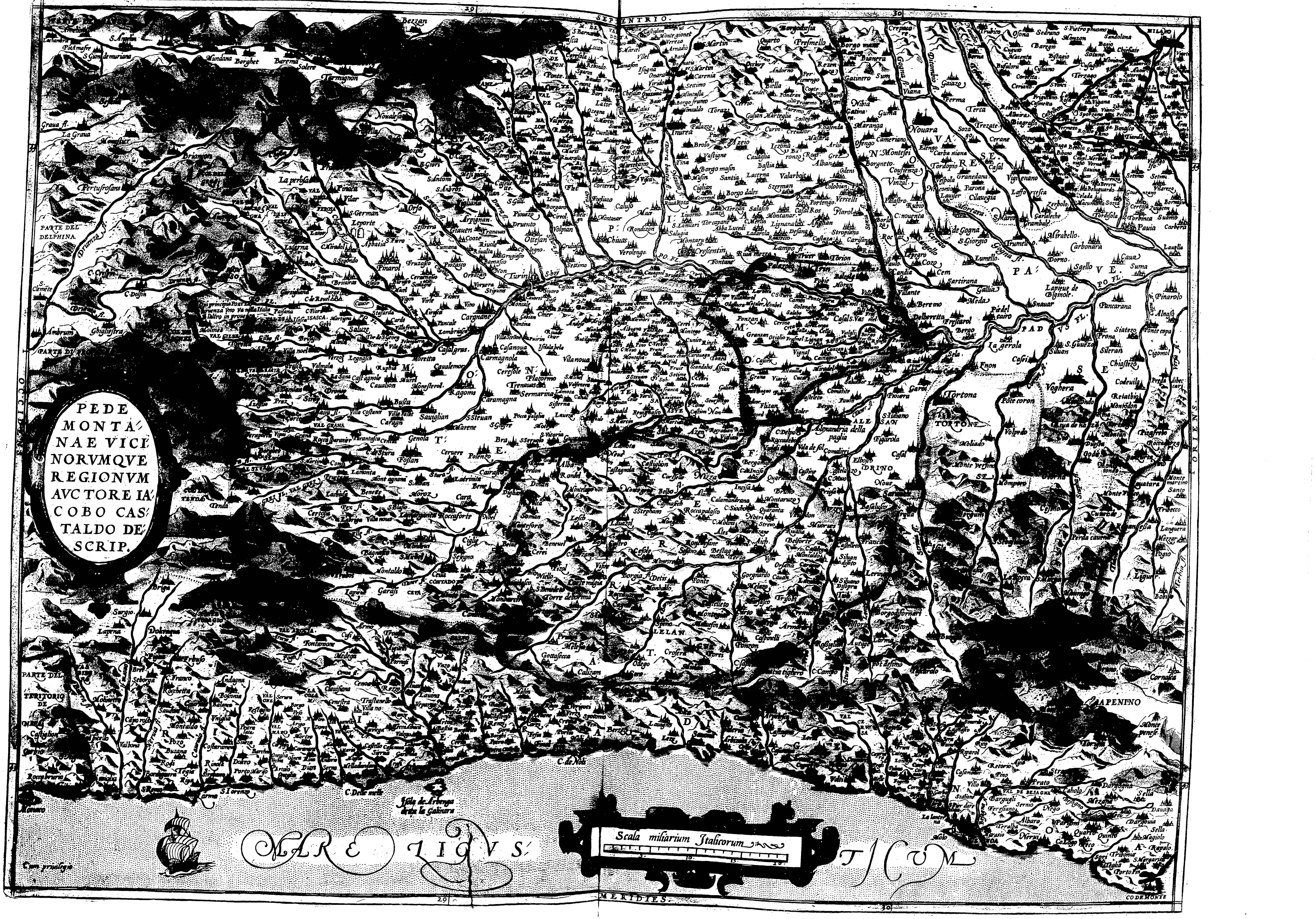
That prouince which was formerly called *Taurinorum regio*, is now termed *Piemont* or *Pedemont*, for that it is ſeated at the bottome of the Alpes, which do diuide *France* and *Sauoy* from *Italie*, and ſo is as one would ſay, The prouince at the foot of the hilles. The bounds of this country are thus: on the Eaſt, the riuer *Po*: on the South, the Alpes of *Liguria*: vpon the Weſt, the Alpes of *France*: on the North, *Riuiera di Duria*: It hath many goodly fields full of pleaſant and fruitfull hilles, which yeeld corne and other ſorts of graine, excellent wines and fruite great ſtore. It is well repleniſhed with Cities, Townes, and Villages.

Vnder the gouernment of the Lombardes it was called, The Dukedome of *Taurine*, (ſo named of the city *Taurin*.) By them it was firſt reduced into the forme of a prouince, vnder the iuriſdiction of a Duke. The gouernment of the Lombardes being come vnto a period, it was made ſubiect to the Kings of *Italie*, who were alwaies choſen by the Emperours: after that it was gouerned by diuers Petie Kings: and long ſince, in later ages it was accounted as part of the iuriſdiction of the Princes, Earles, and Dukes of *Sauoy*, vntill the yeare 1536. when as *Francis* the firſt King of *France* tooke a great part of it: and now it is againe reſtored to the Duke of *Sauoy*. The chiefe city of this Prouince is *Turin*, ſeated at the mouth of the riuer *Dorra*, where it falleth into *Po*. This citie *Ptolemey*, *Plinie* and *Tacitus* call *Auguſta Taurinorum*. That this citie in old time was a very famous citie, it may eaſily appeare, in that it was a colonie of the Romanes. It lieth at the foot of the mountaines, it is foure ſquare, and hath foure goodly gates. It is very famous for the rich Iſle and ſtate of the citizens, and is adorned with many goodly buildings, amongſt the which the Cathedrall Church is moſt beautifull. It hath an Vniuerſitie of all maner of goodly learning: and is very well ſerued with all ſorts of prouiſion of victuall. The countrie is of a very good and fertile ſoile, eſpecially toward the Eaſt and South, hauing Vallies moſt rich for veines of Iron. *Paulus Diaconus* affirmeth that *Taurin* was the ſeat of the Lombardes: vnto whom it was ſubiect vntill *Deſiderius* their king was ouercome and taken by *Charles* the Great: and then it was brought vnder the ſubiection of the Kings of *Italie*, Emperours, Countes, Montferrate and Marchions, and Dukes of *Sauoy*; to whom at this time it is obedient. Neere the head of the riuer *Po* toward *Ripell* (or *C. de Reuell*) and *Paiſana*, are quarries of moſt excellent Marble.

Vpon the North ſide of the fountaine of the riuer *Po*, beginneth a certaine pleaſant valley called the Vale of *Po*, or (as the inhabitants terme it) the Vale of *Luſerna*, of the towne *Luſerna* which ſtandeth in it. It runneth out in length thirtie miles, and is not aboue foure miles broad. In the entrance of his Eaſtend, is *Mambrinum*; in the end toward the Weſt is a very high ſtone croſſe. The people of this place are commonly called, *The Chriſtians*, but in ſome maners and cuſtomes which they vſe, they ſcarſe follow the ſtrickt rules of Chriſtianity: nay they do obſerue moſt vngodly and wicked rites and ceremonies: amongſt which this is one; That once in a moneth they obſerue one day, in the which all meeting in a Church, after a collation made by their filthie and wicked Superintendent, at night, the Candles being put out; without any choice or regard, they fall like bruite beaſtes vnto their beaſtly Venerie. This we haue taken out of *Leander*, where thou maiſt read, if thou pleaſeſt, many other ſuch like things. *Dominicus Niger* alſo hath written of this Country.

Paradine in his deſcription of *Sauoy* writeth, That the Dukedome of *Piemont* doth conteine in it, beſide goodly Cities, great and populous (which are in number fiue) more then fiftie Townes well fortified and beautifull; and alſo two hundred Borrowes, walled and fenced with Fortreſſes and Caſtles. And that it hath Earles, Marqueſſes, Barones, and other ſorts of Nobilitie, all ſubiect to the Duke of *Sauoy*.

Thou ſeeſt alſo in this Chart the deſcription of *Montferrate*, which at this day is vnder the dominion of the Dukes of *Mantua*: of the which *Blondus* thus writeth: At the riuer *Taner* the famous Countie of *Montferrate* beginneth, whoſe boundes are the riuer *Po*, on this ſide: and the Mount *Appennine*, on that ſide: the riuer *Taner* from his fountaine vnto his mouth where it falleth into *Po*, and on his vpper ſide the hilles next to *Moncalerio*, where *Piemont* beginneth. The prouince of *Montferrate* is almoſt wholly ſubiect vnto the Marchions, the moſt noble houſe of *Italie*, deſcended from the Conſtantinopolitane Emperours, which haue held that tract theſe 150. yeares. Thus farre *Blondus*. *Merula* alſo in his ſixt booke of his hiſtorie of Vicounts, hath written ſomething of this Country.



PEDEMONTANAE VICINORVMQVE REGIONVM AVCTORE IACOBO CASTALDO DESCRIP.

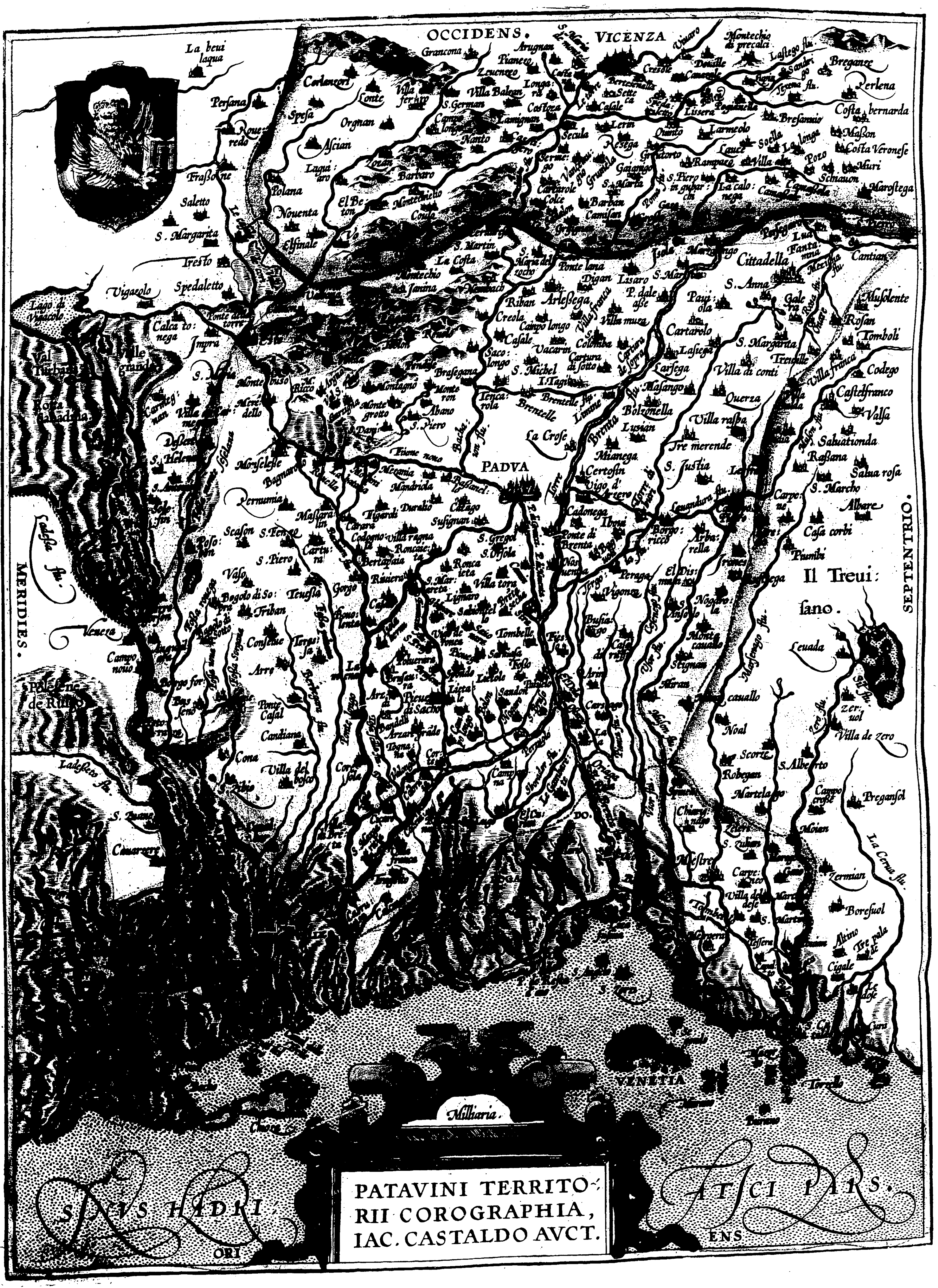
The Liberties of PADVA.

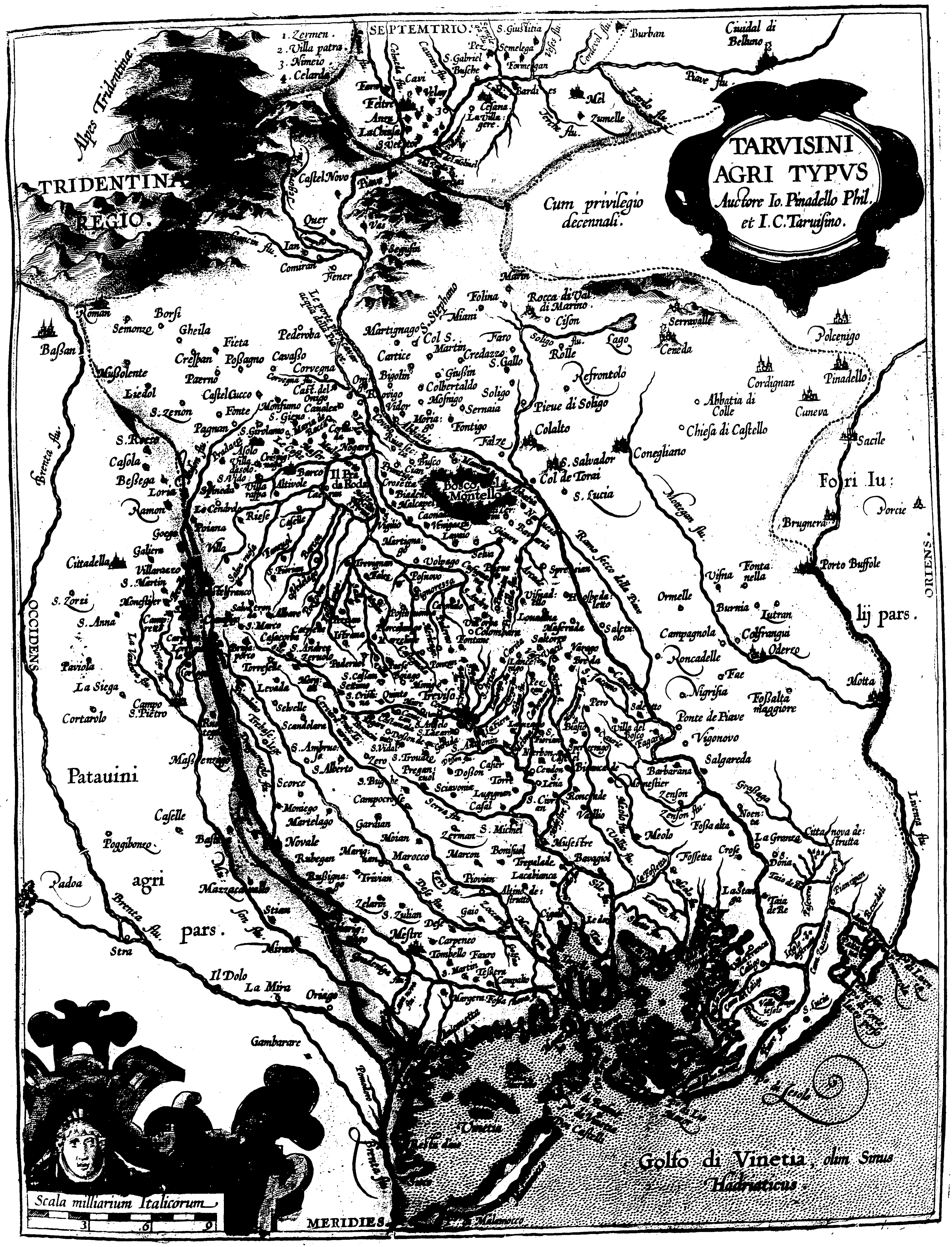
THe territories of *Padua* (which is a part of the Marqueſate of *Treuiſo*) in old time was more large, now it is conteined within theſe bounds: On his South ſide runneth the riuer *Atheſis*, (now called *Ladeſſa*:) on the North, coaſteth the little riuer *Muſon*: vpon the Eaſt, lieth the gulfe of *Venice*: vpon the Weſt, are *Montes Euganei*, and the prouince of *Vincenza*. Whereupon this verſe was engrauen in the ancient ſeale of the City, *Muſo, mons, Atheſis, mare, certos dant mihi fines.* The Moſe, the Hilles, *Ladeſſa* and the ſea encloſe me round.

It is in compaſſe 180. miles. In it are 347. villages and hamlets. Vnto the court-leet of *Padua* now do belong theſe ſeuen goodly townes, *Montiniano, Caſtro Baldo, Atheſte, Monſeleſſe, Pieue di Sacho, Campo S. Piero* and *Citadella*. As alſo theſe ſix villages, *Miran, Oriaco, Titulo* and *Liuiano, Arquado* famous for great *Petrarchaes* tombe, *Conſyluio*, and *Anguillaria*. There are alſo in this territorie the mountaines called *Euganei*, famouſed by the poets; neere vnto which is *Abano* a village ſeated vpon the Spring *Abano*, oft mentioned by *Claudian* and *Martiall*: Alſo *Caſsiodorus* in his Epiſtles writeth that *Theodoricus* K. of the Gothes gaue order for the repairing of them. The fertilitie of the ſoile of this prouince of the liberties of *Padua* is ſuch, that of thoſe things which neceſſarily are required to the ſuſtenance of mans life, it yearely tranſporteth vnto the neighbour cities and countries round about great abundance, without any dearth or want to the inhabitants. Their Wines are very rich, hunting, fowling and fiſhing heere are very common. It is ſo well watered with brookes and riuers, that (to the great gaine and profit of the inhabitants) there is no country village aboue fiue miles diſtant from a riuer. This great plenty and abundance of all things, they bragge of in this their common prouerbe, ſaying; *Bononia la graſſa, Padua la paſſa*: that is, *Padua* for fertilitie, doth ſurpaſſe rich *Bononia*. Thus farre of the ſhire: now ſomething of the city, whereof that tooke his name. It is ſeated in a flatte euery way croſſed with pleaſant riuers. The city is very ſtrong, encloſed with a broad deepe water ditch, with high and thicke walles, and is very populous. It hath a goodly large common without the citie, wherein the enemie that will beſiege it, ſhall not find a place to ſhrowd himſelfe: A Seſſion-houſe (the Yeeld hall, we call it) moſt ſtately and ſumptuous all couered ouer with lead: An vniuerſitie moſt famous of all *Europe*, begunne, as they report, by *Charles* the Great, finiſhed by *Fredericke* the eleuenth, in the yeare of our Lord 1222. and fortie yeares after that confirmed by *Vrbane* the fourth Biſhop of *Rome*. There is in this citie an Orchard (which they call the *Phyſicians Garden*) in forme round and verie large, planted with all maner of ſtrange herbs vſuall in Phyſicke, for the inſtruction of yong ſtudents in the knowledge of Herbs and Plants; a ſingular and worthy worke. Clothing is the chiefe trade of the Citizens, a matter of 600000. pounds returne yearely and more. This we haue taken out of *Bernardino Scardeonio*, who hath written a whole volume of the ſituation, liberties, antiquities, famous men, and things worthy of note of this city: he that is deſirous to ſee more of this, let him read him; and if he pleaſe, to him he may adioine *Leander* his deſcription of *Italie*. Of the fennie places deſcribed vpon the ſea-coaſt, thou maiſt read *Caſsiodore* his twelfth booke *Variar*. Dedicated vnto the Admirall and Maſters of the Nauie.

Of the Liberties of TREVISO.

BLONDVS in his deſcription of *Italie*, making The Marqueſate of *Treuiſo*, the tenth prouince of *Italie*, in it placeth theſe famous cities, *Feltre, Belluno, Ceneda, Padua, Vicenza* and *Verona*: the head of which he maketh *Treuiſo*, whereof the whole prouince tooke his name. The goodly riuer *Sile*, which for cleareneſſe and ſwiftneſſe of his waters is inferiour vnto none, paſſeth by this citie, running Eaſtward, about ten miles from the ſame, is nauigable, and falleth into the Adriaticke ſea. Many little brookes runne through the towne, which is compaſſed with a ſtrong wall, and is very populous; it is beautified with many ſtately buildings, both Churches, and priuate houſes. The country adioining to *Treuiſo* is moſt pleaſant and rich, yeelding all maner of things neceſſarie to the vſe of man and beaſt: For in it is a very large plaine, yeelding not onely great ſtore of all ſorts of graine, and excellent wines, but alſo it hath many goodly paſtures, feeding abundance of cattell. Neither are his mountaines altogether craggie and barren. But his lower hilles are ſet with vines, oliues, and other fruit-trees, and affoord plenty of Deere, paſtime for the hunter. In this country are many faire Townes; For on the Eaſt and North ſides of the ſame are, *Opitergium* (now *Oderzo*, as I thinke) *Coreglanum*, (or *Conegliano*) both vpon the riuer *Mottegan*: *Serraualle, Motta, Porto Buffole*, and *Sacile*; theſe three laſt are ſituate vpon the riuer *Liuenza*. To theſe are to be added the Countie of *S. Saluador, Colalto, S. Paulo, Cordignan, Roca di val di Marino, Ceſarea (Ceſana*, I take it,) and *Mel*. On the Weſt and South are *Baſsianum, (Baſſan) Aſolo, Caſtrum fratrum (Caſtelfranco) Nouale*, and *Meſtre*. Moreouer in it are diuers End-waies, villages, and hamlets. But hee that deſireth to vnderſtand more of the ſituation, antiquities, famous men, and other matters worthy of record of this prouince, let him haue recourſe to the moſt learned *Iohn Boniface*, who hath a while ſince ſet forth a moſt exact and abſolute hiſtorie of it. There is alſo extant a deſcription of the countrie of *Treuiſo*, done in verſe by *Iohn Pinadello*, but as yet it is not imprinted. Thus farre the Author hath diſcourſed vpon this his Mappe: to which I truſt I may with his good liking adde this out of *Zacharie Lillie* his Breuiary of the world. TARVISIVM, now *Treuiſo*, a goodly city belonging to the Signiorie of *Venice*, (of which, of all ancient writers, *Plinie* did firſt make mention,) brought forth *Totilas*, the fift and moſt famous king of the Gothes; from whom it firſt began his greatneſſe, and to ariſe to that dignitie that now it hath obtained, that the whole prouince of *Venice* ſhould be called The Marqueſate of *Treuiſo*. For *Totilas* gathering together a great armie conquered all *Italie*, and entering the city of *Rome* did ſacke and fire it. Certaine haue affirmed that the citie *Treuiſo* was built by the Troians, vpon the faire riuer *Sile*, which falleth into the Adriaticke-ſea. The city it ſelfe for walles, caſtle and water is very ſtrong; for bridges, priuate houſes, and Churches, very beautifull; and for diuers merchandiſe very famous. It hath great ſtore of corne, wine, oile, fiſh, and fruites. The country hath very many caſtles and villages: but worthy men commended for Religion and wiſedome, vertuous life and ciuill conuerſation, do eſpecially commend this city. Thus farre out of *Lillie*.


PATAUINI TERRITORII COROGRAPHIA, IAC. CASTALDO AUCT.


TARUISINI AGRI TYPUS Auctore Io. Pinadello Phil. et I. C. Taruisino.
Cum privilegio decennali.

The Lake of COMO, ſometime called LACVS LARIVS.

LACVS LARIVS, (which now they call *Lago di Como*, of *Como* the ancient town adioining vnto it) tooke his name of the Fenducke, a bird which the Greekes call *Larus*, and the Latines *Fulica*, of which it hath great plenty. It runneth out from North to South in length fortie miles; it is beſet round with Mountaines, whoſe toppes are couered with groues of Cheſſe-nut-trees: the ſides, with vines, and oliues: the bottoms with woods, which affoord great ſtore of Deere for game. Vpon the brinke of the Lake, are many Caſtles ſeated: amongſt the which on the South ſide, is *Como*, a faire towne, built by the *Galli Orobij*, or as ſome thinke, by the *Galli Cenomanes*. Afterward *Iulius Cæſar* placed a colonie there, amongſt which were fiue hundred Grecian gentlemen, as *Strabo* teſtifieth: whereupon it was called *Nouum Comum*. It is ſeated in a moſt pleaſant place, that one would iudge it a kind of Paradiſe or place onely ſought out for pleaſure and delight: for vpon the fore-ſide it hath the goodly Lake, on the backe-ſide the champion plaines well manured, and fertile of all ſorts of fruite: Vnto which you may adde the wholeſome and ſweet aire. Of the braſen ſtatue long ſince taken out of this citie, ſee *Caſſiod. 2. Variar. cap.* 35. and 36. This towne brought forth the two *Plinies*, men worthy of eternall fame, in whoſe honour and memory, the citizens cauſed theſe Inſcriptions to be engrauen in marble vpon the front of S. *Maries* Church, which we wrote out in the yeare of CHRIST 1558. in our returne from *Italie*.

Vpon the right hand of the dore.

THE STATE AND CITIZENS OF COMO HAVE GRACED C. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, THE MOST VVORTHY FREEMAN OF THEIR CORPORATION (A MAN OF A PREGNANT VVIT, HONOVRABLE FOR DIGNITIES, FOR LEARNING ADMIRABLE, WHO IN HIS LIFE TIME OBTAINED THE LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP OF VESPASIAN THE EMPEROVR, BORE MANY GREAT OFFICES, EXCELLED ALL VVRITERS OF HIS TIME IN ELOQVENCE AND VARIETIE,) VVITH THIS TITLE AND STATVE.

Such honour great and worthy fame me Pliny *did adorne:*
But much it grac'th mee more what heere is ſet.

Vpon the left hand.

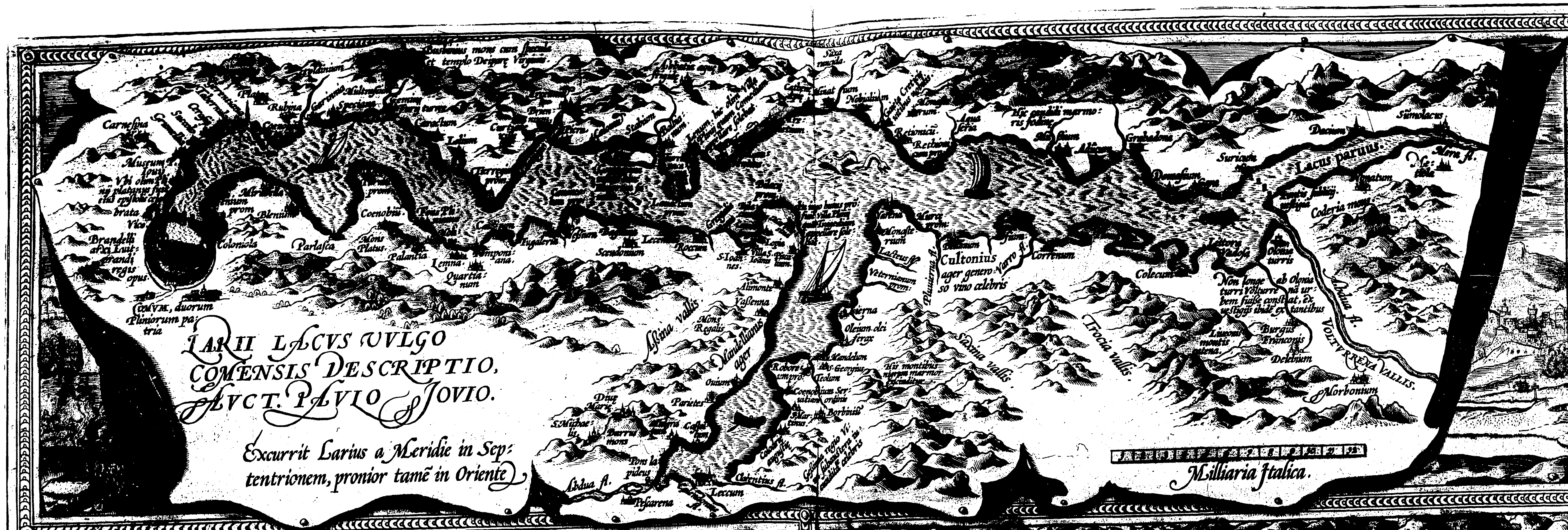
TO C. PLINIVS CAECILIVS SECVNDVS, THEIR VVELBELOVED CITIZEN, VVHO HAVING BEEN CONSVLL, AVGVR, AND BORNE ALL OFFICES IN THE VVARRES, A FAMOVS ORATOVR, POET AND HISTORIOGRAPHER: MOST ELOQVENTLY VVRITTEN OF THE VVORTHY COMMENDATION OF TRAIAN THE EMPEROVR: BESTOVVED MANY BOONES AND BOVNTEOVS FAVOVRS VPON HIS NATIVE COVNTRY; GRACING THE SAME VVITH ETERNALL CREDIT: THE STATE OF COMO FOR THESE BENEFITS DID HEERE PLACE THIS MONVMENT THE FIRST OF MAY, IN THE YEARE 1498.

At home in peace, abroad in war, ech office haue I borne:
I liu'd, I di'd, and ſtill I liue as yet.

But why may I not to theſe adioine the words of the ſame *Plinie*, in his ſecond booke vnto *Caninius*, writing thus? Doeſt thou ſtudie? or doeſt thou angle? or iointly doeſt thou both? For the Lake affoordeth ſtore of Fiſh; the woods plenty of Deere: the priuateneſſe of the place doth giue great occaſion of ſtudy. The ſame authour, in his 4. Epiſtle vnto *Licinus Sura*, hath a ſtorie of a certaine ſtrange ſpring not farre off from this Lake. *Paulus Iouius* hath moſt excellently deſcribed this Lake in a ſeuerall Treatiſe, out of the which we haue drawen this our Mappe befitting our purpoſe. Moreouer *Caſſiodorus*, in his eleuenth booke of Varieties vnto *Gaudioſus*, hath moſt exactly painted out the ſame. *Benedictus Iouius* and *Thomas Porcacchius* haue written the hiſtories of *Como*. Read alſo *Leander* in his *Italia*, and *Dominicus Niger* in his Geographie.

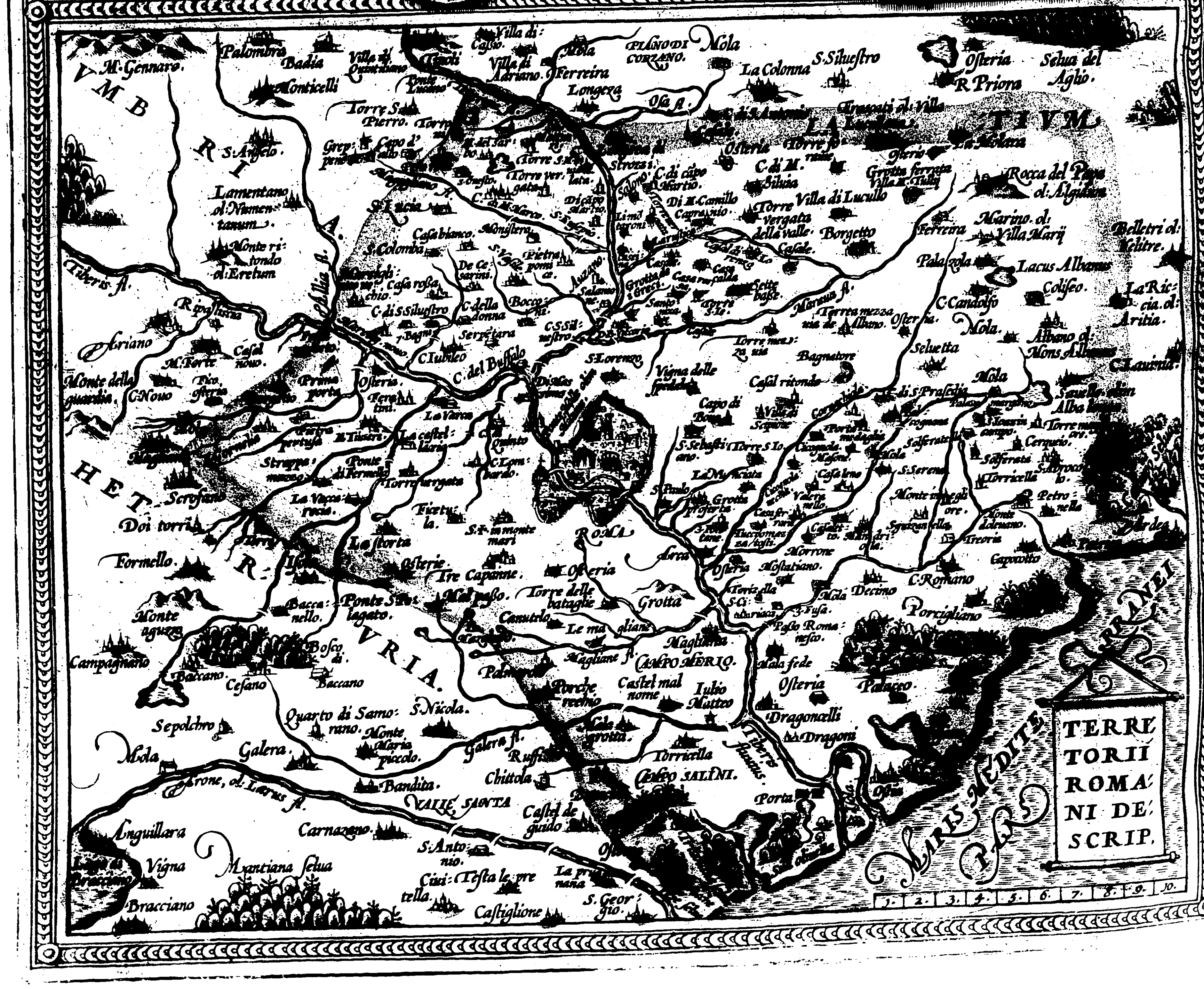
The territories and liberties of the Citie of ROME.

OF the city of *Rome*, (ſometime the Empreſſe of the world, and Liberties of the ſame, becauſe this place cannot beare ſo large a deſcription as his worth doth deſerue, and for that it is better to ſay nothing at all of it, then to ſay little, I thinke it beſt onely to reckon vp thoſe famous authours which haue written of it at large, and to referre thee to them for further ſatisfaction. Of which the more ancient are, *Q. Fabius Pictor*, *Sex. Rufus* and *P. Victor*. Of the later writers, *Blondus* in his *Italia*, *Fabius Caluus* of *Rauenna*, *Bartho. Marlianus*, *Andreas Fuluius*, *Georgius Fabricius*, *Lucius Faunus*, *Andreas Palladius*, *Pyrrhus Ligorius*, and *Lucius Maurus*. And very lately *Io. Iacobus Boiſſartus*. *Iacobus Mazochius* hath gathered and ſet out all his old Epigrammes, *Fuluius Vrſinus* the Noble houſes, and *Vlyſſes Aldroandus* the ſtatues of the ſame. *Hubertus Goltzius*, with no leſſe art then diligence, and great expences, hath expreſſed in forme of a booke the table of his *Faſti*, moſt cunningly cut in braſſe.

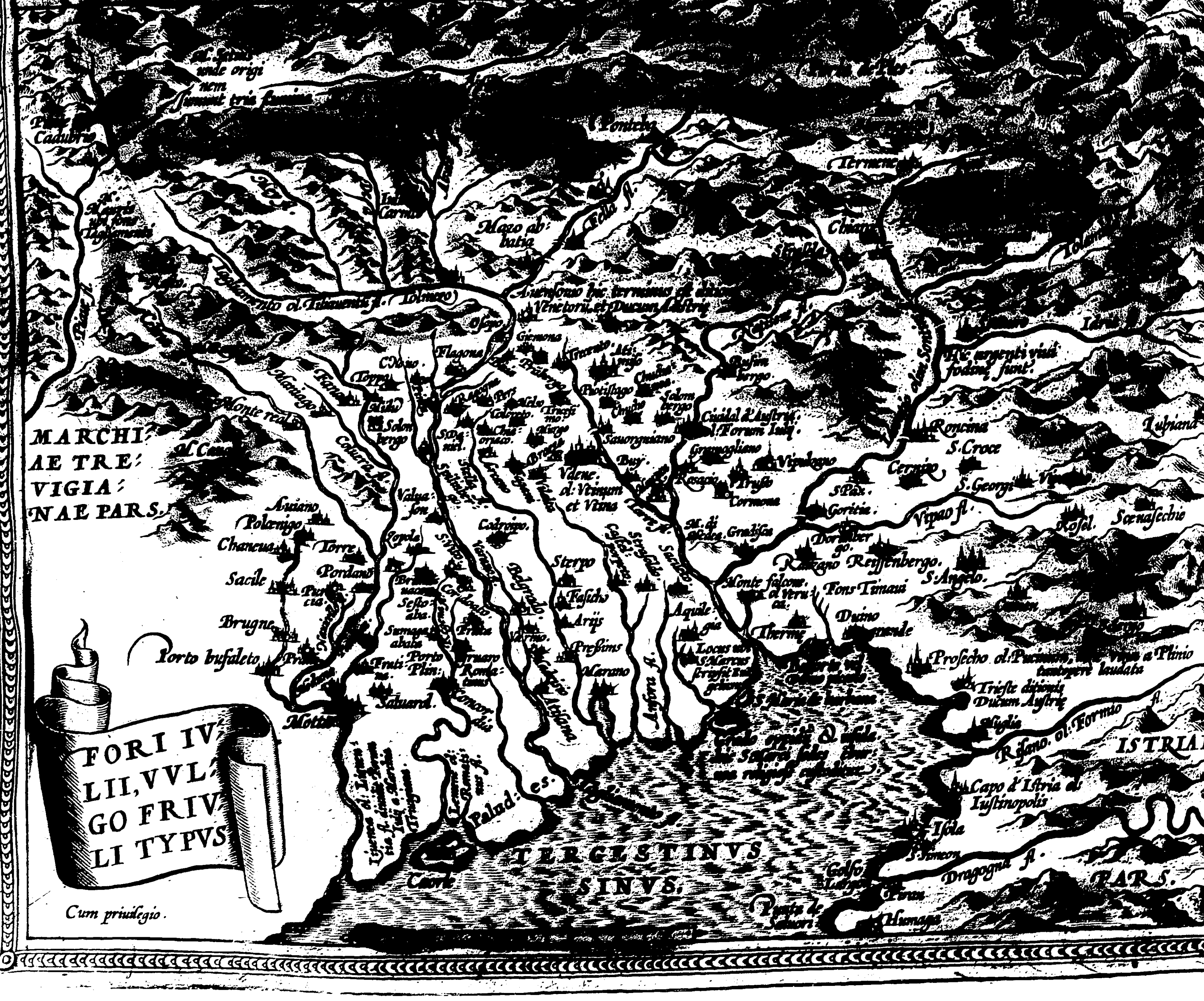


LARII LACVS VVLGO COMENSIS DESCRIPTIO. AVCT. PAVLO IOVIO.

Excurrit Larius a Meridie in Septentrionem, pronior tamẽ in Oriente.



TERRITORII ROMANI DESCRIP.



FORI IVLII, VVLGO FRIVLI TYPVS

Cum priuilegio.

TVSCIA.

THe bounds of *Tuſcia*, (which in time paſt was called *Hetruria*) are on the Eaſt, the riuer *Tyber*: on the Weſt, *Macra*: on the South, the Mediterran ſea : on the North, the Apennine mountaines. It is a moſt goodly, beautifull and pleaſant country. The people are very ingenious and of a ſubtile witte, indifferently fitte either for peace or warre: for all maner of humane litterature, or for trades and merchandiſe. The nation hath alwaies been ſuperſtitious and much giuen to deuotion in religion, as is apparant out of ancient writers. The ſea coaſt toward the *Tyrrhen* or Mediterran ſea, is for the moſt part in this our age full of Forreſts, as alſo it was in the time of *Vopiſcus*, as he witneſſeth in the life of *Aurelian*; eſpecially a little beyond the riuer *Arno*, vntill one come beyond *Plumbino*. The inner part of the country is almoſt as much oppreſſed with Mountaines.

In it are theſe cities, more famous than the reſt, *Florence*, *Siena*, *Luca*, *Perugia*, *Piſa*, *Viterbo*, &c. FLORENCE, or as they call it *Fiorenza*, is ſituate vpon ech ſide of the riuer *Arno*, conioined by foure faire bridges: it is a moſt goodly and beautifull city, whereupon commonly they call it *Fiorenza la bella*, *Florence* the faire: as if indeed it might ſeeme to bee the flower of all *Italie*. For it is adorned with ſtately buildings, aſwell Churches and religious houſes, as of priuate citizens. Amongſt all other the Church of *S. Maria Florida*, wholly ouerlaid with Marble, arched with a roofe of an admirable workemanſhip, neere to which is built a goodly ſteeple for the bels, all of fine marble: not farre from which ſtandeth the ancient Temple of *Mars*, of forme round very ingeniouſly built, and of a cunning workemanſhip, now dedicated to *S. Iohn Baptiſt*. The dores of this Church are of caſt braſſe; a very rare and curious peece of worke: eſpecially thoſe which are next to the Church of *S. Maria Florida*, are ſuch that all men of iudgement and experience muſt abſolutely confeſſe that in all *Europe* beſide, the like are no where to be ſeene. But to reckon vp all the worthy buildings of this citie, aſwell ſacred as profane it were too tedious and would require more paper than this our purpoſed diſcourſe will beare; He therefore that deſireth to know more of the particulers more at large, let him reade *Leander*.

SIENA lieth vpon the top of an hill, round begirt with high rocks of Tophus-ſtone, gorgeouſly bedecked with many noble mens houſes: amongſt the which is the great and large Church of our Lady, equall to the ſtatelieſt and ſumptuouſeſt Churches of all *Europe*; whether you reſpect the worth and price of the Marble whereof it is built: or the excellencie of the worke and workemanſhip of him that made it. Beſides that there is a moſt ſtately houſe of free ſtone built by Pope *Pius* II. with many other goodly houſes. Worthy of commendation and record is the large and beautifull market place, with *Branda* the pleaſant fountaine alwaies full of moſt cleare water.

PERVGIA is ſeated vpon the mountaine Apennine, the greateſt part of the countrie ariſing with goodly pleaſant hilles, fertile of ſtrong Wines, Oiles, Figges, Apples, and other ſorts of moſt excellent fruits. Beneath the citie at *Aſiſia*, as alſo toward *Tuder*, neere *Tiber*, the pleaſant champion fields do ſpread themſelues, yeelding plenty of wheat and other kind of graine. The city by reaſon of the nature of the place is very ſtrong, adorned with gorgeous buildings both of religious houſes and churches as alſo priuate citizens: together with a famous and large fountaine in the middeſt of the citie. It is very populous and the citizens are very ingenious and of couragious ſtomackes, apt indifferently either for any maner litterature or for ſeruice in the field.

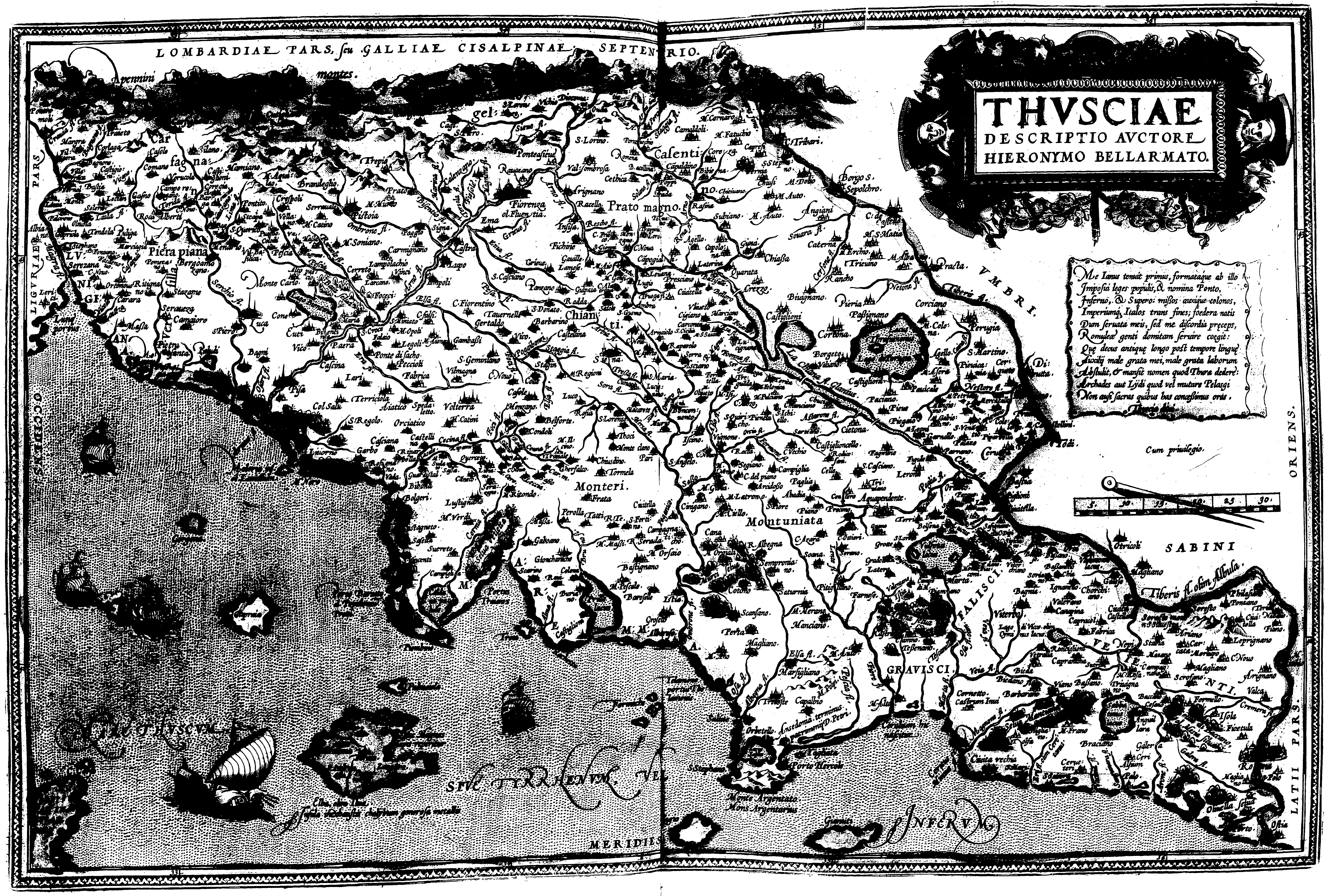
PISA, long ſince hath beene a famous citie and many waies richly bleſſed, not onely before the flouriſhing eſtate of the Roman Empire, but euen when it was at the full height: as alſo many yeares after. Many famous Marine-conqueſts, which it hath made, by which it brought the Ile *Sardinia* ſubiect to their command, do auouch this to be true. *Panormo* a faire citie of *Sicilia* they won from the Saracens: and of the bootie and ſpoiles taken in that warre, they began to build the great Church, which they call DOMNVM, as alſo the beautifull palace of the Biſhop. It hath an Vniuerſitie or Schoole of all maner of Liberall Arts and Sciences, whoſe foundation was laid in the yeare of CHRIST 1309.

VITERBO lieth in a pleaſant and ſpacious champion hauing the Cyminian hilles (now of this citie called *Mont Viterbo*) vpon his backeſide, ſtately for many faire buildings and works of rare Art, amongſt which is a famous fountaine, from whence iſſueth water in ſuch abundance as is wonderfull.

LVCA is ſeated in a plaine, not farre from the hilles foot, a city of goodly buildings. The people are neat, wiſe and ingenious; which haue moſt diſcreetly retained and kept their libertie of a long time whole in their owne hands, although they haue been often aſſaulted by their neighbours. See more at large of this in *Leander*.

Myrſilus the Lesbian, *Marcus Cato* in his Origines: and their Expoſitor *Ioannes Annius Viterbienſis*, (who alſo wrote a ſeuerall treatiſe of the antiquities of *Hetruria*) *William Poſtell*, *Volaterranus*, and *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* a Grecian, in his ſixth booke, and others haue deſcribed this prouince: *Ioannes Campanus* hath written moſt elegantly of the Lake of *Perugia*.

THVSCIAE
DESCRIPTIO AVCTORE
HIERONYMO BELLARMATO.

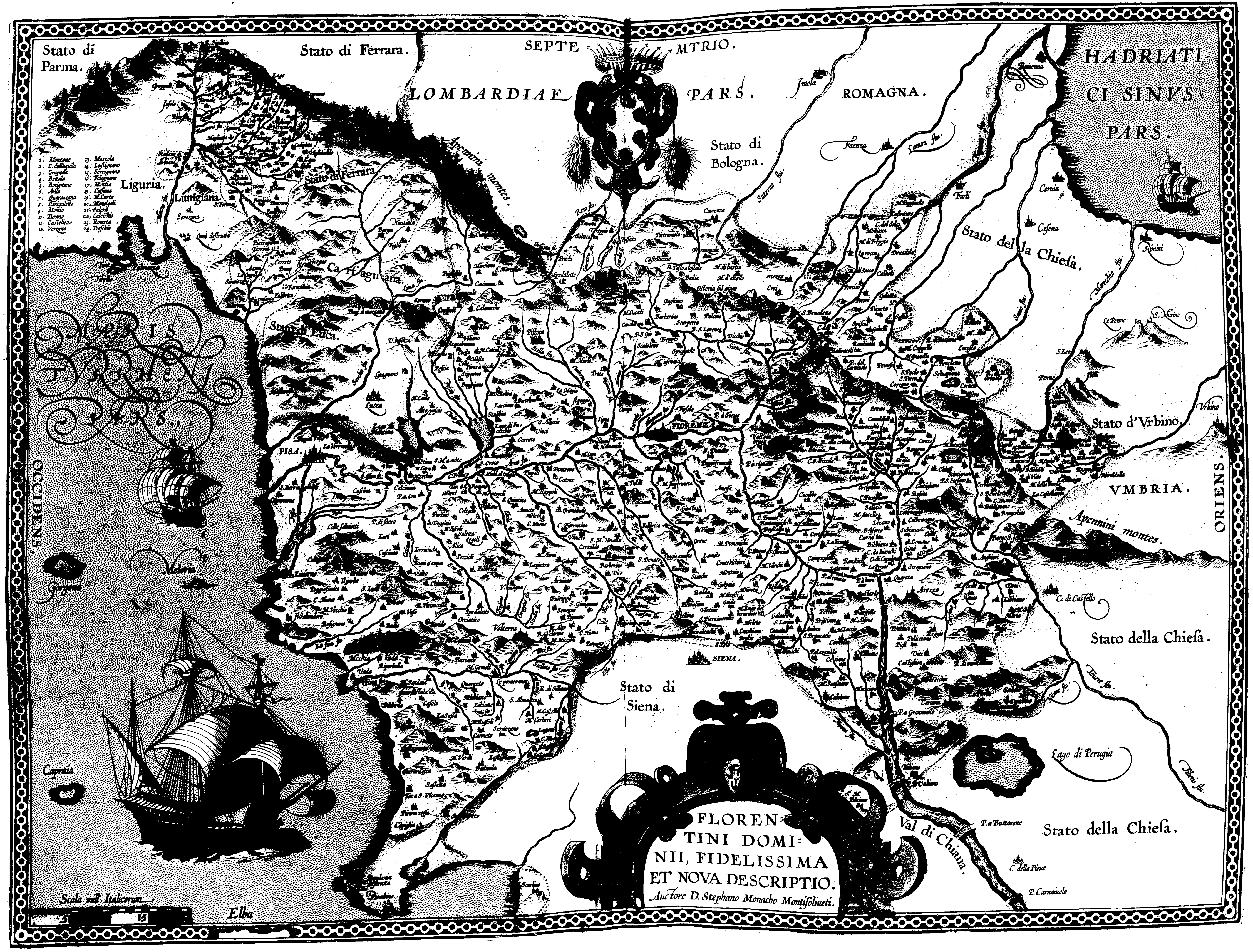


Me Ianus tenuit primus, formataque ab illo
Impoſui leges populis, & nomina Ponto,
Inferno, & Supero: miſſos auxique colonos,
Imperiumq; Italos trans fines; foedera natis
Dum ſeruata meis, ſed me diſcordia pręceps,
Romuleæ genti domitam ſeruire coegit:
Quę decus antiquę longo poſt tempore linguę
Auxilij male grata mei, male grata laborum
Abſtulit, & manſit nomen quod Thera dedere:
Archades aut Lydi quod vel mutare Pelaſgi
Non auſi ſacras quibus has conceſſimus oras.

The Signiory of FLORENCE.

OF the city of *Florence* read *Blondus*, who in his view of *Italie* reporteth thus of it: They commonly affirme, ſaith he, that this citie was firſt begonne by *Sylla's* ſouldiers, vnto whom this part of the countrie was by *Sylla* aſsigned: and becauſe they firſt began to ſeat themſelues *ad Arna fluenta*, about the riuer *Arno*, they then intituled it by the name of FLVENTIA. And indeed *Pliny*, who of all the old writers firſt mentioneth this place, ſaith that the *Fluentini* were ſeated neere the riuer *Arno*. Theſe ſouldiers came hither about the yeare after the building of the city of *Rome*, 667. whereupon it appeareth that *Florence* was founded about 83. yeares before the birth of Chriſt. This city ſuffered much wrecke in the time of the warres of the Gothes. Yet was it neuer, either by *Totila*, or any other of thoſe ragings Tyrants, vtterly raſed or ſpoiled: And therefore that which ſome do write of the repairing of *Florence* by *Charles* the Great, I can by no meanes allow, when as the hiſtories of *Charles* written by *Alcuinus* his ſchoolemaſter, do only mention his keeping of Eaſter heere at two ſeuerall times, as he went by this way toward *Rome*. It was preſerued from a great hazard of vtter ouerthrow, which it was like to haue fallen into, by the manhood of one *Farinata Vbertino*, when as they of *Piſa, Siena*, and others of *Tuſcane*, meeting at a market in a conſultation by them held, hauing generally determined to raſe *Florence* to the ground, ſaid ſtoutly: That while he liued, he would neuer ſuffer his deare Mother, which brought him vp, by them to be ſpoiled. Therefore *Florence* partly taking by force, and partly by other meanes drawing to their part the Feſulanes, about the yeare of Chriſt, 1024. was much enlarged in wealth and authoritie: at which time alſo *Henry* the firſt Emperour of *Rome*, built the goodly Church of S. *Miniate* neere the walles of *Florence*. This city was twiſe within a little while, in the yeare 1176. miſerably defaced, by caſualty of fire. From which time it firſt began to be gouerned as now it is by the *Priori*, (the maſters of the twelue companies) and a Standard-bearer, *Gonfalonerio*, they call him. One of the firſt Gonfalonerios was *Stroza*, a nobleman borne, of a great houſe. The goodly *Minſter* which in our time, by the ingenious direction of *Philippo Brunalitio*, a Florentine, was moſt ſtately arched, and dedicated to our Lady, was begun in the yeare of our Lord 1294. Foure yeares after that was that gorgeous Palace, where now the *Priori*, or Aldermen do keepe, firſt founded. And fiue yeares after that was the *Pomoerium*, (the proſpect, or waſt ground, round about the city) leuelled and the walles of the city enlarged. *Piſtorio* was the firſt city that the Florentines ſubdued vnder their command, as *Leander*, in his deſcription of *Italie*, affirmeth vpon the teſtimony of *Aretino*: where alſo he hath theſe words, of the diuers forms and different maner of gouernment of the ſame; After that it was repaired, ſaith he, by *Charles* the Great, they yearely choſe two Conſuls or Sheriffes, who with the aſsiſtance of 100. Senatours or Aldermen, ſhould gouerne the city. This forme of commonwealth being altered, they created the *Decemuiri*, the tenne, called of them *Antiani*, about the yeare of Grace, 1220. as *Volaterran* affirmeth, or as *Blondus* ſaith in the yeare 1254. After that in the yeare 1287. hauing redeemed their freedome of the Emperour *Rudolfe* for 60000. crownes, as *Platina* writeth, the *Decemuiri*, (the tenne) were reduced to *Octouiri*, (eight) and were called the *Priori*, (the maiſters of the companies) ouer whom was ſet the Standerd-bearer, called by them *Gonfalonerio di Giuſtitia*, the Lord chiefe Iuſtice; which office they were to hold but two monethes, and then others were to be elected. This forme of policy, for as much as I can gather out of hiſtoriographers, was ſince that time thriſe altered. Firſt in the yeare 1343. when the Florentines bought *Luca* of *Maſtino Scaligero* for 5000. crownes; their forces being ouerthrowne by the enemie, they were conſtrained to demand aid of *Robert* King of Naples, and obtained *Gualterio Gallo* a captaine of *Athens* for their generall, who by great ſubtilty and cunning getting the rule of the city, went to the Court and there depoſed the *Priori*, and other Magiſtrates from their office. Yet he enioied not his vſurped authority long, for the people at the perſuaſion of *Angelo Accieuolo* Biſhop of the ſea a Frier predicant, roſe vp in armes, and depoſing the Tyrant, reſtored the *Priori* and *Confalonerio* to their places againe. The ſecond alteration of this Common-wealth happened in the time of *Alexander* the ſixth Biſhop of *Rome*, when as his ſonne *Caſar Borgia*, Duke of *Valence*, (neuer labouring to bring home againe *Peter, Iohn* and *Iulian*, the ſonnes of *Laurence Medices*, who but lately had beene baniſhed) at length brought the matter ſo about that the office of the *Gonfalonerio* ſhould be giuen to *Peter Soderine* for a perpetuall and ſtanding office: who together with the *Priori* choſen euery two moneths, after the ancient cuſtome, moſt wiſely behaued himſelfe and orderly gouerned that Commonwealth: vntill at length being expelled by *Raimundo Cordona* Embaſſadour of *Ferdinand* the King of *Arragon* and Naples, (who was to reſtore *Iohn Cardinall Medices*, and his brother *Iulian*,) in the yeare of Grace 1412. and erecting the ancient maner of gouernment, which continued vntill the yeare 1530. In the meane time, although the city were commanded, at the diſcretion and direction of the Popes *Leo* the tenth, (which was *Iohn Medices*,) and *Clement* the ſeuenth, (which was *Iulius Medices*) the baſtard ſonne of *Iulian*, the firſt Cardinall *Cortoneſſe*, hauing the wardſhip, and being Gardian to *Hippolytus* the ſonne of *Iulian* the ſecond) & of *Alexander*, the baſtard ſonne of *Laurenznio*, the nephew of *Peter* the ſecond. Yet notwithſtanding the ancient Magiſtrates were choſen after the cuſtome formerly vſed. In that ſame yeare therefore, when as three yeares before, the Emperours ſouldiers beſieging *Clement* the ſeuenth in *Hadrians* caſtle, the city ſhaking off the yoke of bondage, obteined freedome, and endeuoured by all meanes to retaine the ſame, *Philip* the Prince of *Aurange* leading the armie of the Emperour *Charles* the fifth. *Clement* entreating that *Alexander* his nephew, whom before he had intituled Duke of *Penna*, to be brought againe into the city, forced it being much diſtreſſed for want of victuall to yeeld to the obedience of the Emperour. *Charles* the Emperour at the requeſt of *Clement* the Pope preſently created *Alexander* perpetuall Priour: and thus the offices of the *Priori* and *Gonfalonerio* were vtterly taken away. Then, when the Emperour *Charles* had created *Alexander* Duke of *Florence*, and giuen vnto him in mariage *Margaret* his baſtard daughter, in the yeare of our Sauiour, 1535. and two yeares after that, before the ſeuenth day of Ianuarie, *Laurence Medices*, the ſonne of *Peter Francis*, that he might ſet his natiue country at liberty, as he pretended, had miſerably ſlaine him. *Coſmus Medices* the ſonne of *Iohn Medices* was created Duke in his roome. Thus farre *Leander*, vnto which I may adioine theſe words of my kind friend M. *Iohn Pinadello*: When it was known ſaith he, to *Pius* the fifth Pope of *Rome*, that *Coſmus Medices*, Duke of *Florence*, had at that time taken great paines for the maintainance of the Church and Religion, and ſpared no coſt in the warres againſt the hereticks, in the yeare 1570. in the moneth of Februarie comming to the city, crowned him in *Aula Regia*, the Kings hall (a place in *Vaticana* ſo named) and gaue him and his ſucceſſours, the title of, The great Duke. In whoſe Crowne the Pope cauſed theſe words to be engrauen, PIVS QVINTVS *Pont. Max. ob eximiam dilectionem, & Catholica religionis zelum, præcipuumq; iuſtitiæ ſtudium donauit.* that is, Pius *the fifth Biſhop of* Rome, *in token of great loue, earneſt zeale of Catholique religion, and conſtant maintainance of true Iuſtice gaue this.* Thus farre in few words of the Offices, Policy and Iuriſdiction of this city.

I thinke it not amiſſe here to adioine another ſhort diſcourſe, becauſe it is rare, and not altogether from the purpoſe: It is thus. as *Syffridus Preſbyter* reporteth in *George Fabricius* his hiſtorie of *Miſnia*. *Otho* the third Emperour of *Rome*, lying at *Mutina* with his wife, the Empreſſe fell in loue with a certaine Earle: but when as he by no meanes would conſent vnto her, ſhe ſo diffamed him vnto her husband, the Emperour, that he commanded him to be beheaded before euer he had examined the matter. Who before he was beheaded, entreated his wife, that after his death by the triall of Hoate Iron, ſhe would approue to the view of the world, how wrongfully he was put to death. The day came, when as the Emperour ſate to heare the cauſes and complaints of widdowes and Orphanes. Together with theſe came the late Counteſſe, bringing in her hand the Earles head: and demandeth what death that Iudge is worthy of, that had put a man to death wrongfully? The Emperour anſwered, He is worthy to loſe his head. She ſaith, Thou art the ſame man, who at the falſe ſuggeſtion of thy wife didſt vniuſtly cauſe my husband to be beheaded. The which when as the widdow approued vnto him by the maner of triall by hoat iron, the Emperour yeelded himſelfe into the hands of the widdow, willing to abide his deſerued puniſhment. Notwithſtanding by the mediation of the Biſhop and the Nobility, he obtained of the Counteſſe reſpite for tenne daies, then for eight, then for ſeuen, laſtly for ſix. After the end of which daies, the Emperour hauing examined the matter, and being aſſured of the truth, gaue ſentence againſt his wife, that ſhe ſhould be burned at a ſtake, and giuing foure caſtles vnto the widdow, redeemed his life. Theſe caſtles are in the Biſhopricke of *Luna* in *Hetruria* or *Tuſcane*, and they are called after the names of the daies of repreeue, The tenth, The eighth, The ſeuenth, and The ſixth. Thus farre *Syffridus*, which I thought good to ſet downe in this place, for to my knowledge no man els hath left any record of theſe caſtles: neither are they named in this Mappe by our Authour, notwithſtanding that he hath deſcribed the country moſt curiouſly.



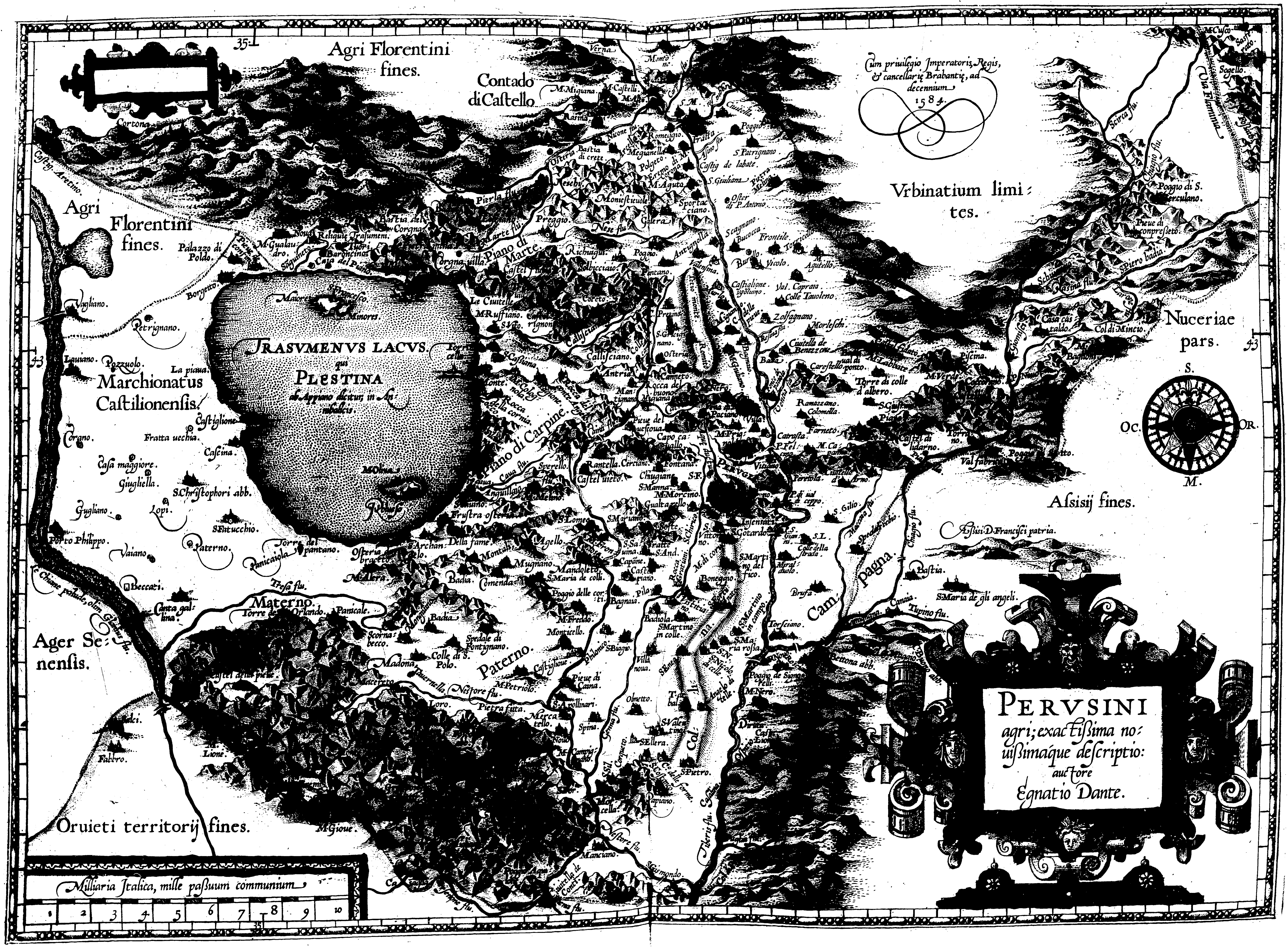
FLORENTINI DOMINII, FIDELISSIMA ET NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore D. Stephano Monacho Montiſoliueti.

The liberties of PERVGIA.

IOhannes *Campanus* writing of this country, affirmeth that although he had trauailed and viewed many countries, yet he neuer ſaw in all his life a more pleaſant country, and better manured then the country of *Perugia.* All things ſeeme waſt and wild to thoſe that are farre off, but if you ſhall come more neere, nothing may be found more glorious either in reſpect of the husbandry of the land, or wholeſomneſſe of the aire, or fertility of the ſoile. The riuer of *Tiber* runneth through the middeſt of this country, and kindly watereth the ſame. Not farre from which is the city *Perugia*, ſituate vpon the Mount *Apennine*, built long ſince (as *Trogus Pompeius* affirmeth) by the Achaians; and of the twelue cities of *Hetruria* it is the chiefe. It was called *Auguſta* by the Emperour *Auguſtus*, as the Capitall letters halfe a yeard ſquare, grauen vpon the gate, do declare. This city, in regard of the nature of the place, is inuincible, richly beautified both with religious and priuate buildings of great ſtate, and is very populous. This city aboue all the cities of *Italie* hath been euermore moſt fortunate and happie, hauing retained the ſame ſtate and gouernment little or nothing altered, which it enioied before the building of *Rome*; and that which afterward it had, (in the time when *Rome* was ruled by Kings, Conſuls, Emperours and Tyrants) at this time it reteineth. Yet it hath endured many and diuers greeuous and bitter ſtorms. For in the time when *Fabius Maximus* was Conſull, as *Liuie* reporteth, 4500. of his citizens were ſlaine. In the daies of the *Triumuiri*, *Auguſtus* beſiedged it, and forced it to great diſtreſſe for want of victualls, tooke it and raſed it to the ground, and was wholly defaced with fire, except only the Temple of *Vulcane*, as *Appian* recordeth. Afterward it endured the ſeuen yeares ſiedge and batterie of the cruell Tyrant *Totilas*, and at length was ſacked and ſpoiled &c. Now it is ſubiect to the Pope of *Rome*, and hath a famous Vniuerſitie, which was erected about the yeare of CHRIST, 1290. as *Middendorpius* hath written. Heere in the time of our grandfathers, flouriſhed the moſt renowmed Ciuilians, *Bartholus* and *Baldus*.

In the precincts of this city is *Lago di Perugia*, the lake of *Perugia*, anciently called LACVS TRASVMENVS, famous long ſince for a great ouerthrow heere giuen by *Hanniball* to the Romanes; *Appianus* calleth it *Lacus Pleſtinus*, but for what reaſon I know not. It is in compaſſe, as the foreſaid *Campanus* writeth, about thirtie miles. The water of it is very cleare and pure, there are no riuers which runne into it, neither hath it any iſſue forth, yet is his water ſo exceeding ſweet, that any man would thinke it were fedde from ſome running fountaine. It hath in it three Iſles, whereof two, which are toward the North, are cloſe together; the one called the Greater, the other the Leſſer: (*Maiores* and *Minores*) This is waſt and not inhabited, only it hath a Church ſituate vpon the toppe of an hill. The other, which is neere to the liberties of *Cortona*, conteineth about 200. families. The third, which is toward the South, and is bigger then the other two, is very populous and well inhabited. The inhabitants almoſt giue themſelues wholly to Fiſhing; they ſow little Corne: yet they do not neglect to plant vines. For wood, fuell and fodder they go out into the fields and woods neere adioining. Amongſt the records of *Lewis* firſt Emperour of *Rome*, there is mention of theſe three Ilands, where he nameth them MAIOR MINOR and PVLVENSIS, (now *Polueſo*) where I perceiue that they yet retaine their ancient names. No boggs, fennes, or ſpuing meeres do impech the ſhore: this is full of Oliue gardens, which vpon the hills on euery ſide do adorne the Lake, and are for their wonderfull fertility very beautifull. In the plaine which is between the Lake and the Hilles, there is ſuch abundance of Hempe and Flax, ſo that in all *Hetruria* or *Tuſcane*, there is not more. No country yeldeth better Wines or ſweeter Apples. The kinds of Fiſhes in the lake are not many, but the abundance is wonderfull; in which it farre excelleth all other Lakes of *Italie*: heere alſo the fiſhing continueth all the yeare long, yea euen in the dead of winter, which no other Lake in all *Italie* affoordeth. Theſe fiſh in the winter are caried into *Tuſcane*, *Vmbria*, and *Picenta*: to *Rome* alſo they driue much cattell daily to be ſold. The ſame *Campanus* affirmeth, that heere they take a pickerell partly coloured, ſpotted with diuers green ſpecks, of the which he reporteth ſtrange wonders: namely, that it doth engender with ſerpents, and from thence it getteth thoſe ſtrange colours. (The common people, ſaith *Iacobus Greumus*, in the twentieth chapter of his firſt booke, verily beleeueth that lampreies do engender with ſerpents, which *Plinie* holdeth for a fable, notwithſtanding that hee often ſeemeth to be much delighted in writing of fables. *Athenæus* alſo writeth, out of the report of one *Andreas*, that theſe Lampreies which are bred of the viper, if they bite, the wound is deadly, which opinion he afterward reclaimeth as falſe.) Againe he telleth of a Pike that lying vpon the drie land, which when a fox aſſaied to catch, one of his feet ſtooke faſt in his teeth; and both were found dead. *Plinie* in his ſecond booke, chap. 107. teſtifieth that once this whole Lake did burne.


PERVSINI agri; exactissima nouissimaque descriptio: auctore Egnatio Dante.
Cum priuilegio Imperatoris, Regis, & cancellariæ Brabantiæ, ad decennium. 1584.
Milliaria Italica, mille passuum communium
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Agri Florentini fines.
Contado di Castello
Vrbinatium limites.
Agri Florentini fines.
Marchionatus Castilionensis.
Ager Senensis.
Orvieti territorij fines.
Nuceriae pars.
Asisij fines.
Asisi D. Francisci patria.
IRASVMENVS LACVS qui PLESTINA ab Appiano dicitur in Antiochiis
Piano di Marte
Piano di Carpine
Paterno
Cam pagna
PERVGIA
Cortona
Castig. Aretino
Palazzo di Poldo
Vagliano
Petrignano
Pozzuolo
La piaua
Castiglione
Corgno
Casa maggiore
Giugliella
Fratta uechia
Cascina
S. Christophori abb.
Gugliano
Lopi
Porto Philippo
Vaiano
Paterno
S. Fatucchio
Beccari
Canta gallina
Materno
Torre di Orlando
Panicale
Torre del pantano
Panicaiola
Badia
Madona
Colle di S. Polo
Spedale di Fontignano
Monticello
Pietra fitta
Loro
Nestore flu.
Fabbro
Lioni
M. Gioue
Mancìano
S. Eramondo
Tiberis flu.
Col di Mincio
Bastia
S. Maria de gli angeli
Bettona abb.
Torsciano
Brufa
Poggio de S. Herculano
Pieue di conpresseto
Via Flaminia
Sogello
OC.
OR.
S.
M.
35
43

The territories of the city of SIENA.

CÆſar Orlandius a famous Ciuillian of *Siena*, ſent from *Rome* this Mappe, together with a briefe hiſtory of the city, taken out of a larger worke of his, (as he confeſſeth in his priuate letters to me,) written of the originall of the ſame, to be inſerted into this our Theater of the World.

The city of *Siena*, ſaith he, is ſo ancient, that of his firſt beginning there is nothing to be found in any approued old writers. For that ſome do report it to haue beene built by the *Galli Senones*, which vnder the conduct of *Brennus* their generall, about 363. yeares after the building of *Rome*, in the ſpace of ſeuen moneths (as *Polybius* and *Plutarch* haue recorded) wan the city, it cannot be proued out of any good authour. For *Iohn* of *Saliſbury*, which firſt broached this opinion, (who for that he intituled his hiſtory by the name of *Polycraticon*, is therefore called *Polycrates*, or of others *Polycarpus*,) in the ſeuenteenth chapter of his ſixth booke, bringeth no authority for this his aſſertion. And himſelfe confeſſeth in the twenty and fourth chapter of his eighth booke, that he was not familiarly known to Pope *Adrian* the fourth. Now it is apparant to all the world that *Adrian* the fourth ſate in the Papall ſeat, but from the yeare of Chriſt, 1154. vnto the yeare 1159. and therefore the teſtimony of *Iohn* of *Saleſbury*, concerning the building of *Siena*, ſo many yeares before he was borne, is of no validity at all.

Cornelius Tacitus in his twentieth booke of his Annales, calleth this city *Colonia Senenſis*. Which words of his can by no meanes be vnderſtood of the other *Sena*, (which at this day alſo is in the country *Piceno*, and is vulgarly called *Senegallia*,) as ſome haue fondly imagined. For in the time of *Tacitus* and *Plinie* that city of *Piceno*, was not euer called *Sena*, but *Senogallia*, or *Senogallica*. or *Senogallia*, as is moſt manifeſt out of the words of *Plinie* and *Ptolemey*. For *Plinie* reckoneth *Coloniam Senenſem*, amongſt the mid land Colonies of *Hetruria*; and not many lines after he placeth *Senagallia* in the ſixth region of *Italie*. *Ptolemey* not only in the Latine copies printed, but alſo in moſt ancient manuſcript Greeke copies, placeth *Sena* amongſt the mid-land cities of *Hetruria*, but *Sena Gallica*, (for ſo he termeth it) amongſt the cities of the *Senones*, neere *Ancona* and the Temple of Fortune.

When this city firſt was made a Biſhops ſea, although as yet it be not certainly knowne, yet this is certaine, that amongſt the 46. Biſhops, or there about, all of them neighbours to the city of *Rome*, (which in the firſt Romane Synod in the time of S. *Hilary* Pope of *Rome*, and firſt of the name, aſſembled together in the yeare of Chriſt 465.) *Euſebius Epiſcopus Senenſis*, was one of them. Againe in the ſecond Councill of *Lateran*, vnder Pope *Martin* the firſt, in the yeare of Grace 652. amongſt the ſubſcriptions of 125. Biſhops, theſe are named, *Maurus Cæſenatis Eccleſiæ epiſcopus*. *Maurus epiſcopus S. Senatis eccleſiæ*, in the ſame maner and forme that *Cluſinus Roxellanus* and *Fauentinus*, Biſhops, do call their Churches *Cluſinatem*, *Roxellanatem*, and *Fauentinatem*. In like maner amongſt the like number of about 125. Biſhops, who ſubſcribed vnto the Epiſtle of *Agatho* Biſhop of *Rome*, which the Legate ſent vnto the ſix generall Councill at *Conſtantinople*, held in the yeare 573. caried with them, this ſubſcription is found, *Vitalianus epiſcopus S. eccleſiæ Senenſis*. Whereupon it is manifeſt that no man may cauill and ſay, that *Epiſcopus Senenſis*, is the ſame that *Epiſcopus Senogallienſis*: or that for *Epiſcopatus Senatis*, it ſhould be written and read, *Epiſcopus Cæſenatis*. As alſo for that out of *Plinie* and *Ptolemey*, before mentioned, it is plaine, that euen in their daies, that *Sena* of *Picenum*; was not called *Sena*, but *Senogallia*: Moreouer alſo becauſe in the forenamed Councill of *Lateran*, not only *Epiſcopus Senatis*, but alſo *Cæſenatis* and *Senogallienſis*, named by one and the ſame name, ſubſcribed ſeuerally. Laſtly, *Venantius Epiſcopus Senogallienſis*, ſubſcribed alſo to the ſecond and fourth Synods of *Rome*, ſummoned by Pope *Cælius Symmachus*, about the yeare of Chriſt 498.

Furthermore Pope *Pius* the 2. borne in *Siena*, in the yeare 1459. (which was the yeare of his creation) aduanced the Church of *Siena* from a Biſhops ſea vnto the dignity of an Archbiſhopricke, and aſsigned the Biſhops of *Suano*, *Cluſino*, *Craſſetano*, and *Maſſano* Suffraganes to the Archbiſhops of *Siena*, and their Churches ſubiect to that ſea.

This hath *Cæſar Orlandius* written, of the originall and antiquity of *Siena*, his natiue country, to be publiſhed, for no other cauſe, as he proteſteth, then that the fond opinion of *Blondus*, and others which haue written otherwiſe of it then the plaine truth is, might wholly be raſed out (if it were poſsible) of the minds of all men.

Claudius Ptolemeus Senenſis, in his ſixth booke of epiſtles to *Gabriel Caſano*, hath moſt elegantly deſcribed *Monte Argentario*.

MARCA ANCONA.

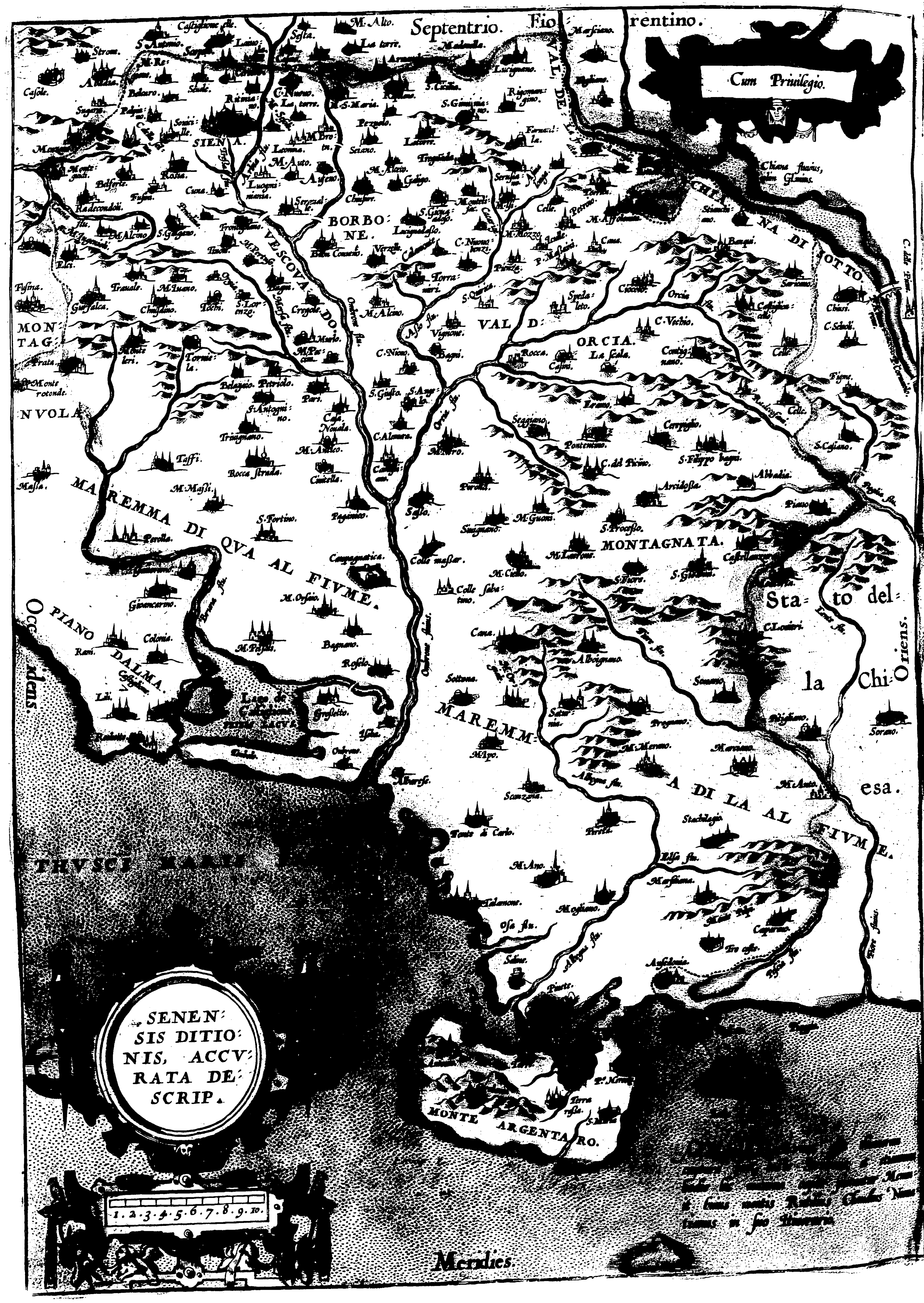
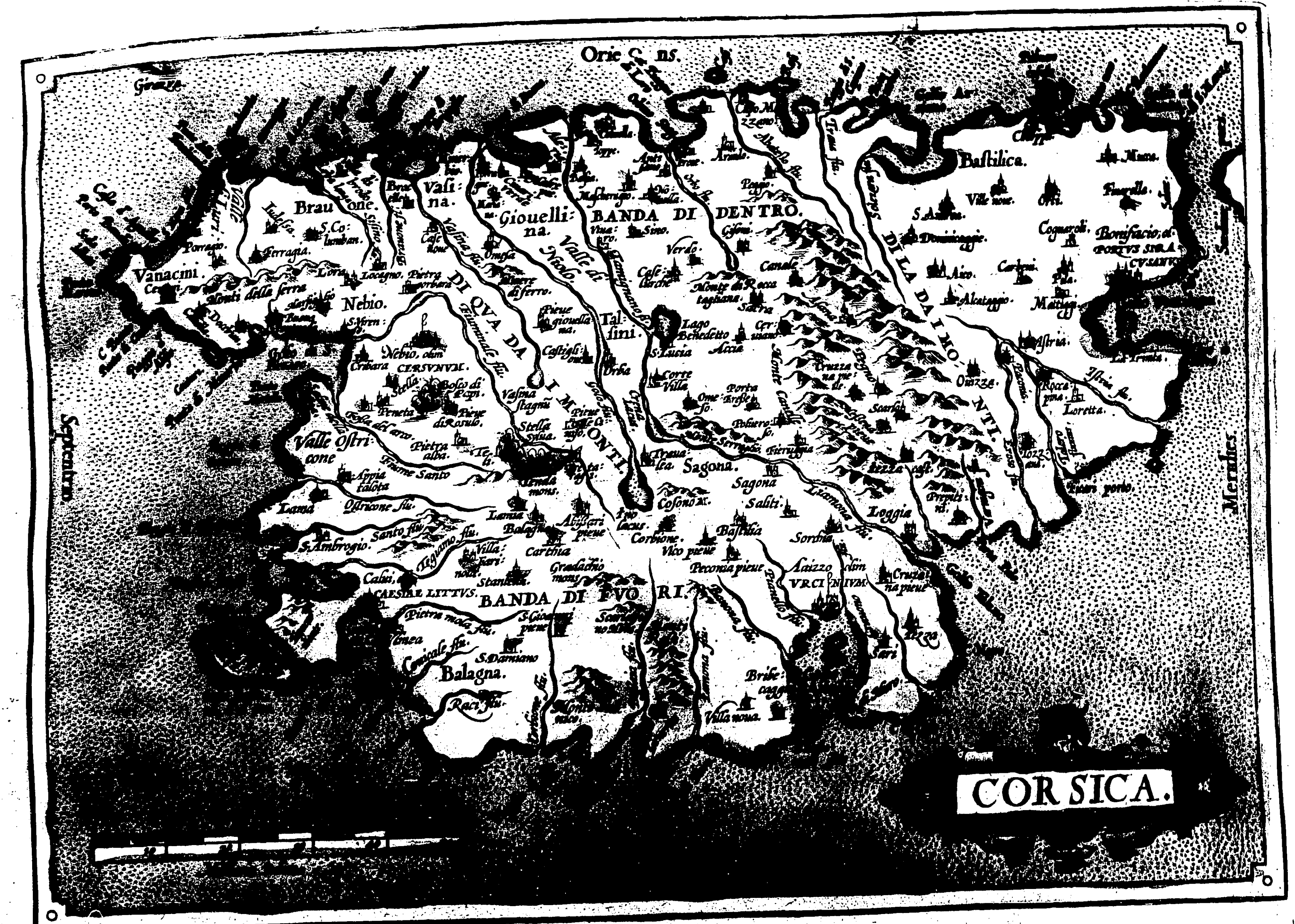
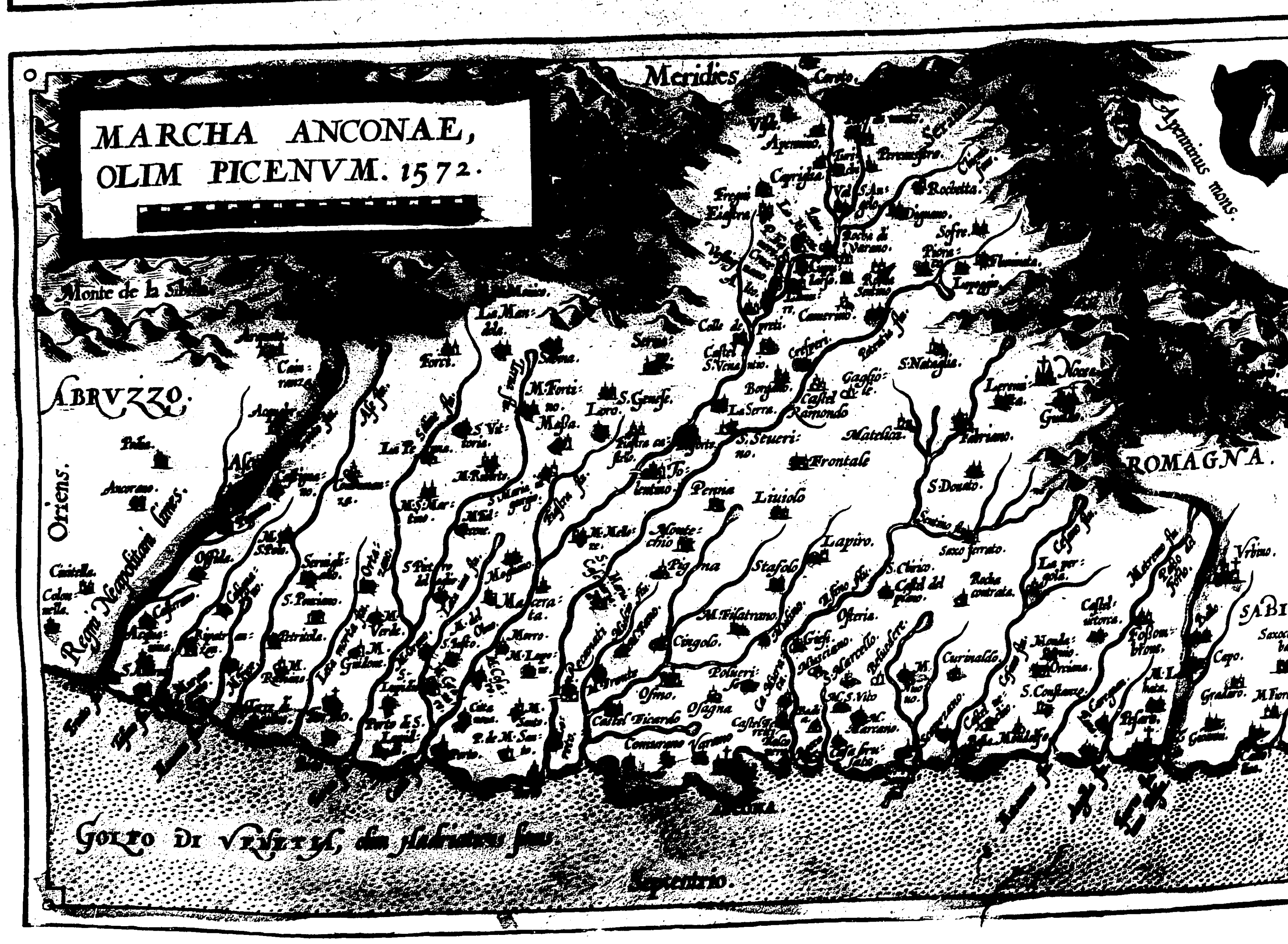
IN former times this region was called *Picenum*, now they call it *Marca Ancona*, of the head city of the ſame. Sometime it was called *Marca Firmiana*, of a town in this prouince, as *Blondus* hath giuen out. It lieth between the riuers *Iſaurus*, (now called *Foglia*,) and *Trento*, and betweene the Hadriaticke ſea, and Mount Apennine. It is manifeſt by ancient records that the *Piceni*, *Vmbri* & *Senones*, were long ſince ſeated in this tract. The country is a fertile ſoile, yeelding in great plenty all maner commodities, but eſpecially for fruit trees & corne, it doth farre excell other places. *Silius Italicus*, doth highly commend it eſpecially for oliues.

The head city, as we haue ſaid, is *Ancona*, ſo called of his ſituation, for that being ſeated vpon the promontory *Comerano*, it lieth out into the gulfe of *Venice* like an arme or elbow. Whereupon the ancient coines of this city, (which heere oft times are found within the earth) are obſerued to be ſtamped, with an arme holding a penne in the hand. The Hauen of this moſt ancient city, was made by *Traian* the Emperour, as an inſcription in Marble doth giue to vnderſtand. Heere is alſo *Ælia Ricina*, otherwiſe ſince that called *Ricinetum*, (and at this day now, *Recanati*), is a towne ſituate vpon the toppe of an hill, where we ſaw the Mart or Faire (which there is kept at certaine times of the yeare) vnto which they come almoſt from all quarters of the World. Not farre from hence is the Church of S. *Maria Lauretana*, with the hamlet *Loreto*, encloſed with a very ſtrong wall. The gorgeouſneſſe of this church and holineſſe of the place is ſuch, that ſo ſoone as one ſhall ſet foot within the dores, it will ſtrike him into a great admiration. This Church is well furniſhed with all maner of weapons and engins, both for offence and defence againſt the aſſault of Pirates. The village is inhabited almoſt of none els but Cooks, Oſtlers, Shoemakers and ſuch like fellowes, which attend heere ready to do any buſineſſe, for ſuch as reſort hither almoſt all the yeare long in great numbers for deuotion: and to prouide and ſerue them with ſuch things as they want. Heere is alſo the town and caſtle called *Fabriano*, whoſe inhabitants do almoſt altogether liue by making of Paper, which thereof is called *Charta Fabriana*. There are alſo many other goodly towns in this prouince, which are excellently deſcribed in *Leander*. *Franciſcus Pamphilus* hath alſo written in verſe a deſcription of this Shire.

The Mount Apennine in this place hangeth ouer this country with craggy topps exceeding high, in which is that huge caue that they call *Sibyllas caue*, (in their language *Grotta de la Sibylla*) and which the poets faine to be the *Elyſian fields*. For the common people do dreame of one *Sibylla* to be in this caue, which heere poſſeſſeth a large kingdome full of gorgeous buildings and Princely palaces, beſet with pleaſant gardens, abounding with many fine wanton wenches and all maner of pleaſures and delights: all which ſhe will beſtow vpon them, which through this caue (which is alwaies open) will go vnto her: and after they haue been there the ſpace of one whole yeare, they haue free liberty giuen them by *Sibylla*, (if they pleaſe) to depart, and from that time, being returned vnto vs, they affirme that they liue for the reſt of their time, a moſt bleſſed and happy life. This caue is knowne alſo to our countrie-men by the name of **Vrow Venus bergh**, that is, The Lady *Venus* mount. Whereupon they vulgarly ſing certaine Dutch rimes of one little *Daniel* (for ſo the ballad calleth him) who after that he had liued a whole yeare in this caue, at laſt it repented him of this kind of life, therefore heere he leauing his Loue departeth, goeth to *Rome*, commeth to the Pope, confeſſeth his ſinne, and deſireth to be abſolued. The Pope not deeming the ſinne to be veniall, the ſtaffe which by chance he had in his hand, (withered and drie) ſticking it into the ground, ſaid, that his ſinnes ſhould then be pardoned when this ſtaffe ſhall beare Roſes. *Daniel* by this anſweare deſpairing of his ſaluation, went away very heauy and diſcontent, and preſently taking two of his nephewes, his ſiſters ſonnes with him, returneth againe vnto his Paramour. Within three daies after the ſtaffe was obſerued to put forth bloſſomes: *Daniel* was ſought for vp and down, but could no where be found: For they do beleeue that he ſpent the reſt of his life in this caue. But the ſtory of this ballade is a worthy matter for a poeticall head, and to be deemed as true as the reſt of their fictions.

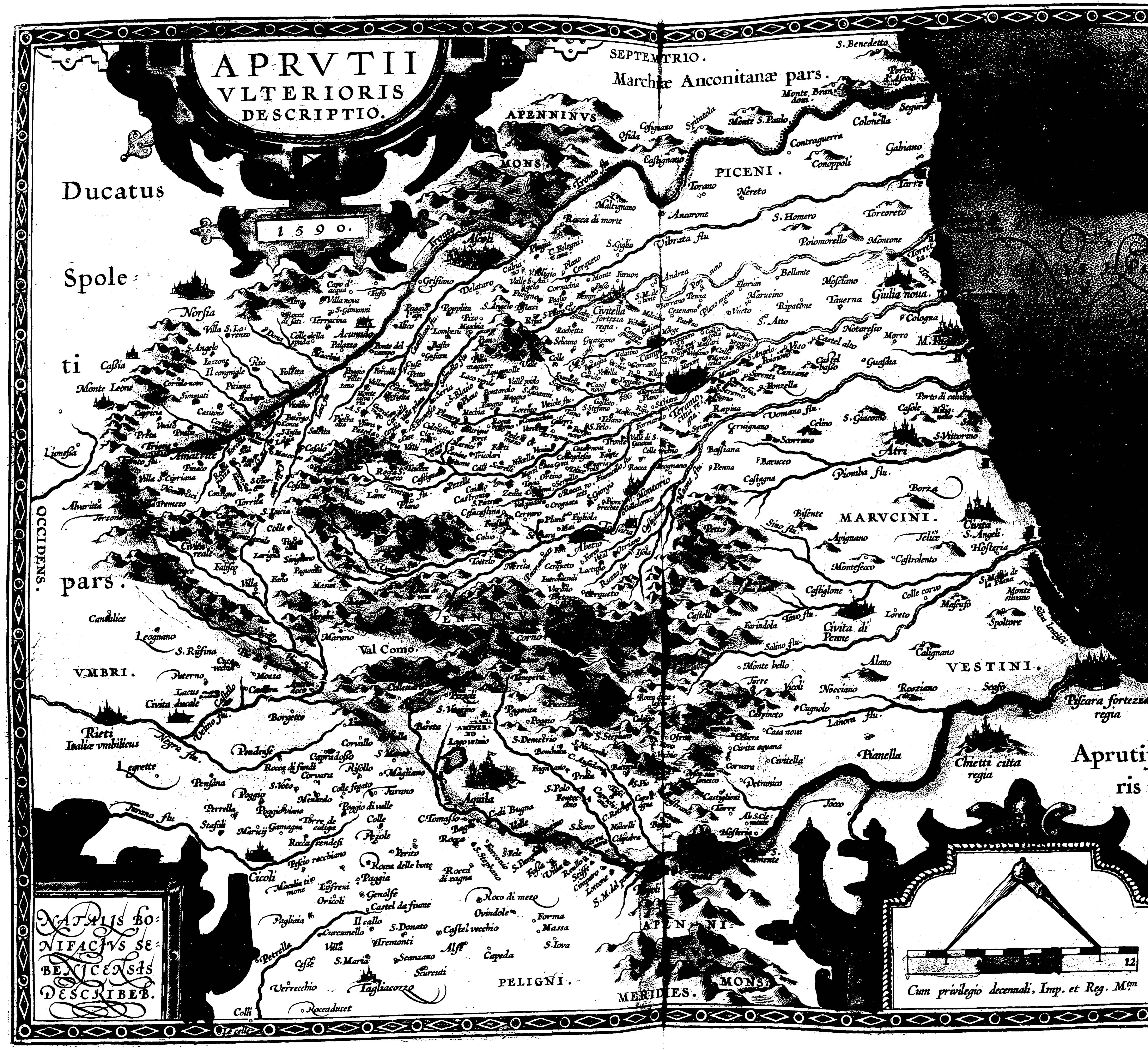
CORSICA.

CORSICA an Iland of the Mid-land ſea, was anciently inhabited of diuers nations. At this day it is diuided into two parts. The Eaſt part, they call *Banda di dentro*, The inner ſide: the Weſt part oppoſite to this, *Banda di fuori*, The outter ſide. That end which is next to *Italie*, *Di qua da i Monti*, On this ſide the mountaines: That next to *Sardinia*, *Di la da i Monti*; beyond the Mountaines. Yet the people of what part ſoeuer, in reſpect of the ſituation of the mountaines, do call one another *Tramontaneſſe*, but himſelfe *Ciſmontanum*. The iland is very hard to be entered or come vnto; as being on all ſides encloſed with ſteepe and high hilles. The inner part is almoſt wholly mountainous, and therefore is no very good corne ground: yet is it highly commended for rich wine, being tranſported to *Rome*, of the place is called *Vinum Corſicum*. It breedeth Horſes of great ſtomacke, and Hounds of extraordinary bigneſſe. Heere is, as *Plinie* affirmeth, the beaſt *Muſino*, a kind of ramme which in the ſteed of wooll beareth an hairie ſhagge like the goate: now they call it *Mofoli*. *Strabo* ſpeaketh of this beaſt in *Sardinia*, as if it were proper to that iland. The Italians do account the inhabitants of this Ile for valiant and ſtout ſouldiers. Ancient writers haue affirmed that heere is found a kind of bitter Hony. The *Tyrrheni* firſt poſſeſſed this Iland, and afterward the *Carthaginians*: from theſe the Romanes tooke it, who held it vntill ſuch time as the Saracens draue them out: theſe the Genowaies at length expelled. Then being taken by the citizens of *Piſa*, it became ſubiect to the Biſhops. Laſtly, it was brought againe vnder the obedience of the Genowaies, to whom at this day it doth belong. *Leander Albertus* hath ſo exactly deſcribed this Iland, out of the Commentaries of *Auguſtine Iuſtinian*, that a man may not eaſily find what moreouer may be added or deſired.


SENENSIS DITIONIS, ACCVRATA DESCRIP.
Cum Priuilegio.
Septentrio.
Fiorentino.
Meridies.
Occidens.
Oriens.
SIENA.
BORBONE.
VAL D'ORCIA.
MONTAGNATA.
MAREMMA DI QVA AL FIVME.
MAREMMA DI LA AL FIVME.
PIANO DALMA.
THVSCI MARE
MONTE ARGENTARO.
Stato della Chiesa.
CHIANA DI OTTO
MONTAGNOLA
1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.

CORSICA.
Oriens.
Septentrio.
Meridies.
Bastilica.
BANDA DI DENTRO.
BANDA DI FVORI.
DI QVA DA I MONTI.
DI LA DA I MONTI.
Nebio.
Balagna.
Sagona.
Vanacini.
Bonifacio al PORTVS SYRACVSANVS
Gjouellina.

MARCHA ANCONAE, OLIM PICENVM. 1572.
Meridies.
Septentrio.
Oriens.
Occidens.
ABRVZZO.
ROMAGNA.
SABINI.
Monte de la Sibilla
Apenninus mons.
Regno Neapolitano limes.
Golfo di Venetia, olim Hadriaticum sinus.

APRVTIVM, now called ABRVZZO.

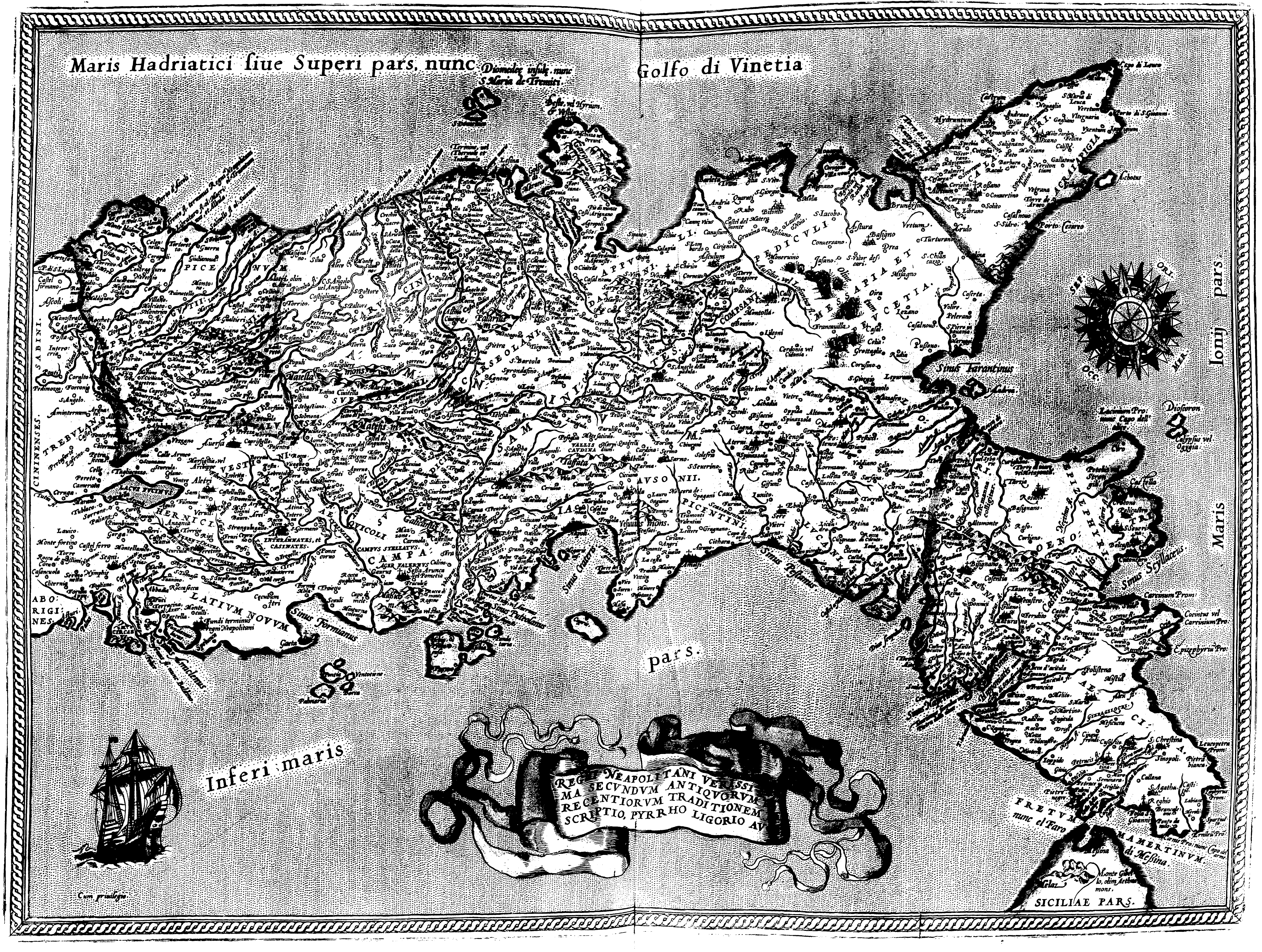
IN the kingdome of *Naples* there is a prouince which they call *Abruzzo*, the Latines anciently named it, *Aprutium*: why it was ſo called, as it is vncertaine, ſo, that it tooke not his name of the *Brutij*, as ſome haue been of opinion, I make no queſtion. Some there are which thinke it ſo named *ab Apris* of Bores, for that the country being foreſty and full of woods, it ſwarmeth with wild hogges: other ſome do deriue it *ab aſperitate montis Apenini*, from the cragginesſe of the mount *Apeninus*, which heere in this tract is very hideous, ſteep and high. The greater and better ſort of writers do beleeue that in it ſome part of the ancient name of *Prætutiana* doth as yet remaine. For *Volaterranus*, *Blondus*, *Domi. Niger*, *Leander* and *Scipio Mazella* do perſwade themſelues, that the *Samnites*, (and amongſt them the *Prætutiani*) the *Peligni*, *Marucini*, *Ferentini*, *Veſtini*, *Marſi*, *Caraceni* and *Albenſes*, haue formerly inhabited theſe places. It is bounded at this day on the North ſide, by the Hadriaticke ſea: on the Weſt, by the riuer *Tronto*, anciently called *Truentum*: on the Eaſt, by *Fortoro*, in old time named *Frento*: vpon the South it hath the mount *Apenine*, although in ſome places it ſtretcheth it ſelfe beyond the ſame. This prouince *Alphonſus* the ſtout, king of *Arragon*, diuided into two parts, *Abruzzo* the neather, and *Abruzzo* the higher. *Abruzzo* the higher which we haue deſcribed apart by it ſelfe, is ſeuered from the Neather by the riuer *Peſcara*, which old writers called *Aternus*. *Scipio Mazella* in his curious deſcription of the kingdome of Naples, affirmeth that this country is by ſituation and nature of the place very ſtrong, and inhabited by a ſtout and ſturdy nation; and the ſoile is very fertile of wines and cattell. The chiefe cities of it are, *Aquila*, *Interamna* or *Teramo*, *Amatrice*, *Atri*, *Pinne*: and long ſince heere haue ſtoode *Amiterno*, and *Furconio*, both now defaced, yet of their ruines and aſhes is raiſed *Aquila* ſome fiue miles off, built vpon the toppe of an hill, as *Volateran* and others haue written. This city is ſeated in a place moſt fertile of all maner of things neceſſary: ſo that the Cabbadges heere (*cauli capucei*, they call them) do often weigh, as *Mazella* reporteth, ſometime thirty, ſometime fortie pound; and therefore *Martiall* ſaid not amiſſe, *Nos amiternus ager felicibus educat hortis*; In *Amiternoes* fertile fields we liue and ſpend our daies. The fields before this citie, do yeeld ſuch great plenty of Saffron, that thereof yearely they make 40000. ducates. Heere is once a yeare kept a great Faire. It hath 110. Churches. Neere this city, as *Blondus* ſaith, is a ſtone, from vnder the which runneth a ſtreame of oile, which they call Oile of peter, or *Petroleum*: and is deſired and ſought for of many, but of the Almaines and Hungarians it is more eſteemed, then of the Italians. The ſame authour recordeth that the country people ſhewed him a Peare-tree growing vpon an hill not farre from the head of the riuer *Peſcara* or *Aterno*, ſhooting vp in ſuch a ſort, that the water falling vpon it, diuideth it ſelfe into three parts, which become three great riuers, *Velino*, *Tronto* and *Peſcara*, running three diuers waies. *Amiterno*, in former times a goodly city, famous in hiſtories, and the natiue country of *Saluſt* the noble hiſtorian, can hardly be diſcerned where it ſtood: yet *Blondus* ſaith, that they do yet ſhew ſome pieces of the Theater, Temples, and Turrets. *Mazella* affirmeth that there yet do remaine the Temple of *Saturne*, the tombe of *Druſus* daughter, and a triumph of the Samnites engrauen in marble, a memoriall of their happie victory obtained againſt the Roman army, *ad furcas Caudinas*. *Teramo* long ſince called *Interamnia*, for that it is ſituate between three riuers, *Fiumicello*, *Trontino* and *Vitiole*, is the head city of this prouince; whoſe Biſhop is graced with many titles and dignities, and the lord of the ſoile is called by the name of the Duke of *Teramo*. *Adria* the ancient colonie of the Romanes, is now called *Atri*. Some do thinke that the Emperour *Hadrian* was borne heere, and of it tooke his name, as alſo the Hadriaticke ſea, now called *Mare ſuperum*, the higher ſea, the Gulfe or Bay of *Venice*. *Furconium* ſometime hath been a famous Biſhopricke, whoſe Biſhops are often mentioned in the Councels and Synods held 800. yeares ſince, at *Rome* or other places of *Italie*. At this day only ſome ſmall mention is to be ſeen of it: for it was deſtroied by the Lombardes, and the Biſhops ſea, was by Pope *Alexander* the fourth, from thence tranſlated vnto *Aquila*. The arms of this country, as *Scipio Mazella* writeth, is an Eagle argent crowned, ſtanding vpon three mounts ore, in a field *Azure*. He that deſireth to vnderſtand more of this country let him repaire to the forenamed Authours, who I doubt not will ſatisfie him to the full.


APRVTII VLTERIORIS DESCRIPTIO.
1590.
SEPTEMTRIO.
Marchiæ Anconitanæ pars.
APENNINVS MONS
PICENI.
Ducatus Spoleti pars.
OCCIDENS.
VMBRI.
Rieti Italiæ vmbilicus
Val Como
Aquila
Teramo
Atri
MARVCINI.
VESTINI.
Pescara fortezza regia
Chietti citta regia
Aprutij Citerioris pars.
Civita di Penne
Civitella fortezza regia
Giulia noua
Tagliacozzo
PELIGNI.
APENNINI MONS
MERIDIES.
NATALIS BONIFACIVS SEBENICENSIS DESCRIBEB.
Cum privilegio decennali, Imp. et Reg. Mtem
12

The kingdome of NAPLES.

THis kingdome generally comprehended between the Adriaticke and Mid-land ſeas,from the riuer *Fronto* and *Fundi*, a city ſituate vpon the lake *Fundano*, vnto the Frith *Meſſina*, (the Latines call it *Fretum Mamertinum* or *Meſſanæ*, the Italians *el faro di Meſſina*) conteineth nine moſt rich and goodly countries of *Italie*: namely theſe ; A part of *Latium*, *Campania felix*, *Lucani*, *Calabria*, *Magna Græcia*, *Salentini*, *Apuli Peucetij*, *Apuli Dauni*, and *Aprutium*. The gallant city *Naples*, which gaue the name to the whole kingdome, ſeated between the ſea ſhore and the foote of moſt pleaſant mountaines ; hath a temperate and wholeſome aire, with moſt ſweet fields about it: and therefore in this our age, Princes, and Noblemen do reſort hither, aſmuch as euer heeretofore : for almoſt all the Nobility of this whole kingdome do ſpend moſt of the yeare in this city, and all for the moſt part haue heere moſt beautifull and ſtately houſes: ſo that the frequent throng of Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, Knights, Doctors, Barons, and Noble-men, is heere ſo great, that there are very few cities of the world which in my iudgement, in that reſpect may compare with *Naples*. The city in compaſſe is very large and wide, gorgeouſly built and ſeated, as I ſaid, between the ſea, and the goodly pleaſant hils, ſtrongly walled and fortified, eſpecially that part which was done of late daies at the commandement of *Charles* the fifth. The buildings either of Churches or priuate citizens houſes are moſt beautifull and ſtately, with diuers Caſtles and Towers almoſt inuincible. But amongſt the reſt, the houſe of the Duke of *Grauina*, and the Prince of *Salerno*, do farre excell. The ſtreets of the city are very faire and ſtraight. There are foure Courts, which they call Seats, *Capuana*, *Nida*, *Montana*, and *S. Georgio*, where the Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, and other of the Nobility do meet to conſult of waighty matters and publike buſineſſes. The ſtrong Caſtels are theſe ; *Caſtello nouo*, which *Alphonſus* the firſt raiſed and entrenched with very great charges and expences, ſo that now it may be accounted one of the moſt defencible fortification of all *Europe*. Next to this is *Caſtello Capuano*, which now is emploied for place of meeting for the ſtate in conſultation, for matters of the kingdome and city: Then is, *Caſtellum oui*, a little diſtance without the city, ſtanding vpon a rocke (the ancients called it *Meagrum*) compaſſed round with the ſea. Beſide theſe is *Caſtellum Santemerenſe*, vpon a cliffe, looking ouer the walls of the city, lately fortified very ſtrongly by *Charles* the fifth. Without the wals, vpon the South ſide of the city, there is a Block-houſe in the ſea, a worke of wonderfull art and cunning workemanſhip, built for the defence and ſafegard of the Hauen, continually full with ſhippes almoſt from all quarters of the world. Heere alſo is an Vniuerſitie where all maner of Arts and Liberall Sciences are taught and profeſſed, vnto which there is great concourſe of ſtudents from all places of the kingdome. Thus farre *Vbertus Folietta*, in a Treatiſe of his, which he wrote and intituled *Brumanum*.

Without the wals of this moſt ſtately city, there are moſt pleaſant ſweet fields, yeelding all maner of things neceſſarie, not onely for the maintainance of man and beaſt, but alſo ſuch as ſerue for pleaſure and delight: Eſpeciallie with all maner of Corne and Graine, and of rich and ſtrong Wine ſuch plenty, that he that hath not ſeene the great ſtore both of Corne and Wine that one Aker of ground doth yeeld, may hardlie be made to beleeue it. The Hilles and Mountaines in this place are very fertile, and full of moſt excellent fruits : and ſome of them, encloſing the lowly plaines in manner of a Theater, do affoord plentie of Deere and game for the Nobilitie. Moreouer about *Naples* are moſt pleaſant and fine Orchards, planted with Medicinall plants, and ſuch like goodlie fruite trees, euerie where reſounding with a moſt ſweet noiſe of brookes and ſtreames running to and fro : euery where moſt fragrant and odoriferous ſmelles do offer themſelues vnto your ſenſes, ſuch is the abundance of Myrtill, Laurell, Gelſemine, Roſemarie, Roſe-trees, &c. in euerie corner. To be ſhort, the beauty, delightſomneſſe, and elegancie of all places round about is ſuch, as it doth almoſt exceed the capacitie of mans witte : no man need to wonder why in former times, as well as now, the Noblemen ſo much delighted to dwell heere. This we haue taken out of *Leander*, where manie other things may be read of, who hath deſcribed the whole kingdome, this Citie, and the Liberties thereof, very curiouſlie, that indeed it is not neceſſarie to ſend the Reader vnto any other Authour but *Scipio Mazzella*, (which in a ſeuerall and peculiar Treatiſe, hath with extraordinarie paines, and diligence, ſet out, in the Italian Tongue, a deſcription of this kingdome. There is alſo in Print a little booke, written by *Alexander Andreas*, of the warre betweene *Philippe* King of *Spaine*, and *Paul* the fourth Pope of *Rome*, out of which the Reader which is not ſatisfied with this diſcourſe of ours, may heere and there picke out ſomething, concerning this kingdome, worth the noting and not triuiall. The booke is ſet out in the Italian tongue by *Hieronymo Ruſcello*. *Iohn Baptiſta Caraffa*, *Pontanus*, and *Pandulfus Collenutius*, haue written the hiſtories and chronicles of the kingdome of *Naples*: in the which they in diuers places ſpeake much of the ſituation of this country. *Gabriel Barry*, hath very curiouſly deſcribed *Calabria*, his natiue country, as *Sanſelicius* hath done *Campania*.

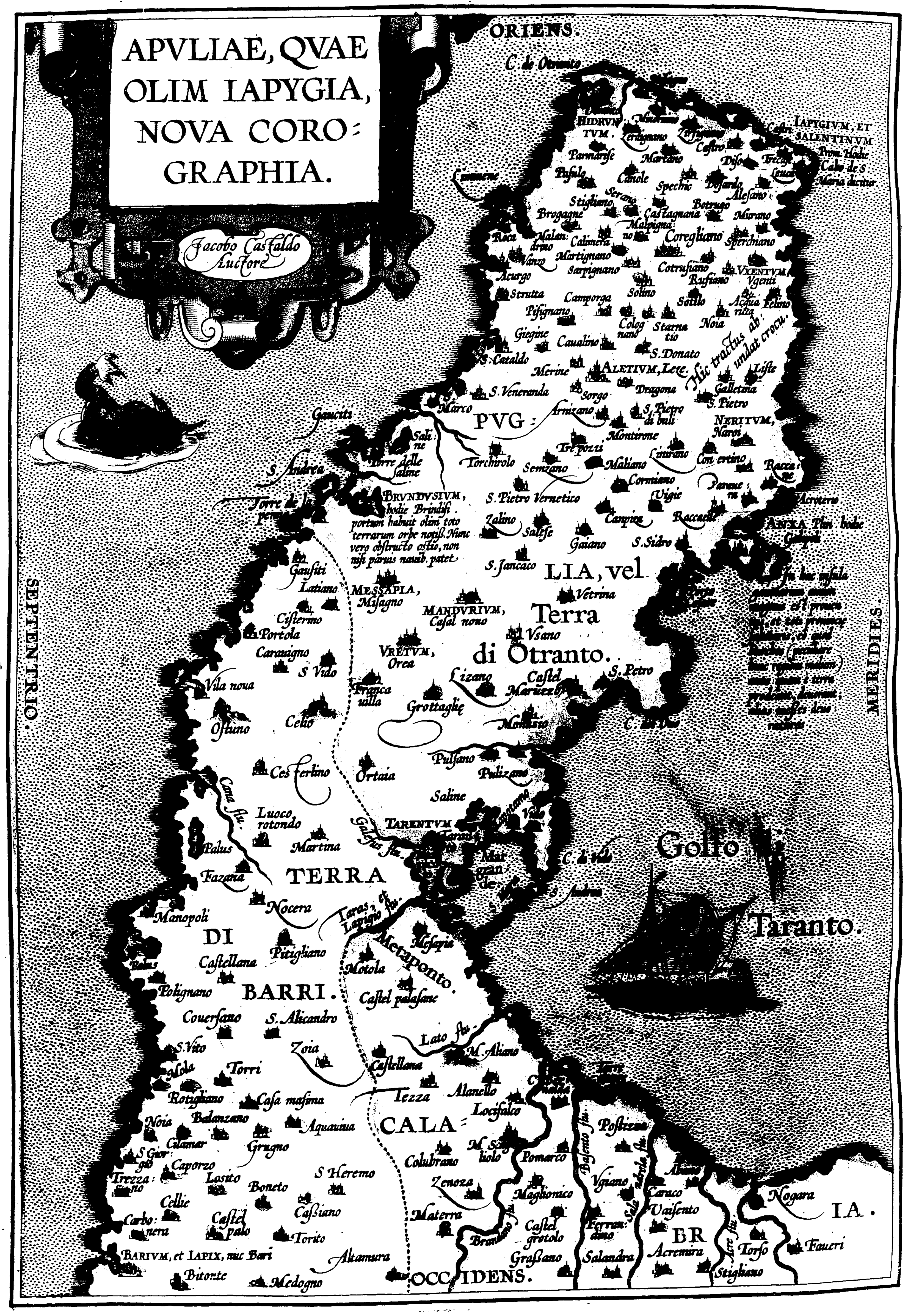

Maris Hadriatici ſiue Superi pars, nunc Golfo di Vinetia
Diomedeæ inſulæ, nunc S. Maria de Tremiti
Ionij Maris pars.
Inferi maris pars.
REGNI NEAPOLITANI VERISSIMA SECVNDVM ANTIQVORVM RECENTIORVM TRADITIONEM SCRIPTIO, PYRRHO LIGORIO AV
PICENVM
SAMNIVM
DAVNI
APVLI
PEDICVLI
MESSAPIA ET SALENTINI
CAMPANIA
LATIVM NOVVM
HERNICI
TREBVLANI
SABINI
ABORIGINES
PICENTINI
AVSONII
LVCANI
BRVTII
Sinus Tarantinus
Sinus Formianus
Sinus Puteolanus
Sinus Paeſtanus
Sinus Scyllaceus
FRETVM nunc el Faro
MAMERTINVM di Meſsina
SICILIAE PARS.
Monte Gibello, olim Aetna mons
Lacinium Promont. Capo delle Colonne
Calypſus vel Ogygia
Dioſcoron
Brundiſium
Hydruntum
Ascoli
Sipontum
Gaeta
Monte Vesuuio
Cum priuilegio

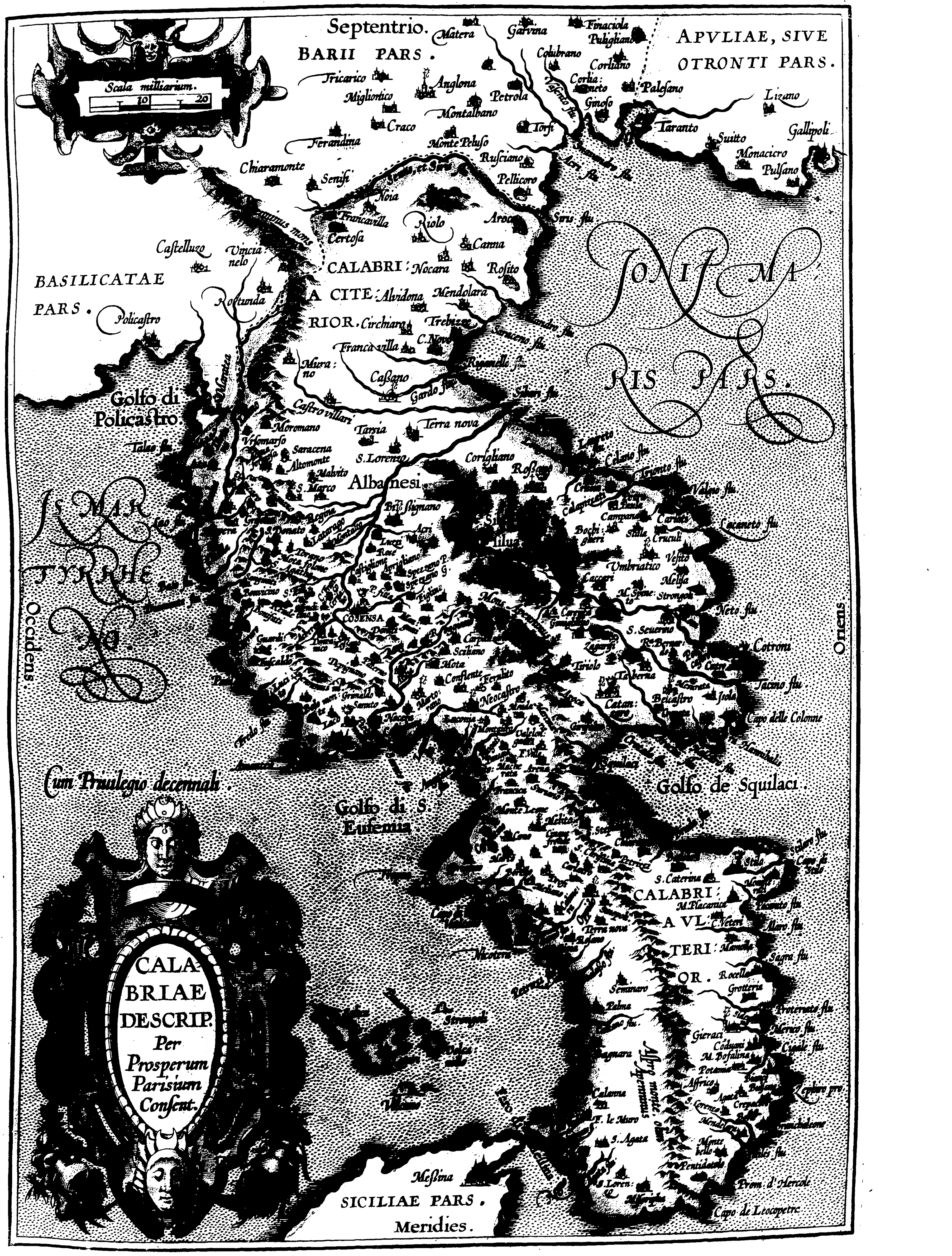
APVLIA, now called PVGLIA, or TERRA DI OTRANTO.

WE haue compoſed this diſcourſe following of this countrey, out of the treatiſe of ***Antony Galatey***, which he wrote of the ſituation of *Iapigya* now called *Terra di Barri*. This country, ſaith he, in reſpect of his ſituation, is ſeated in the moſt temperate place of the world. Of diuers authours it hath beene diuerſly called by ſundry names. *Ariſtotle* and *Herodotus* called it *Iapygia*, others, *Peucetia*, others, *Meſapia*: others, *Magna Gracia*, Great *Greece*: others, *Apulia*: others, *Calabria*: (for that which now is called *Calabria*, was anciently called *Brutia*.) The corne, hearbs, and fruits of this country are of the beſt. The oats of this ſoile, is as good as the barly of other conntries: and the barly, as good as their wheat. Melones of a moſt pleaſing taſte, and Pome-citrons do euery where grow in great plenty. Phyſick herbs of greater force then other where, are here in all places very common. The aire is very wholeſome, the ſoile is neither drie, nor ſqually or mooriſh. But theſe ſo great gifts and bleſſings of God are intermedled with ſome miſchiefe and danger: for heere nature doth breed a moſt venemous and pernicious kind of ſpider, (the Greeks do call it φάλαγξ or ἀράχνη, the Latines *Phalangium* and *Araneus*) whoſe poiſonous bite is onely cured by Muſicke or Tabret and Pipe. Heere is alſo the venimous ſerpent which the Greeks call *Cherſydros*, the Latines *Natrix terreſtris*, the Land ſnake; we call it, if I be not deceiued, *an Adder*: and heere is a kinde of Locuſt, which hurt and mar all things they light vpon. The cities of this country, long ſince more famous, were, *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, proudly ſeated between two ſeas exceedingly ſtored with fiſh, in forme ſomewhat like a long Iland. This city in all mens iudgement is inuincible. *Callipolis* (now *Galipoli*, *Pliny* called it *Anxa*) is a city ſituate in the end of a promontorie or forland, ſhooting farre out into the ſea, but with ſuch a narrow Iſthmos or necke-land, that in ſome places there is ſcarce ſo much as a cartway. It is very ſtrong and round beſet with high cliffes; from the maine land there is only one entrance, in the which is a very ſtrong Caſtell. *Hydruntum*, of them called *Otranto*, is the chiefe city, and (which is ſomewhat more,) Metropolitan of the whole *Peninſula*, or Demi-ile, and that not without cauſe: for whether you reſpect the antiquity of it, the vertue and humanity of the citizens, ioined with valour and great magnanimity, it hath euer been of them accounted for a very famous and worthy city. It hath a very good and capacious hauen, but againſt the raging blaſts of the North wind not ſo ſafe. It was ſometime very ſtrong and defencible, but now it lieth almoſt leuell with the ground. The fields adioining are very fruitfull; full of ſprings and alwaies green. From hence *Montes Cerauni*, certaine hills of *Epirus*, (now called *Cimera* and *Canina*) may eaſily be deſcried. Heere is the end of the Hadriaticke and Ionian ſeas, as *Pliny* teſtifieth. *Brunduſium* now called *Brindiſi*, a famous city, hath as notable a hauen as any in the world els where; the inner hauen is encloſed with caſtles and an huge chaine: the outer hauen is heere and there beſet with rocks and ſmall Ilands; but his mouth is by *Alphonſoes* meanes, ſo ſtopped and dette vp, that there is no entrance, but for little ſhippes and barges. It hath beene in former time a very populous city, now it is little inhabited. Theſe are the chiefe marine cities. He that would know more particularly of the ancient names, ſituation, antiquities, and priuate ſtories of the mid-land cities and townes, we refer him to the learned diſcourſe of *Galatey*, written of this his natiue country: to which if he pleaſe to adioine the deſcription of *Leander*, I perſwade my ſelfe the thirſtie Reader ſhall not know what els he may demand.

CALABRIA.

GAbriel *Barrius Franciſcanus* hath very curiouſly deſcribed *Calabria* in fiue bookes: which are imprinted at *Rome* with as little heedfull diligence. Out of him we haue culled theſe particulars following: CALABRIA, ſaith he, a country of *Italie*, in forme and faſhion not much vnlike a tongue, lieth between the vpper and neather ſeas. It beginneth at the neather ſea, (the Greeks call it the *Tyrrhen* ſea, the Latines the Mediterran or Mid-land ſea,) from the riuer *Talao*, which runneth into the Bay of *Policaſtro*: at the vpper ſea (the *Ionian* ſea, the Grecians terme it) from the riuer *Siris* (otherwiſe ſometime called, *Senno*) and coaſteth along vntill it come to the ſtreights of *Faro di Meſſano*, and the city *Regio*: and ſo being diuided longwiſe by the mount *Apennine* (heere they call it *Aſpro monte*) it endeth in two capes or promontories, the one called *Leucopetra*, (of them *Capo de Leocopetra*) the other *Lacinium* (vulgarly of them called *Cabo delle colonne*, or *Cabo dell' Alice*.) Not only the plaines and champions, but euen the hillie places, like vnto *Latium* or *Campania*, are well ſerued with water. Whatſoeuer is neceſſary for the maintainance of mans life, this country doth yeeld in great abundance, it needeth no forraine commodities, but is able to liue of it ſelfe. *Calabria* generally is a good and a fertile ſoile, it is not combred with Fennes, Lakes or Bogges, but is alwaies green, affoording good paſtorage for cattell, and excellent ground for all ſorts of graine. The fountaines and brooks are many, and thoſe paſſing cleare and wholeſome. The ſunnie hills and mountaines, open to euery coole blaſt of wind, are wonderfull fertile for corne, vines, and trees of diuers kinds, whereof ariſe great profit to the inhabitants. The valleies are pleaſant and fruitfull. The ſhady groues and woods do affoord many pleaſures and delights. The goodly meddowes and paſtures are richly decked with herbs, and ſweet-ſmelling flowres, and euer-running ſtreames. And amongſt other, heere is great plenty of Medicke fodder, wherewith they feed and fatte their cattell. Heere alſo grow many excellent phyſicke hearbs of ſoueraigne vertues againſt diuers and ſundrie diſeaſes. It bringeth forth diuers plants, as the Plane tree, *Vitex* or *Agnus caſtus*, the Turpentine tree, the Oliue tree, *Siliqua Silueſtris*, Arbute or Strawberry tree, wild Saffron, Madder, Liquiriſe, Tubera or Sowbread. It hath alſo ſome hoate baths, continually diſtilling from their fountaines, which do cure aches and many other like maladies. In diuers places there are ſprings of ſalt water; whereof they make a kind of brine or pickle. It is well watered with many fine riuers, and thoſe ſtored with ſundrie ſorts of freſh fiſh. The ſea alſo on ech ſide yeeldeth great plenty of fiſh, both tunies, ſword-fiſhes, and lampreies. There in many places is found the beſt Corall, both white and redde. Heere is moſt pleaſant hunting and hawking: for in theſe quarters diuers and ſundrie ſorts of wild beaſts do lodge; and as many birds and fowles do breed and build: wild boares, harts, hindes, goates, hares, foxes, lynces, otters, ſquerrells, martens, badgers, ferrets, porkupines, tortuſes, both of the waters and of the mountaines. Of fowles, pheſants, partridges, quailes, wood-cocks, ring-doues, crowes, &c. as alſo of many kinds of hawks it is euery where full. It maintaineth ſome herds of cattell and flocks of ſheep and goats. It breedeth excellent horſes, very ſwift and of great ſtomacke. Mettals heere were found in old time, and now alſo it aboundeth at this day with diuers kinds of mineralls: hauing indeed euery where mines of gold, ſiluer, iron, ſalt, marble, alablaſter, cryſtall, marchaſite, red-lead, or vermillion, copperas, alume, brimſtone &c. many kinds of corne, wheat, ſiligo, beerbarly, rie, trimino, (we call it, I thinke, Turky wheat) barly, riſe, and of ſeſamum infinite ſtore. It aboundeth alſo with all kind of pulſe, (*legumina* the Latines call them,) oile, wine and hony, and thoſe in their kinds the beſt. There are heere euery where orchards thicke ſet with oranges, limons, and pome-cittron trees. Heere alſo is made great plenty of excellent ſilke, farre better then any kind of ſilke made in other places of *Italie*. The Cotton tree (*Goſſipium*,) groweth heere plentifully. But what ſhall I ſpeake of the kind temperature of the aire? For heere the fields both winter and ſummer are continuallie green. But aboue all things, there is nothing that doth argue the ſame more ſoundly then that airy dew or heauenly hony, which they call *Manna*, that euery where diſtilleth from aboue, and is heere gathered in great abundance. So that that which the Iſraelites in the wildernes did admire and hold for a ſtrange wonder, heere kind nature doth affoord of her own accord. It is adorned alſo with many goodly market towns, where marts and faires are kept at certaine times of the yeare. Heere in ſome places ſtill is obſerued the ancient cuſtome of the Romanes vſed at funerals and buriall of the dead, where a chiefe mourner (*Præfica*, they called her) is hired to go before the reſt of the mourners and ſhe to guide their mournefull ditties and to keepe time in their howling lamentations. The funerall being done and all ceremonies performed, the dead mans friends and kindred, bringing their meat and iunkets, do banquet altogether at the dead mans houſe. The women of this country naturally, for modeſty, and for that the waters of theſe places are good and wholeſome, drinke naught but water. It is a ſhame for any women to drinke wine, except ſhe be very old, or be in child-bed, &c. See more in the ſame authour. *Caſſiodore* alſo in his *Variar.* hath in diuers places many things of this country.


APVLIAE, QVAE OLIM IAPYGIA, NOVA COROGRAPHIA.
Jacobo Castaldo Auctore
ORIENS.
OCCIDENS.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
TERRA DI BARRI.
PVGLIA, vel Terra di Otranto.
MESSAPIA
Golfo di Taranto.
CALABRIA.
C. de Otranto
TARENTVM
BRVNDVSIVM
Metaponto
BARIVM, et IAPIX, nuc Bari


CALABRIAE DESCRIP. Per Prosperum Parisium Consent.
Cum Priuilegio decennali.
Scala milliarium.
Septentrio.
Meridies.
Occidens.
Oriens.
BARII PARS.
APVLIAE, SIVE OTRONTI PARS.
BASILICATAE PARS.
CALABRIA CITERIOR.
CALABRIA VLTERIOR.
IONIJ MARIS PARS.
IS MARIS TYRRHENI.
Golfo di Policastro.
Golfo di S. Eufemia
Golfo de Squilaci.
SICILIAE PARS.
Messina
Albanesi
Taranto
Gallipoli

SICILIA.

THere is not one either of the ancient Hiſtorians or Coſmographers, that hath not made mention of this Iland, or curiouſly deſcribed the ſame: eſpecially *Strabo*, *Plinie*, *Solinus* and others. *Diodorus Siculus* calleth it, *The ſoueraigne of all other Ilands*. *Solinus* in like maner writeth of it, That whatſoeuer this country breedeth either of the nature of the ſoile, or inuention of man, it is little inferiour to thoſe things which are eſteemed of greateſt worth. Of the later writers, *Vadianus* hath thus ſet it out in his true colours: SICILIA, not only for richneſſe of the ſoile, (for which cauſe it was of the ancients dedicated to *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, and was accounted the *Garner of Rome*) but alſo for the multitude and antiquity of his townes, famous actes, victories and quarrels betweene the Romans and Carthagians, both contending for the maſtery, is more famous then any other Iland whatſoeuer. In *Plinies* time there were 72. cities: at this day they report it to containe twelue Biſhopricks, of great iuriſdiction and large dioceſſes. The Dukes of *Sweuland* poſſeſſed it a long time. It was aſſaulted and taken by the Engliſh & Lorreiners, eſpecially at that time when they made their voiage into the *Holy land*, againſt the impious Saracens. Laſtly, it fell vnto the Kings of *Arragon*, and ſo at this day it remaineth vnder the obedience of *Spaine*. Neither is there any other Iland, that I know, in the whole world, that both Greeks and Latines haue indifferently, partly in reſpect of the goodneſſe of the ſoile and ſituation, partly for the great accidents that heere haue happened, by their writings made more famous.

He that would be further ſatisfied of the particulars, let him read *Benedictus Bordonius*, who hath in one booke compriſed a diſcourſe of all the Ilands of the World: *Leander Albertus*, *Dominicus Niger*, *Franciſcus Maurolycius*, *Marius Aretius*, all which haue moſt learnedly deſcribed the ſame: Laſtly, *Thomas Fazellus*, that countrie-man borne, who hath moſt curiouſly and liuelily deſcribed the true countenance of this his natiue ſoile: where you ſhall find the particular ſtory of the mount *Ætna*, (now called, by an Arabicke name *Monte Gibello*) of which alſo *Petrus Bembus* hath put forth a ſeuerall Treatiſe. *Tully* hath written ſomething of this Iland, in his orations againſt *Verres*. *Thucydides* in his ſixth booke hath very well laid downe the hiſtory of the originall and firſt inhabitants of the ſame as *Diodorus Siculus* hath done in like maner, in his fifth booke. *Hubertus Goltzius* hath out of ancient coines, added great light vnto the hiſtories of this country.

SARDINIA.

SEbaſtian Munſter, in his Coſmography hath an excellent deſcription of this Iland, done by *Sigiſmundus Arquerus Calaritanus* a Sicilian. The ſame is deſcribed by *Leander Albertus*, *Benedictus Bordonius*, *Nicolas Leonicus*, beſides that which you may reade of it in old writers, amongſt whom *Pauſanias* hath written ſome things that are not common. This Iland, the ſtate of the Roman Empire decaying, came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was againe wonne by thoſe of *Piſa*: Now, together with the kingdome of *Sicilia*, it is gouerned by the Spaniard.

MALTA, ſometimes called MELITA.

QVintinus Heduus, hath paſſing well deſcribed this Iland and hath ſet forth a peculiar Treatiſe of the ſame. The landing of S. *Paul* and his ſhipwrecke heere vpon this coaſt, hath made this Iland famous. But not many yeares ſince, by the ouerthrow of the Turks huge nauy, the knights of *Hieruſalem* to their eternall fame, manfully defending the aſſault, it is now againe made more famous. See alſo *Fazellus* of this ile.

ELBA, anciently called ILVA.

THis Iland in theſe our daies is in ſubiection to the Dukes of *Florence*, and by a ſtrong caſtell newly built it ſeemeth to be very defenſible and ſafe againſt the inuaſions of the Turks. Of the new order of knight-hood, by the name of the Knights of S. *Steuen*, (anſwereable to thoſe of *Hieruſalem* in *Malta*) inſtituted in the yeare 1561. by *Coſmus Medices* Duke of *Tuſcane*, read *Cælius Secundus*, in his hiſtorie of the warres of *Malta*. That this Iland had many veines of mettall, it is cleare by the report of ancient Coſmographers. And now *Leander* ſaith it hath a rich mine of iron, where alſo the Loadſtone is found, as he writeth. *Matthiolus* telleth that from hence *Liquid alume*, is brought and conueied vnto vs. *Diodorus Siculus* in his fifth booke hath a large deſcription of this Iland, where he calleth it by the name of *Aethalia*.

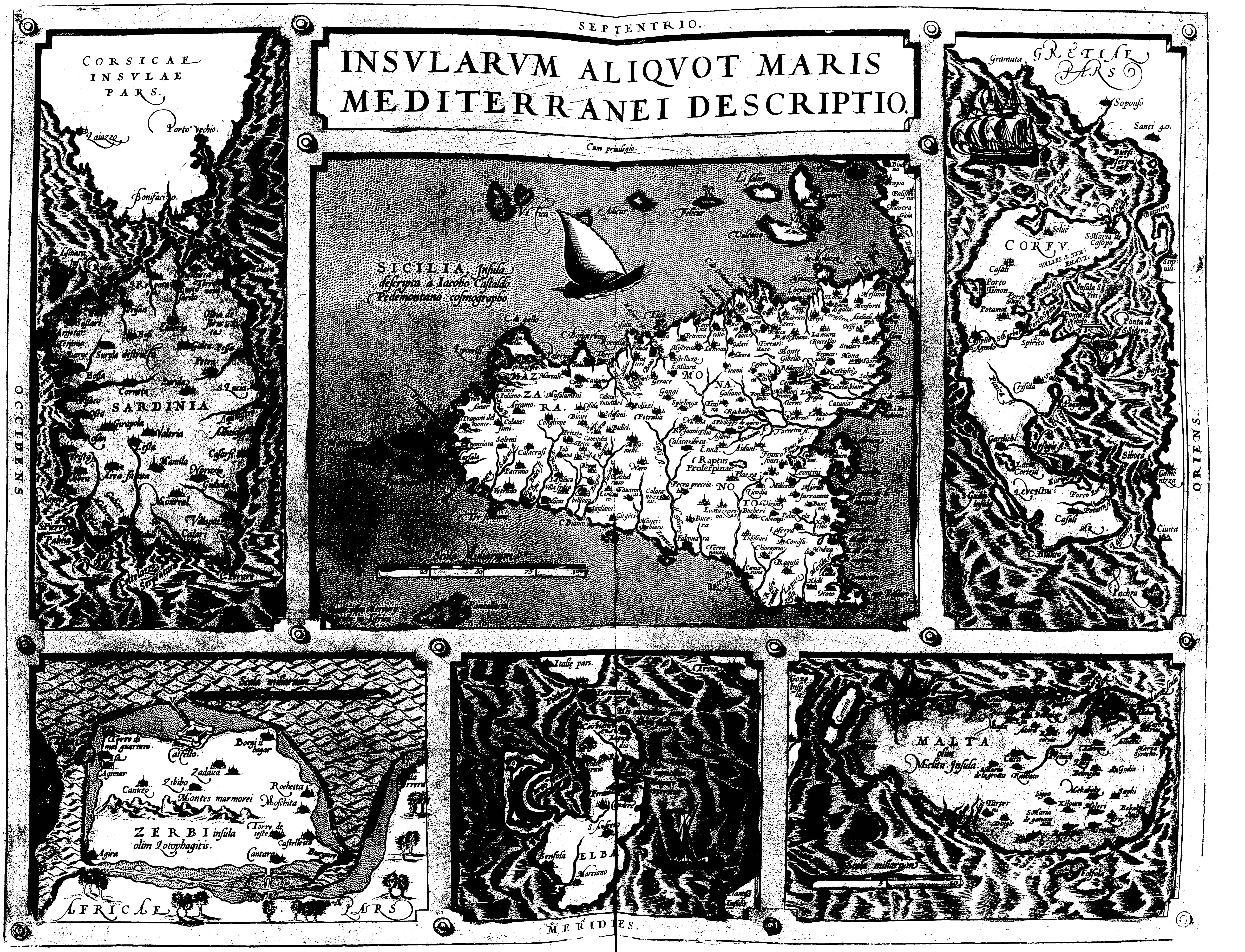
CORCYRA, now CORFV.

IT is an Iland of the Hadriaticke ſea, ſubiect to the ſtate of *Venice*. In it is a very ſtrong caſtell of the ſame name, where is continually maintained a garriſon againſt the Turks. Beſide the ancient Geographers, theſe later writers *Volaterranus*, *Bened. Bordonius*, and *Nicolas Nicolay*, in his Eaſtern obſeruations, with others, haue deſcribed this Iland.

ZERBI, of old writers called LOTOPHAGITIS.

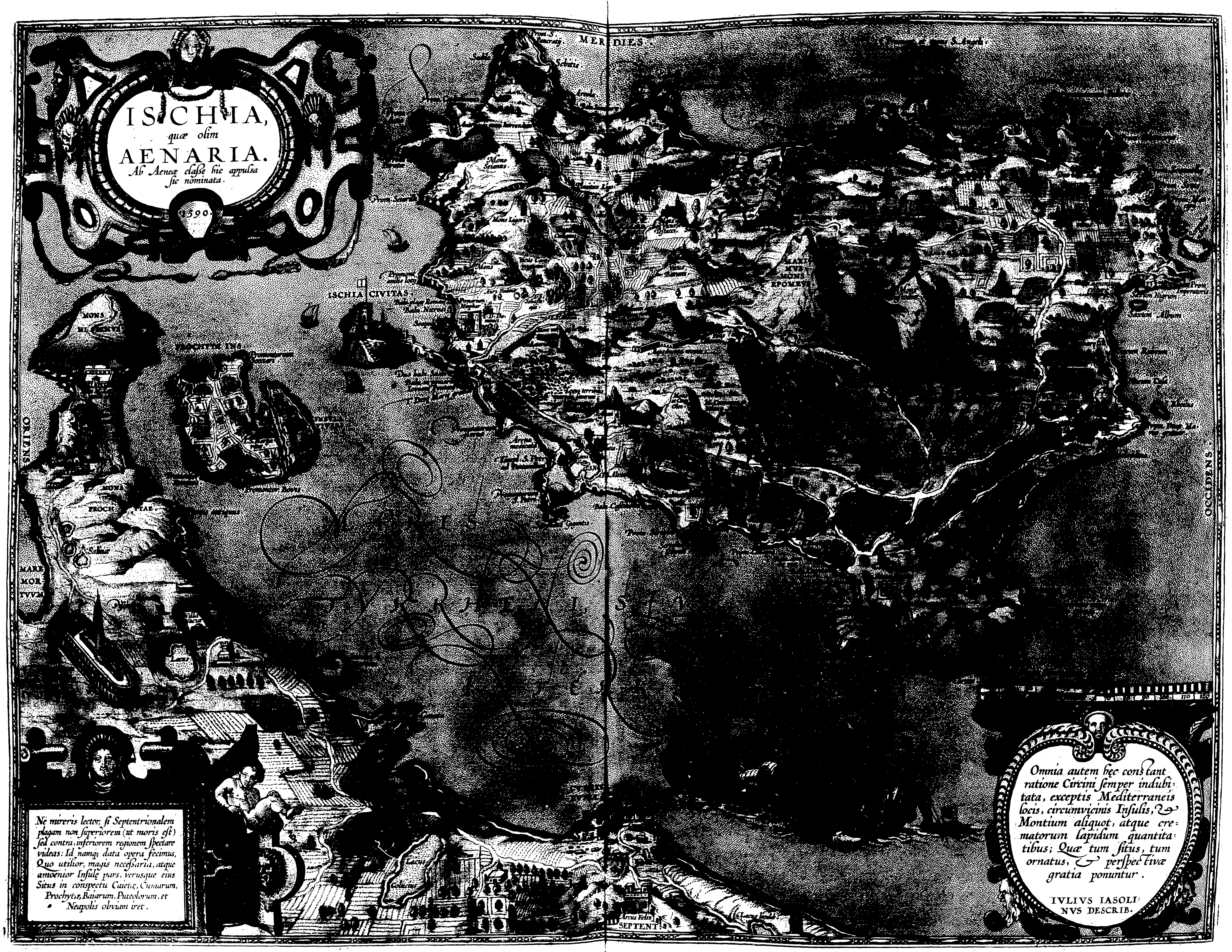
THe ouerthrow of the Chriſtian nauie neere this Iland which happened in the yeare of Chriſt, 1560. hath made this iland more famous. Of the ſituation, bigneſſe, and gouernours of this Iland, read *Iohannes Leo Africanus*, in his fourth booke of his deſcription of *Africa*.

INSVLARVM ALIQVOT MARIS MEDITERRANEI DESCRIPTIO.



The Ile ISCHIA.

That this Iland hath been in former times called ÆNARIA, ARIMA, INARIMA, and PITHECVSA, *Homer*, *Ariſtotle*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Virgill*, *Ouid*, and other good writers are ſufficient witneſſes. Now it is called ISCHIA of the name of the city there, built vpon the top of an hill, in forme ſomewhat like the Hucklebone, as *Hermolaus Barbarons* teſtifieth, which of the Greeks is named *Iſchia*: or rather of the ſtrength and defencibleneſ of the place, as *Volaterranus* thinketh. Although it be ſure that theſe be but ſynonymes of one and the ſame iland, yet *Mela*, *Liuie*, and *Strabo*, do ſeeme to make *Aenaria* and *Pithecuſa* two diſtinct iles: as alſo *Ouid* may be thought to do in theſe verſes: *Inarimen Prochitamq́ legit, ſteriliq́ locatas Colle Pithecuſas, habitantum nomine dictus.* By *Inarime* he ſaileth, by *Prochyte* ile, by barren *Pithecuſe*, A town on toppe of loftie cragge, where wilie Apes do vſe. Where by *Pithecuſas*, as I thinke, he vnderſtandeth the city ancientlie, (as alſo now it is,) of the ſame name with the whole iland. Which, although now it be obſerued to be ioined to the Ile, yet in former ages it was called *Gerunda*, and was apart and diſioined from the ile, as *Pontanus*, a man of good credit, doth teſtifie in his ſecond booke which he wrote of the warres of *Naples*: where he affirmeth, that in his time it was ioined vnto the Iland by a cauſway made between them. *Prochita* not farre diſtant from hence, (which *Plinie* doth write to haue been ſeuered from *Pithecuſa*) doth ſhew that this was ſometime adioined to, and ſometime diſioined from this Iland. The ſame authour doth affirme, (which *Strabo* alſo doth approue,) that all theſe ſometime were cut off from the maine continent, and to haue been part of the cape *Miſeno*. This doth the forenamed *Pontanus* in his ſixth booke confirme, in theſe words: That *Aenaria*, ſaith he, was cutte off, from the maine continent, many things do demonſtrate: namely, The torne rocks, The hollow ground full of caues, The nature of the ſoile, like vnto that of the continent, leane, drie, and ſpuing out hotte ſprings and fountaines. It breedeth flaming fires in the middeſt of the earth, wherefore it is manifeſt that it conteineth much Alume. *Andreas Baccius*, in that his famous worke of the Bathes of the whole world, writeth, that this iland doth counterfait *Campania*, (of which it was ſometime a part) not only in reſpect of the fertility of the ſoile, but alſo for likeneſſe, and ſimilitude of the bathes. *Erythræus* vpon the 9. booke of *Virgills* Æneiads, doth thinke it to be called *Arima*, of a kind of people or beaſts ſo named: and that *Virgill* was the firſt, that when he tranſlated that of *Homer*, εἰν ἀρίμοις, of the Ionicke prepoſition εἰν, and ἀρίμοις altering the declenſion and number, did make the new word *Inarime*. Yet *Plinie* in the 6. chapter of his 3. booke and *Solinus* ſurnamed *Polyhiſtor*, are of a contrary opinion, which do affirme it to be of *Homer* alſo called *Inarime*. And as the ſame *Pliny* reporteth, it was called *Aenaria*, for the ſhips of *Aeneas* put into harborough heere: & *Pithecuſa*, not of the great ſtore of Apes there found, but of Coopers ſhops or warehouſes. But this opinion the ſame *Erythræus* in the foreſaid place laboureth to ouerthrow, as not altogether conſonant to the truth, for that of tunnes made for this purpoſe, he proteſteth that he hath not read of in any authour whatſoeuer. Yet *Seruius* in my iudgement ſeemeth vpon the forcited 6. of *Virgils* Æneads, to ſtand for *Pliny*, where he ſaith, that by *Cumæ* there was a certaine place named *Doliola*, that is, if we ſhould interpret it, *Tunnes*. And it is more likely, that this Iland ſhould take the name from that place, with which ſometime it was vnited, according to the opinion of theſe good authours, rather then of apes, (for I regard not the fable of *Ouid*) of which beaſts none are heere, or euer were. That this Iland from the beginning hath been ſubiect to earth-quakes, flames of fire, and hot waters from thence oft breaking out, we are certified by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. The mountaine which *Strabo* calleth *Epomeus*, and *Pliny Epopos*, now they call it S. *Nicolas mount*, which for the ſame cauſe they report to haue burned inwardly at the bottome: and being ſhaken with an earthquake to haue ſomtimes caſt out great flakes of fire. Heere hence aroſe that fable of *Typhon* the giant, (whereof you may read in *Homer*, *Virgill*, *Silius Italicus*, (who calleth him *Iapetus*) *Lucane* and others) as the ſame *Strabo* interpreteth, which they fable to lie vnderneath this hill, and to breath out fire and water. That it is on euery ſide wonderfully fertile, of the laſt writers, *Io. Elyſius*, *Fran. Lombardus*, *Io. Pontanus*, *Solenander*, *Andreas Baccius*, and eſpecially *Iaſolinus* the authour of this map, hath ſhewed abundantly: who in it doth reckon vp, beſide the 18. naturall bathes which others haue written of 35. other, firſt diſcouered by himſelfe. The ſame author alſo beſide theſe baths doth make mention of 19. ſtoues or hot houſes, (*fumarolas* they call them) and 5. medicinall ſands, ſoueraigne in Phyſick for the drying vp of raw humours. Of this fire heere in the bowels of the earth, *Ariſtotle* in his booke of the Miracles of Nature, affirmeth that heere are certaine ſtoues, which do burne with fierie kind of force and exceeding feruent heate, and yet neuer do burſt out into flames: But *Elyſius*, *Pandulphus* and *Pontanus* do report the contrary. There is a place in this Iland *Iſchia*, about a mile from the city of the ſame name, which, of the raging fire that happened heere in the time of *Charles* II. in the yeare 1301. is at this day called *Cremate*. For heere the bowels of the earth cleauing in ſunder, by the flaſhing fire that flamed out, a great part of it was ſo conſumed, that a ſmall village being firſt burnt down, was at the laſt vtterly ſwallowed vp. And caſting vp into the aire huge ſtones, intermedled with ſmoke, fire, and duſt, which falling againe by their own force and violence, ſcattered heere and there vpon the ground, made a moſt fertile and pleaſant iland, waſt and deſolate. This fire continued the ſpace of two moneths, ſo that many, both men and beaſts were by it deſtroied: and many ſhipping themſelues & their goods forced to flie either to the ilands neere adioining, or to the maine continent. Yet this iland for many things is very fruitfull: for in it there are excellent good wines and thoſe of diuerſe kinds, as that which they call Greeks wine, Latine, Sorbinio and *Cauda caballi*. It beareth good corn about S. *Nicolas* mount. In it the Cedar, the pomecitron, and the Quince tree, do grow euery where moſt plentifully. Alume and Brimſtone are found deep within the earth: it hath had long ſince ſome veines of gold, as *Strabo* and *Elyſius* haue written, and now hath as *Iaſolinus* affirmeth. About the hill, (commonly called *Monte Ligoro*) there is great ſtore of pheſants, hares, conies, and other wild beaſts: neere the cape of S. *Nicolas* they take much fiſh, and withall find much Corall. Not farre from thence is the hauen *Ficus* or *Fichera*, where the water boileth ſo hot, that in it fleſh or fiſh are ſodden in a ſhort time, and yet notwithſtanding it is of a pleaſant taſt and very ſauory. There is a fountaine which they call *Nitroli*, in which this is admirable, that beſides his great vertues for the cure of certaine diſeaſes, if you ſhall lay flax in it, within three daies at the moſt it will make it as white as ſnow. Whereupon the authour of this Table ſaith, that this ile for bigneſſe, good aire, fertility of ſoile, mines of mettall, ſtrong wines, doth far ſurpaſſe the other 25. ilands which are in the bay of *Naples*. Betweene the foreland called *Acus*, the needle, and that other named *Cephalino*, there is a great caue, or ſafe harborough for ſhips, eſpecially for pinnaces & thoſe leſſer ſorts of ſhips. Heere it is like that *Aeneas* landed, of which *Ouid* ſpeaketh: as alſo *Pompey*, when as he ſailed from *Sicilia* to *Puteoli*, whereof *Appian* writeth in his 5. booke of Ciuill wars. In this ſame Iland ouer againſt *Cumæ*, there is a lake in which there is continually great plenty of Seamews or Fenducks (*Larus* or *Fulica*) theſe are very gainfull and profitable to the inhabitants. The words of *Pliny* ſpeaking of this iland are worth the noting. In the ſame, ſaith he, a whole town did ſinke: and at another time by an earthquake the firme land became a ſtanding poole, *ſtagnum* he calleth it: (although that the ancient printed copies for *ſtagnum* haue *ſtatinas*; in which place the learned *Scaliger* had rather read *ſtatiuas*, meaning ſtanding waters.) The ſame *Pliny* hath left in record, that if one heere ſhall cut down a Cedar tree, yet it will ſhoot forth and bud againe. *Liuy* ſaith that the *Chalcidenſes* of *Euboea* did firſt inhabit this iland: yet *Strabo* ſaith they were the *Eretrienſes*. But theſe alſo came from the ile *Euboea*. I am of opinion that *Athenæus* in his 9 booke, although he nameth it not, yet he meaneth this iland, which he affirmeth he ſaw, (as he ſailed from *Dicæarchia* vnto *Naples*) inhabited by a few men, but full of conies. There is alſo neere vnto this, *Prochyta*, an iland ſo named, not of *Aeneas* his nurſe, but becauſe it was *profuſa ab Aenaria*, ſeuered from *Aenaria*, or as *Strabo* in his 5. booke affirmeth from *Pithecuſæ*. Notwithſtanding in his I. booke he writeth that it was ſundered from *Miſeno*: yet both may be true: for aſwell this, as that by inundations and tempeſtuous ſtorms were rent off from the maine land. The poets faine that *Minas* the giant lieth vnder this Iland, as *Typhon* doth vnder *Iſchia*. Of which *Horace* in his 3. booke of Poems writeth to *Calliope*. *Andreas Baccius* writeth thus of this ile; It is a little ile, ſaith he, but very pleaſant, rich of mettals and hot bathes, notwithſtanding for the continuall fires, which the continuall tides of the ſea do kindle in it, as *Strabo* writeth, it neuer was much inhabited. It retaineth ſtill the ancient name; for they now call it *Procida*. Of this iland you may read more in *Scipio Mazella*, in his additions vnto the tract of *Elyſius* of the Bathes of *Puteoli*.


ISCHIA,
quæ olim
AENARIA.
Ab Aeneæ claſſe hic appulſa
ſic nominata.
1590.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
SEPTENT.
ISCHIA CIVITAS
MONS EPOMEVS
PROCHYTA
MARE MORTVVM
Arcus Felix
Ne mireris lector, ſi Septentrionalem
plagam non ſuperiorem (ut moris eſt)
ſed contra, inferiorem regionem ſpectare
videas: Id namq; data opera fecimus,
Quo utilior, magis neceſſaria, atque
amoenior Inſulę pars, verusque eius
Situs in conſpectu Caietæ, Cumarum,
Prochytæ, Baiarum, Puteolorum, et
Neapolis obviam iret.
Omnia autem hęc conſtant
ratione Circini ſemper indubi=
tata, exceptis Mediterraneis
locis, circumvicinis Inſulis, &
Montium aliquot, atque cre=
matorum lapidum quantita=
tibus; Quæ tum ſitus, tum
ornatus, & perſpectivæ
gratia ponuntur.
IVLIVS IASOLI=
NVS DESCRIB.

CANDIA, ſometime called CRETA.

CReta, which now they call *Candia*, is bigger then *Cyprus*, but leſſer then *Sicilia*, or *Sardinia*: vnto which ilands only in the Mediterran ſea it is inferiour. Yet for worth and fertility it is equall to the beſt. Ancient Hiſtoriographers do affirme that once it was famous for one hundred cities, and therefore was called *Hecatompolis*. In the time of *Pliny* it had not aboue forty. At this day, as *P. Bellonius* teſtifieth it hath not aboue three of any account, that is, *Candy*, a colonie of the Venetians, (whereof the whole iland is now named,) *Canea* and *Rhetimo*. The compaſſe of the iland is about 520. miles. It is euery where full of mountaines and hils, and therefore the inhabitants are much giuen to hunting. There is in it neuer a riuer that is nauigable, nor any venemous or hurtfull beaſt. The excellent wine, which they heere call *Maluaſia*, and is from hence tranſported almoſt into all countries, hath made this iland famous all the world ouer. This kind of wine old writers called *Pramnium*, as *Bellonius* recordeth. *Volaterran* is of opinion that it is called *Maluiſia*, for *Aruiſia*, by the addition of one letter. And he furthermore addeth, that that kind of vine was firſt brought into *Creta* from the cape *Aruiſium* in the ile *Chios*, (now *Scio*) and therefore the wines were called *vina aruiſia*. Heere is great ſtore of *Cypreſſe* trees, (whereof they make their ſhips,) which are of ſuch great height, as *Domi. Niger* reporteth, that it is a moſt goodly ſight to behold. In this iland was the Maze or Labyrinth built by *Dædalus* after the patterne, as *Plinie* ſaith, of that in *Ægypt*. A mention of which, as *George Alexander*, the Lieutenant of this iland for the Venetians, affirmeth in *Volaterran*, do remaine vnto this day.

There is a mountaine, ſaith he, cut through, hollow euery way with many windings and turnings, and hath one onely narrow and ſtraite entrance. The guide, a man that well knoweth the place, goeth before with a burning torch, directing the way in and out, and ſhewing the ſtrange cranks in the darke corners. But *Peter Bellone*, a curious ſearcher of ancient monuments and antiquities, and one that in our age diligently viewed this iland, ſaith that this in old time was a quarry of ſtone, not a Labyrinth. (Notwithſtanding that the people of the country do ſo call it) which indeed is more probable, ſeeing that *Pliny* affirmeth that in his time there remained no ſigne of it. But of this place take this deſcription of *P. Bellone*, There is a place between *Gnoſium* and *Cortina*, which hauing been obſerued to be verie conuenient for the cutting and digging out of ſtone, the country people made there a Stone-mine (*lapidicinam*) out of which when as many ſtones were digged there were many windings and turnings left, ſo that he which by himſelfe will venture to go vp and downe in this ſtone-pit, he ſhall light vpon many crooks and by-waies, and may eaſily looſe himſelfe. Neere to the riuer *Leth*, is this falſly-ſuppoſed-labyrinth, the which if any be deſirous to ſee, he muſt needs vſe the help of ſome one or other of the country people of the next village, to go in before him with candle to guide and direct him. But in it ſuch a number of Battes do lodge, that except a man do take great heed they will by their flying vp and downe, put out the candle with their wings. In the bottome of the pitte are found great heaps of Battes dong, and their little yong ones yet hanging vpon the ſides and wals. The dammes when they can no longer flie, do not cleaue and ſticke to the wall, nor ſtand vpon their feet, but there they hang vpon the beams and rafters, as our Battes do in the clifts of timber and holes of walles. Thus farre *Bellonius*. (The like ſtory vnto this, altogether as *Bellonius* reporteth it, in my mind I haue ſeen, when as for recreation I trauelled from *Rome* to *Hoſtia*, and in my iourney at the hauen of *Traiane* I went vnder the ground, firſt hiring mine hoſt to go before me with a light, that I might view the ruines of the ſame.) It was anciently dedicated to *Iupiter*, becauſe that heere, old folks did thinke, he was bred, and brought vp, and at length buried. *Bordonius* affirmeth that vpon the North ſide of this iland there is a great caue vnderneath the earth, made by the labour and induſtrie of man, forty cubites in length, and foure in breadth: which at this day they call *Iupiters tombe*, and that vpon the head of it yet to this day his Epitaph remaineth written in great Capitall letters.

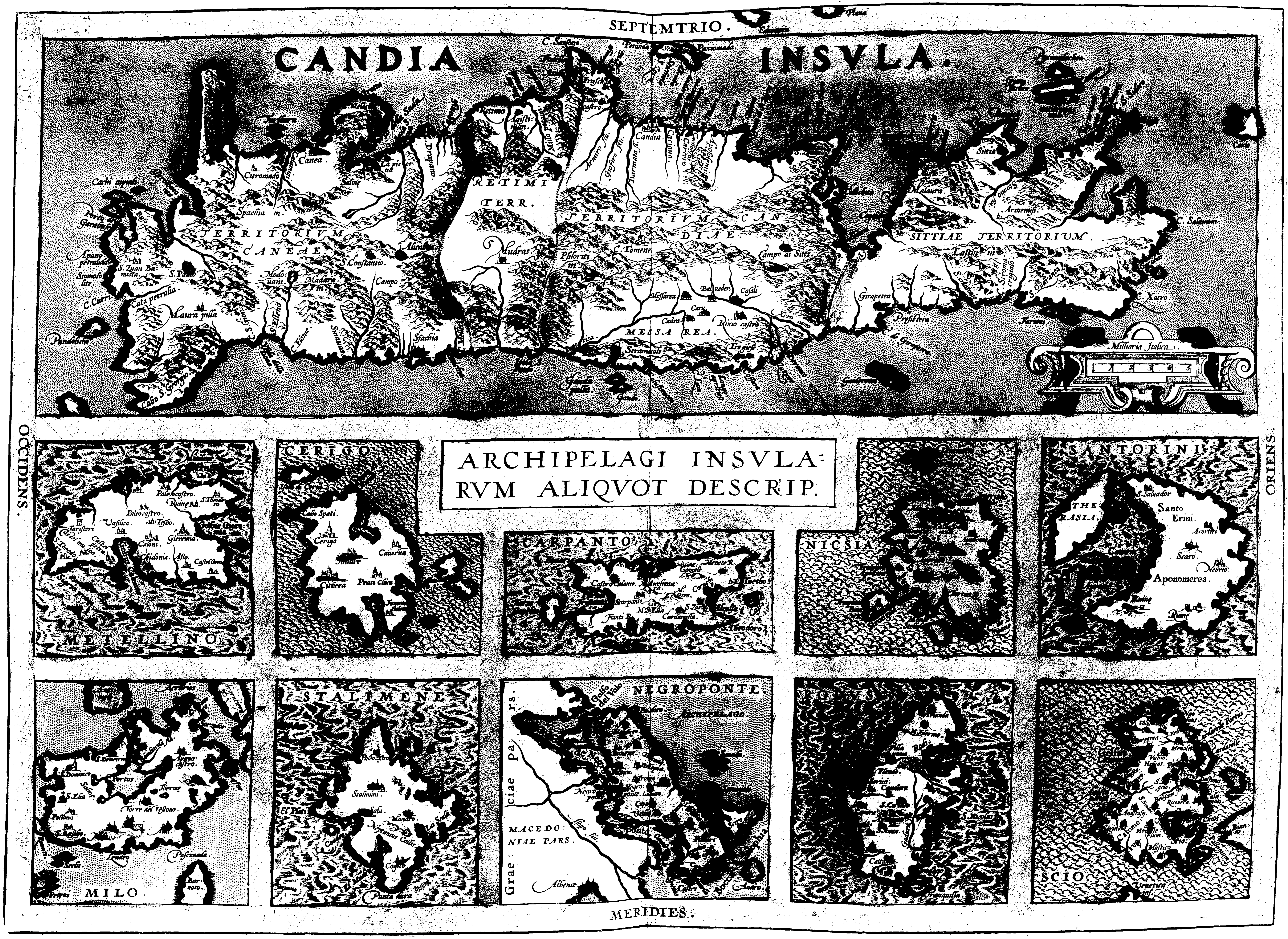
Strabo writeth that the people haue been long ſince accounted for the beſt Mariners, as being wholly inuironed with the ſea: and from thence aroſe that by-word, *Cretenſis mare neſcit*, A Cretian hath no skill in ſailing. They haue of old been very infamous for their leuity, deceit, lying, and other ſuch like vices: Heere hence ſprong theſe prouerbs, *Cretiza cum Cretenſi*, *Cretenſis Cretenſem*, *Cretenſis cum Æginate*, *E Creta raptim*. &c. of which thou maiſt read in *Eraſmus* his Chiliades. Wherefore they are alſo ill reported of by S. *Paul* for the ſame faults. But I feare me leaſt that which hath commonly been ſpoken of the Cretian, may indeed be truly verified of many other Nations, nay I would to God that all Nations whereſoeuer all the world ouer were not in this of kinne to the Cretians.

L. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus firſt brought this iland vnder the command of the Romans, about the yeare 685. after the building of *Rome*: Afterward it was ſubiect to the Emperours of *Conſtantinople*; Then it was giuen to *Bonifacius* of *Monteferrato*: by whom it was ſold to the Venetians, in the yeare of Chriſt 1194. to whom at this day it doth belong. Amongſt the ancient Geographers *Strabo* hath curiouſly deſcribed this iland: Amongſt the latter writers *Domi. Niger*, *Volaterran*, *Vadian*, *Zieglerus*, and *Bened. Bordonius*, haue done the like. But moſt excellently of all others and exactly *Iodocus Ghiſtelius* in his iourney to *Hieruſalem*, and *Bellonius* in his obſeruations. *Iodocus à Meggen*, alſo hath ſomething of this Iland, in his Peregrination to *Ieruſalem*, worth the obſeruation and reading. We are beholding to that braue nobleman, The Honourable *Sign. Franciſco Superantia*, a Gentleman of *Venice*, not only a louer of the Mathematicks and earneſt ſtudent of Geographie, but a worthy eſteemer of all maner of learning.

Certaine Ilands in the ſea ARCHIPELAGO.

THe *Ægæan* ſea (now called *Archipelago*) conteineth many ilands, as the *Cyclades*, *Sporades* and diuers others, of which, ſome of the chiefe we haue deſcribed in this plotte. NEGROPONTE, ſometime called *Euboœa*: his chiefe city then was called *Chalcis*, now they call it *Negroponte*, whereof the whole iland tooke the name. It was not long ſince wholly ſubiect vnto the Venetians: from whom it was taken by the Turks about the yeare of Chriſt 1471. It yeeldeth great plenty of oile, corne and wine, and is of all things that the earth bringeth forth, very fertile, eſpecially it affoordeth very good wood for the making of ſhippes and gallies, as *Anonymus* reporteth, who wrote of the ſacking and taking of it. The inhabitants (which is almoſt generally true in all the iles of this ſea) are partly Greeks, and partly Turks: but each vſeth his owne language and religion. NICSIA, in old time *Naxos*, is accounted one of the moſt fertile ilands of this ſea. It yeeldeth good ſtore of Wine. Some do thinke that heere is a veine of Gold, but ſuch is the ſlouth and negligence of the people, that yet it is not knowne where about it is. Heere is a kind of Waſpe whoſe ſting they report to be deadly. Heere are very many Battes. It was ſometime belonging to *Iohanni Quirino*, a nobleman of *Venice*: afterward it came into the poſſeſsion of a certaine captaine named *Iacobo Criſpo*, whom *Solimus* the Turke draue from hence. Therefore it is now inhabited by Turks and Iewes.

SANTORINI, of the ancients called by the name of *Theraſia*. This Iland riſeth by little and little euen from the ſhore vnto the middeſt, vntill it become an high mountaine, vpon whoſe toppe is placed the caſtle *Scaro*. The people for the moſt part liue by fiſhing. This alſo, as the other, is vnder the command of the great Turke. SCIO, the old writers called it *Chios*, is all full of trees and mountaines: it is watered with many ſmall brooks. *Vinum aruiſium*, (they now call it *Maluaſia*) was from hence firſt tranſported into *Candia*. This iland only breedeth the Maſtiche-tree, whoſe gumme from hence is conueied all Chriſtendome ouer. *Andronicus Palæologus* the Emperour of *Conſtantinople* gaue it to the Genowaies, who poſſeſſed it vntill the yeare 1465. when as *Soliman* by a wile gatte it from them. The women of this ile are commended aboue all other for fauour and beauty. Of this you may read in *Laonicus* his tenth booke. RHODVS, ſtill retaineth the ancient name. It hath a city of the ſame name, very ſtrong and defenſible, with a very large and capacious hauen. It is the more famous for the *Coloſſus* of the ſunne, a ſtatue or image ſeuentie cubites high, which being broken off at the knees by an earth-quake, was ouerthrown & fell to the ground. Certaine Egyptians, as *Domi. Niger* reporteth, in the time of *Conſtance* the Emperour, paſsing the ſea from *Alexandria* to *Rhodus*, amongſt other things, ouerthrew this *Coloſſus*, brake it in pieces, and with the braſſe did lade away 900. camels. It was giuen by *Emanuel* Emp. of *Conſtantinople* vnto the knights of *Ieruſalem*, which for a long time and often did valiantly defend it againſt the furious aſſaults of the Turks, vntill in the yeare 1522. when as *Solyman* beſieging it round by ſea and land; they were forced to yeeld it vp, and to flie into the ile *Melita*. Of theſe ſee more in *Theodoricus Adamæus*. STALAMINE, this the Gretians in old time called *Lemnos*. Of it read that which we ſhall write in the deſcription of *Cyprus*. MILO, former ages long ſince called it *Melos*. In it is a mine of Siluer, where alſo is found the Sardoine, a pretious ſtone. METELLINO, old writers called it *Leſbos*. It hath a city of the ſame name, ſhaken and ruined by an earth-quake. They are vnder the gouernment of the Turke, as the other, yet they retaine their old language and religion. CERIGO, in old time they called it *Cythera*. SCARPANTO, the ancients named it *Carpathus*, or as *Homer* writeth it *Crapathus*: whereupon the ſea about this place was called *Mare Carpathium*. It is ſituate almoſt in the mid-way between *Candia* and *Rhodus*. It is in compaſſe forty, or as others affirme, fifty miles. *Euſtathius* in his commentaries vpon *Homer*, ſaith that it is craggy and euery where mountainous and full of hils, and was called *Porphyris* in old time of the great abundance of Purples, (a kind of fiſh, whereof commeth the purple colour) found in this ſea: and *Tetrapolis*, of the foure cities in this iland. From this iland ſprong that prouerbe, *Carpathius leporem*, as the ſame *Euſtathius* deliuereth out of *Iulius Pollux*. It is ſpoken of thoſe which do ſo do a thing, that afterward being done, they do repent them of it. Becauſe theſe Ilanders firſt brought in hares into this country, and within a little while after, when they perceiued how they eat and ſpoiled their corne, they deſtroied them againe. It hath many Hauens, but thoſe very narrow, ſhallow and dangerous. The inhabitants do ſpeake the Greeke tongue, and profeſſe the Religion of the Greeke Church, but are ſubiect to the iuriſdiction and gouernment of the Signiory of *Venice*. You may read more of theſe ilands in *Bordonius* and *Porcacchius*, which in the Italian tongue haue written peculiar treatiſes of Ilands.


SEPTEMTRIO.
CANDIA INSVLA.
Canea
Citromado
Spachia m.
TERRITORIVM CANEAE.
S. Constantio.
Modo uani
Madara m.
Campo
Sfachia
Maura pilla
Cata petralia
S. Zuan Bamitta
S. Paulo
C. Curro
Pandolino
Porto Garabusa
Capo S. Zuanni
RETIMI TERR.
Retimo
Mudras
Psiloriti m.
TERRITORIVM CANDIAE.
Candia
C. Tomene
Campo di Suti
Messarea
Belueder.
Casali
Cara
Cadra
Rixio castro
MESSA REA.
Stramaruli
Gaudo
Gaudo pollo
SITTIAE TERRITORIVM.
Sitia
Malaura
Armenisi
Lasiti m.
Girapetra
C. Salamon
C. Xacro
Millaria Italica.
1 2 3 4 5
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
ARCHIPELAGI INSVLARVM ALIQVOT DESCRIP.
METELLINO
Paleocastro.
Ruine
Palocastro.
Vasilica.
Tesso.
Caloni.
Girremia.
Clidonia.
Asso.
Castel Sereno
CERIGO.
Cauo Spati
Cerigo
Cauerna
Ciuitura
Citirra
Prati Ciuca
SCARPANTO
Castro Calamo.
Gomole
Scarpanto
Fianti P.
M.S. Elia
Cardamilla
S. Teodoro
NICSIA
SANTORINI
THE RASIA
S. Saluador
Santo Erini.
Acortiri
Scaro
Neorio
Aponomerea.
Ruine
MILO.
S. Domenico
Portus
Salme
Therme
Torre del Tesono
S. Elia
Pollonia
S. Basilio
Pascimada
STALIMENE
Paleocastro
Stalimini
Sala
Manaro
El Plati
Cocino
Punta dura
NEGROPONTE.
ARCHIPELAGO
Golfo de Volo
Negroponte
Graeciae pars.
MACEDONIAE PARS.
Athenae
Castri
Andro
RODVS
S. Nicolai
Trianquilla
SCIO
Scio
Mastico

CYPRVS.

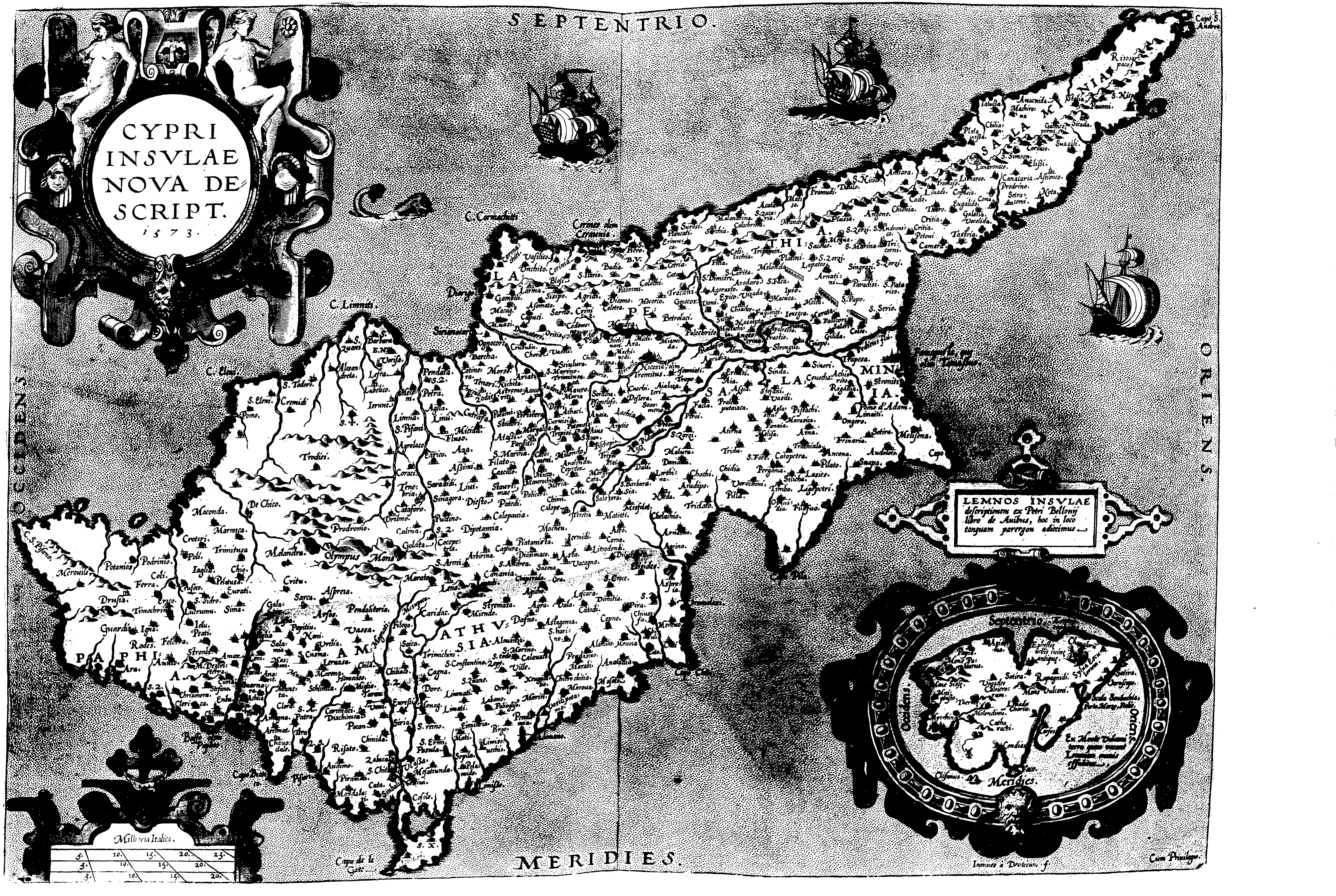
C*Yprus* doth iuſtly challenge his place amongſt the greater Ilands of the Mediterran ſea. The forme of the Iland is much longer than it is broad. The Metropolitan or chiefe city is *Nicoſia*. *Famagoſta* alſo is a moſt goodly city, the Mart-towne of the whole Ile, and very rich in regard of the commodious hauen and great cuſtomes and toles there paid. It is inferiour to no Iland that I know: for it yeeldeth plenty of wine and oile: it hath alſo ſufficient corne to find it ſelfe. Moreouer it hath had ſome veines of Braſſe or Copper, in which veines there was alſo found *Vitrioll* and *Rubigo æris*, the ruſt of braſſe, ſimples of ſoueraigne vertue in the practiſe of Phyſicke. In it doth grow in great plenty, the ſweet cane (*canna mellis*) out of which they do boile Sugar. It affoordeth an excellent kind of ſtrong wine, as good as that of *Candy*, which they call Malmeſey. There is a kind of ſtuffe made there of goates haire, which now we call *Chamelett*, the Italians *Zambelloto*. This Iland ſendeth ouer diuers commodities into other countries, whereof they yearely raiſe great profit and gaines; it doth not much ſtand in need of any forrein commodities or merchandiſe. The aire is not very wholeſome nor healthfull. The people generally do giue themſelues to pleaſures, ſports and voluptuouſneſſe: the women are very wanton, and of light behauiour. The fruitfulneſſe of it is ſo great, that in old time they called it *Macaria*, that is, The Bleſſed Iland; and the laſciuiouſneſſe of the nation ſuch, that vulgarly it was ſuppoſed to haue beene dedicated to *Venus* the Goddeſſe of loue. It is 427. miles about, and 200. long, as *Bordonius* hath recorded. The Venetians do hold it by right of inheritance, and is vnder them gouerned by a Lieutenant or Prætor. *Diodorus Siculus* in his 16. booke ſaith, that in this iland were nine goodly cities, which had their ſeuerall petie Kings, by whom they were gouerned; all notwithſtanding ſubiect to the King of *Perſia*. Inferiour townes alſo were commanded by their proper Kings.

But that the fertility of this ile may better appeare, I thinke it good to ſet downe that commendation of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, which he hath left behind him of it; *Cyprus*, ſaith he, is ſo fertile and aboundeth with ſuch variety of all things, that without the help of any forrein commodities, only of themſelues it is able to build a ſhip from the keel to the toppe ſaile, and ſend it to the ſea ridged and furniſhed with all things neceſſary whatſoeuer. *Sextus Rufus* alſo hath theſe words of it; *Cyprus*, famous for wealth and great riches, tempted the poore and needy Romanes to inuade it, ſo that we held the poſſeſsion of that iland iniuſtly and rather for gaine, then for any right we had vnto it. But this, ô *Rufus*, is not, as they ſay, mercenary commendation of the Roman valour.

Amongſt the ancient writers, *Strabo*, *Mela*, and other Geographers haue deſcribed this Iland: Of the latter, *Benedictus Bordonius* in his treatiſe of Ilands: *Vadianus*, *Pius* the ſecond Pope of *Rome*, *Domin. Niger*, *Sabellicus*, *Volaterran*, and *Iacobus Zieglerus* paſsing well: *Stephanus Luſignanus*, hath in the French tongue written a peculiar booke of this Iland.

STALAMINE, ſometime called LEMNOS.

L*Emnos*, an Iland of the Ægean ſea, lieth ouer againſt *Thrace*, (*Romania*) between the Peninſula or Neckland of *Thrace*, and the mount *Athon* of *Macedonie*. Famous long ſince for *Vulcanes* ſhoppe, and now as much talked of for the medicinall earth (which of the Phyſitions is called *Terra Lemnia*) that heere is digged out. At this day this ile, is called of the Turks and Italians, *Stalamine*. It is 100. miles about, as *Bordonius* affirmeth: And is a plaine and champion country, in reſpect of the Ilands round about it. On the Eaſt ſide, as *Bellonius* reporteth, it is leane and no good corne ground: between the South and Weſt parts, where it is more moiſt, it is much more fertile. Anciently it had two cities, *Myrina* and *Epheſtias*: this latter is wholly deſert and not inhabited; is now called *Cochino*. That at this day is a towne of ſmall account, ſituate in a Demy-ile or Peninſula, ioined to the Iland by a narrow necke or Iſthmos; at this day it is called *Lemno*. In this iland, as *Pliny* teſtifieth, there was a Labyrinth, the third in eſtimation from that of *Ægypt*. But *Bellonius* narrowly ſeeking for his foundation, could not find any mention of it: nor any of the country that could ſhew him any more then certaine pieces of it. The ſame authour affirmeth that there are yet remaining in it 75. villages. The earth which anciently was called *Sphragida* and *Terra Lemnia*, commonly *Terra ſigillata*, is now, (as in old time it was wont) digged out of the ground not without a certaine kind of ſuperſtitious ceremony, euery yeare vpon the ſixth day of Auguſt; and at no time els. For vpon paine of death, it is decreed that no man either priuately or openly ſhall go thither to digge out ought. The place where it is digged out, they call *Vulcanes mount*. Of the kinds of hearbs, ſerpents, and fiſhes which are heere very common: and of the ceremonies and with what adoe the earth, that is called *Terra Lemnia*, is taken out of the ground, and of diuers other peculiar things of this iland, read the firſt booke of *P. Bellonius* his Obſeruations. *Andreas Matthiolus* alſo, out of the letters of *Albacarius*, vnto *Augerius Busbechius*, hath a curious deſcription and diſcourſe of the ceremonies vſed in the digging out of *Terra ſigillata*, in thoſe his learned commentaries vpon *Dioſcorides*. Of this alſo read *Hodœporicum Bizantium Hugonis Fauolij*. He that deſireth the old ceremonies of digging out of the ſame, let him haue recourſe to *Galen* his nienth booke and ſecond chapter, *De Medicam: ſimplic:*

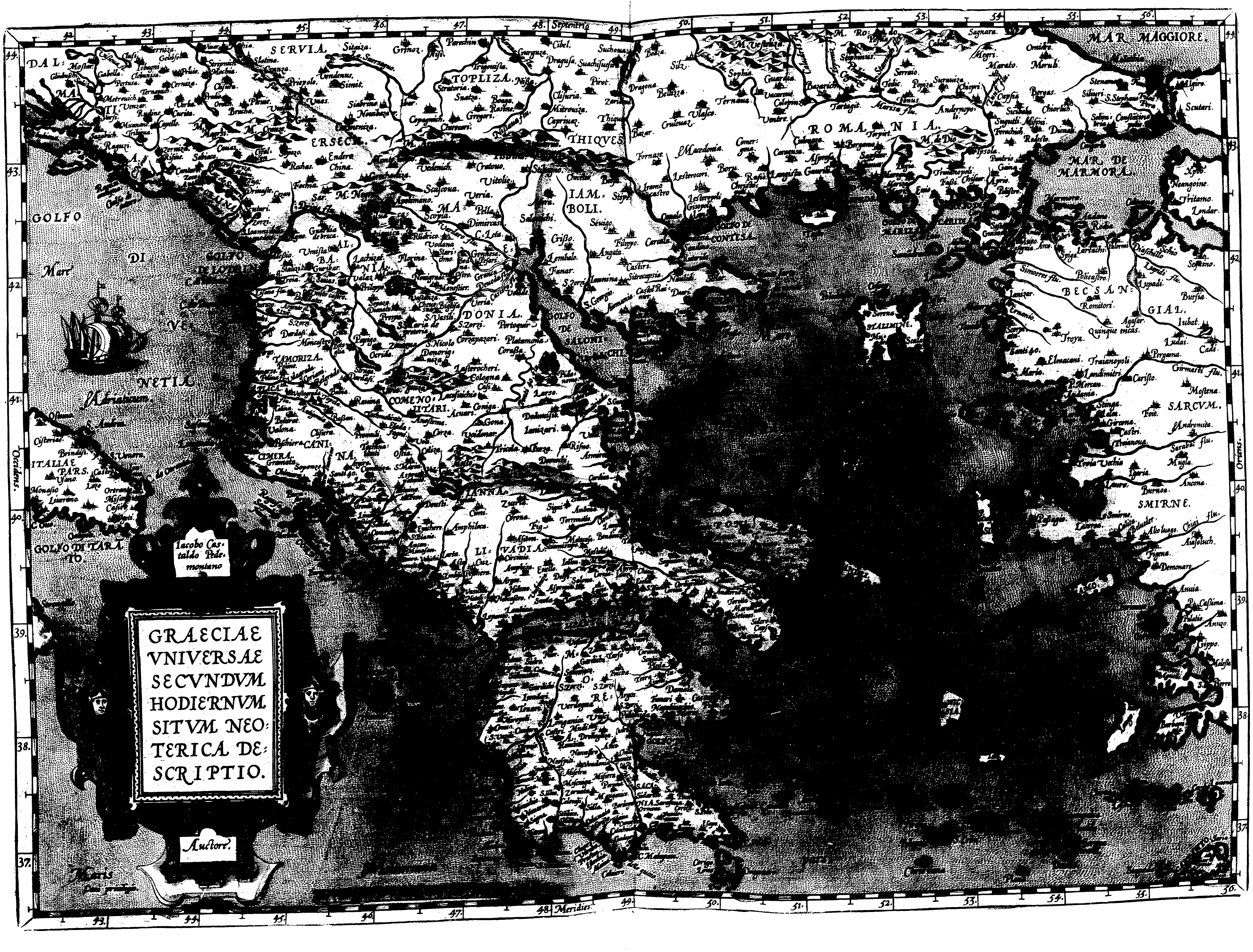

CYPRI INSVLAE NOVA DESCRIPT. 1573.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
Capo S. Andrea
C. Cormachiti
C. Limniti
C. Elens
Olympus Mons
PAPHIA
AMATHVSIA
LAPETHIA
SALAMINIA
Nicosia
Famagosta
Capo de le Gate
C. S. Piphani
LEMNOS INSVLAE
descriptionem ex Petri Bellonij
libro de Auibus, hoc in loco
tanquam parergon adiecimus.
Septentrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
Milliaria Italica.
5. 10. 15. 20. 25.
5. 10. 15. 20.
5. 10. 15. 20.
Ioannes a Deutecum f.
Cum Privilegio.

GREECE.

G*Reece*, which ſometime was as it were the mother and nurce of all good learning and diſciplines, of a rich and wealthy country, and which by his valour and magnanimity was Empreſſe & Prince of the better halfe of the world, is at this day driuen to that ſtate (ſuch is the mutability and vnconſtancy of fortune, which turneth all things vpſide downe) that there is no part of it but either it is ſubiect to the Turke and enthralled to his ſlauiſh ſeruitude, or els it is vnder the command of the Venetians, or tributary to them. The Turke poſſeſſeth the greater part : the Venetians do only enioy certaine ilands in that ſea. Thoſe which are vnder the Venetian gouernment are in better ſtate, in reſpect of Religion, than thoſe which are ſubiect to the Turke. Thoſe which are vnder the obedience of the Turke, do conforme themſelues to their maners, as likewiſe thoſe which are commanded of the Venetians, doe imitate the behauiour of the Venetians. Yet all of them do liue in ſuch great darkeneſſe of ignorant blindneſſe, that in all *Greece* now there is not one Vniuerſity or ſchoole of liberall ſciences : neither are they deſirous to haue their children taught ſo much as to write and read. And all of them generally do ſpeake their ancient language, but much corrupted, although ſome of them do ſpeake more purely then others. Yet their moderne language doth come more neere to the old Greeke, then the Italian to the Roman or Latin tongue. Thoſe which dwell in cities ſubiect to the Venetian iuriſdiction, do ſpeake Greeke and Italian : but the country people only Greeke : thoſe which dwell in cities commanded by the Turke, do ſpeake Greeke and the Turkiſh tongues ; thoſe in the villages and vpland places, only Greeke. They haue alſo at this day, as (alſo they had in former ages) diuers and different dialects ; for the people of one prouince do ſpeake more pure ; they of another ſhire more barbarouſly and rudely : whereupon that happeneth to this country, which is incident to other parts of *Europe*, that one doth mocke and ſcoffe anothers pronunciation, which to his eares ſeemeth rude and clowniſh : ſo that the Boies of *Conſtantinople* do mocke and laugh at the forreners, for their pronunciation and diuers accenting of words different from them. Much like as the Italian, which ſpeaketh the Tuſcane : or the French which ſpeaketh French : or the Spaniard, which ſpeaketh the Caſtillian languages, do flout and hiſſe at thoſe which are brought vp in other countries of the ſame kingdomes.

But that we may ſet out in the beſt maner the whole courſe of life of this nation, I thinke it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the Nobility and citizens from the common people and baſer ſort of men : for they which are of greater reuenews and of better credit, do vſe the habit and faſhion of apparell of thoſe Princes to whom they are ſubiect, ſo that thoſe which are gouerned by the Venetians, do imitate the Venetians : thoſe that are ſubiect to the Turke, the Turkes. But the common people vnder whoſe iuriſdiction ſo euer, aſwell within the maine land, as the ilanders, do yet retaine ſomething of the old cuſtomes of the Greeks : for, for the moſt part all of them do weare the haire of their head long behind, and ſhort before : and do vſe great double cappes. The Ilanders in the forme of diuine ſeruice, all of them both in rites and ceremonies, aſwell as in Eccleſiaſticall gouernment, do not any whit vary one from another. All the Greeks generally, after the Turkes maner, haue not much houſhold ſtuffe, neither do they lie vpon feather-beds, but in ſteed of them they vſe certaine pillowes, ſtuffed with flocks or wooll. All of them do hate delaied wine, that is, wine mingled with water, and to this day they keepe their old cuſtome of carouſing and liberall kind of drinking, eſpecially the Creets. Yet in this they differ from the Germanes ; in that theſe prouoke one another to drinke whole cuppes, thoſe do ſippe and drinke, ſmaller draughts. Whereupon *Græcari*, was then (and now ſtill is) vſed, for *Inebriari*, to be drunken. But becauſe that in drinking they vſe certaine lawes or ceremonies, I cannot paſſe them ouer with ſilence. Firſt, their tables are very low, and they drinke by turnes, no man euer skipping his courſe : ſo that if any man ſhall call for wine out of order, that is, before his turne come about, it is held for a very vnmannerly part. He that can fill wine beſt, holdeth the wine potte, and he alone filleth out for the reſt in order as it commeth to their courſe. In thoſe their drinkings they vſe a certaine little kind of glaſſe without a foote, ſo that it cannot be ſet downe but euery man muſt drinke all out, and may not leaue one drop in the glaſſe. Sometime they challenge one another to drinke after the Dutch faſhion, and then they embrace one another, and hold hands, and one kiſſeth the hand of him to whom he drinketh, and firſt layeth it vpon his forehead, then he ſtroaketh and kiſſeth both his cheeks : but in this kind of drinking they obſerue no order as afore. And becauſe they drinke a very ſtrong wine, and that in ſmall draughts, and ſo do heate themſelues very much, they haue alwaies by them a great tankerd full of water, whereof they drinke euery foote large draughts to coole themſelues againe : for otherwiſe they ſhould ſcarſely be able to alay their thirſt. No women may be preſent at their drinkings. The old cuſtome vſed of the heathen of mourning for the dead, is ſtill obſerued at this day all ouer *Greece*, and countries neere adioining : which is a very fooliſh maner : for as ſoone as one is dead, the women meet together in a certaine place ; and at the breake of day they begin a kind of lamentation or howling, ſtriking their breaſts, tearing their cheekes, twiching and pulling their haire, they keep a pitifull and ruefull adoe to ſee to. And that theſe ceremonies may be done more ſolemnely, they hire one woman aboue the reſt with a moſt ſhrill loud voice, to lead the reſt and guide their voices, that their reſts, or pauſes as they call them, and the accents may better be diſtinguiſhed : and in this mournfull ſong they ſet out the praiſes and vertuous qualities of the party deceaſſed, from his cradle euen to the laſt houre of his death. &c. Theſe we haue taken out of the firſt booke of *P. Bellonius* his obſeruations, where thou maieſt ſee many things more worth the noting.

Amongſt the old writers, *Strabo* and *Mela* deſcribed this country, but *Pauſanias* more curiouſly and with greater diligence. Of the latter, *Nicolas Gerbelius* and *Wolfangus Lazius*, who alſo citeth one *Antony Vrantz* Biſhop of *Agria*, who had trauailled it all ouer, and hath lately ſet out a more late deſcription of the ſame, with the moderne names and appellations of places. To theſe you may adde the *Hodæporicum Byzantium Hugonis Fauolij*, and the Orientall obſeruations of *S. Nicolaij*, *Andrew Theuet*, *Peter Bellone* &c. *Peter Gill* hath moſt exactly deſcribed *Boſphorus*, (the Latines call it *Stretto di Conſtantinopoli* ; the Greekes now, *Laimon* ; the Turkes, *Bagazin*) and the city *Conſtantinople*. *Appian* alſo in his fourth booke of Ciuill warres, hath many things which make much for the deſcription of *Thrace*.


GRAECIAE VNIVERSAE SECVNDVM HODIERNVM SITVM NEOTERICA DESCRIPTIO.
Iacobo Castaldo Pedemontano
Auctore.
Septentrio
Meridies
Occidens.
Oriens.
MAR MAGGIORE
MAR DE MARMORA
SERVIA
TOPLIZA
ROMANIA
IAMBOLI
MACEDONIA
ALBANIA
CANINA
COMENOLITARI
IANNA
LIVADIA
MOREA
SACANIA
BECSANGIAL
SARCVM
SMIRNE
GOLFO DI VENETIA
Mare Adriaticum
ITALIAE PARS
GOLFO DI TARANTO
GOLFO DE SALONICHI
GOLFO DE CONTESSA
STALIMINE
DALMATIA
ERSECH

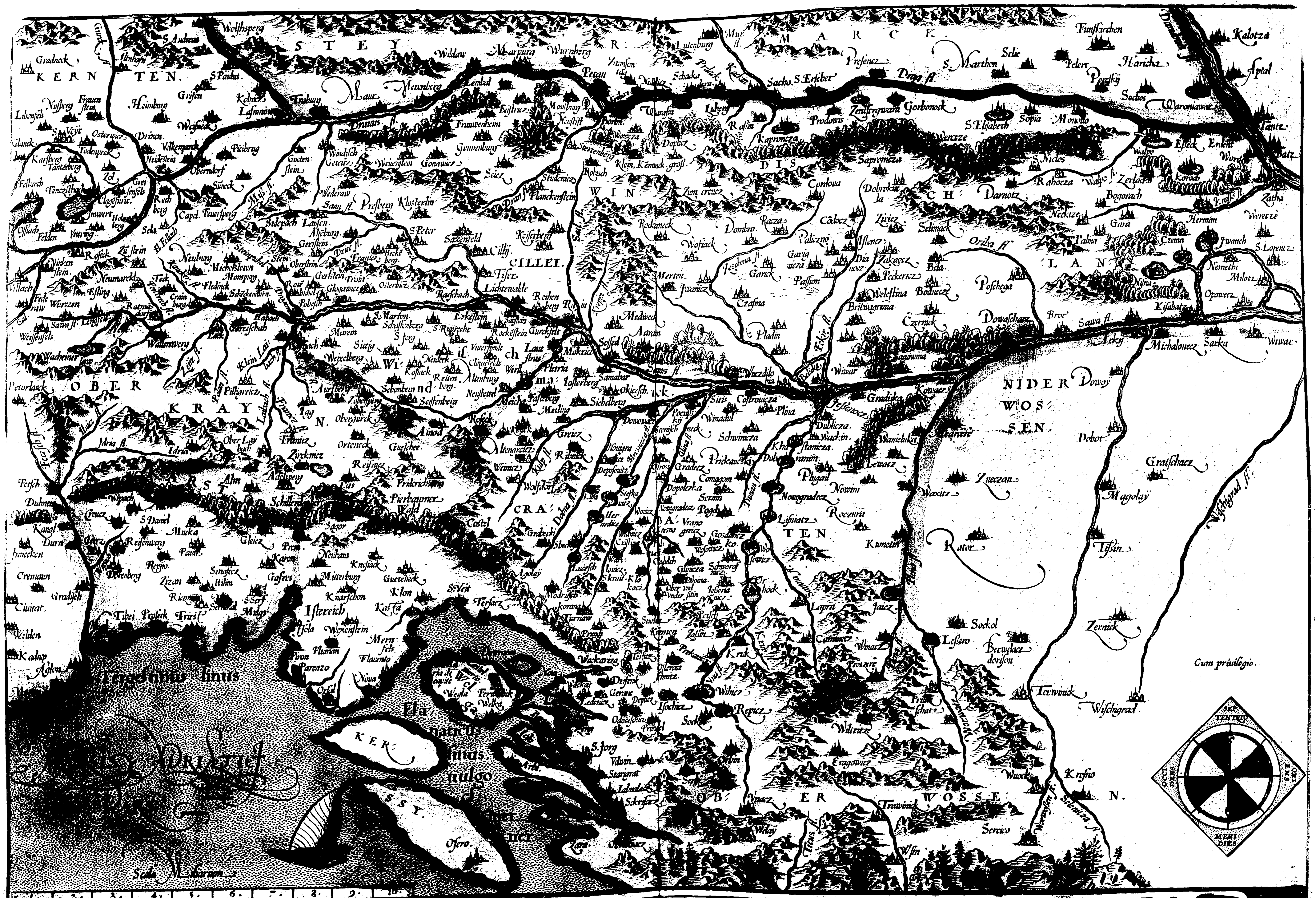
ILLYRICVM.

ILlyricum, or,(which pleaſeth others better) *Illyris*,is a country vpon the coaſt of the Hadriaticke ſea, oppoſite to *Italy*. The bounds of this prouince according to diuers authours, are diuers. For *Pliny* doth aſſigne it but a narrow roome between the riuers *Arſia* and *Titius*. And *Ptolemey* he extendeth the confines of it as farre, namely from *Hiſtria*, vp as high as *Macedonia*,all along by the ſea coaſt: and his vpland or more inner parts,he maketh to reach euen vnto the skirts of *Pannonia* and *Mæſia* the higher. *Pomponius Mela* and *Dionyſius Alexandrinus* do yet make it farre greater, aſcribing to *Illyricum* all that tract of the Hadriaticke ſea that is between *Tergeſtum* and *Montes Ceraunij*, and affirmeth withall that the *Illyrij* do dwell beyond the riuer *Danaw*. For *Mela* doth account the riuer *Danaw* amongſt the riuers of *Illyricum*. *Strabo* alſo in his ſeuenth booke of his Geography, ſaith that the *Illyrij*, do border vpon *Macedonia* and *Thracia*. But *Appianus Alexandrinus* doth yet make it more large then any of thoſe former writers: for thus he writeth of the *Illyrij*. The Greeks, ſaith he, do call all thoſe *Illyrij*, which dwell between *Chaonia*, and *Theſprotis*, (beyond *Macedonia* and *Thracia*) vp as high as the riuer *Iſter*: for this is the length of this prouince. The breadth of it is the ſpace betwixt *Macedonia* and the mountaines of *Thrace*, euen vnto *Pæonia* and the Ionian ſea, and ſo butteh vpon the Alpes, which is about fiue daies iournies length. His length is thriſe as great as the breadth &c. And a little after, the ſame authour hath theſe words: The Romans do generally comprehend vnder that of the *Illyrij*, not only thoſe before cited, but alſo the *Pæones* beyond them, together with the *Rhæti*, *Norici*, and *Myſij* which inhabit *Europe*, and whatſoeuer Nations els do border vpon theſe, which they leaue vpon the right hand that ſaile vp the riuer *Iſter*: and againe that they may diſtinguiſh the Hellines from the Greekes, they call them by their ſeuerall and proper names: otherwiſe generally they are by one name called *Illyrij*: For euen from the head of the riuer *Iſter* vnto the Ponticke ſea, they commonly terme them *Illyrici*. Thus farre *Appianus*. *Suetonius*, in the life of *Tiberius Cæſar* teſtifieth in like maner that the bounds of *Illyricum* are thus large at the leſt.

Sextus Rufus, who liued in the time of *Valentinian* the Emperour, aſcribeth ſeuenteen prouinces to *Illyricum*: Two of the *Norici*, the two *Pannonies*, *Valeria*, *Sauia*, *Dalmatia*, *Mæſia*, the two *Dacias*, *Macedonia*, *Theſſalia*, *Achaia*, two *Epirus*, *Præualis* and *Creta*.

Some do thinke that theſe countries were ſo named of *Illyrius* the ſonne of *Polyphemus*: others of *Illyrius* the ſonne of *Cadmus*. *Strabo* writeth that all the ſea coaſt of *Illyricum*, with the ilands adioining, is furniſhed with many good hauens: when as contrariwiſe the whole coaſt of *Italie* oueragainſt this, hath none at all. It is a hot country, as *Italy* is, and very fertile of many ſorts of graine, famous for oliues and vines: except certaine places which are altogether rough and vntoiled. The high country which is aboue this is altogether mountainous, cold and ſnowie, eſpecially that which is toward the North. The country people in old time were much giuen to robberies and theeuing, but now they be ſomewhat more ciuill. They dwell for the moſt part in houſes of timber, thatcht with ſtraw, excepting only a few marine cities, in which their buildings are a little better. Thus farre *Strabo*. Amongſt the which the chieſe is *Raguſi*, anciently called *Epidaurus*, a city famous for the Mart, aſwell as for the politicke gouernment of their common-wealth. Not long ſince it was a free city, now it is tributary to the Turkes, and for that (as *Nicolaus Nicolaius* witneſſeth in his Obſeruations) it paieth yearely to the great Turke 12000. ducates of Gold. A deſcription of this you may read of in the tenth booke of *Martin Barlet* of the life of *Scanderbeg*.

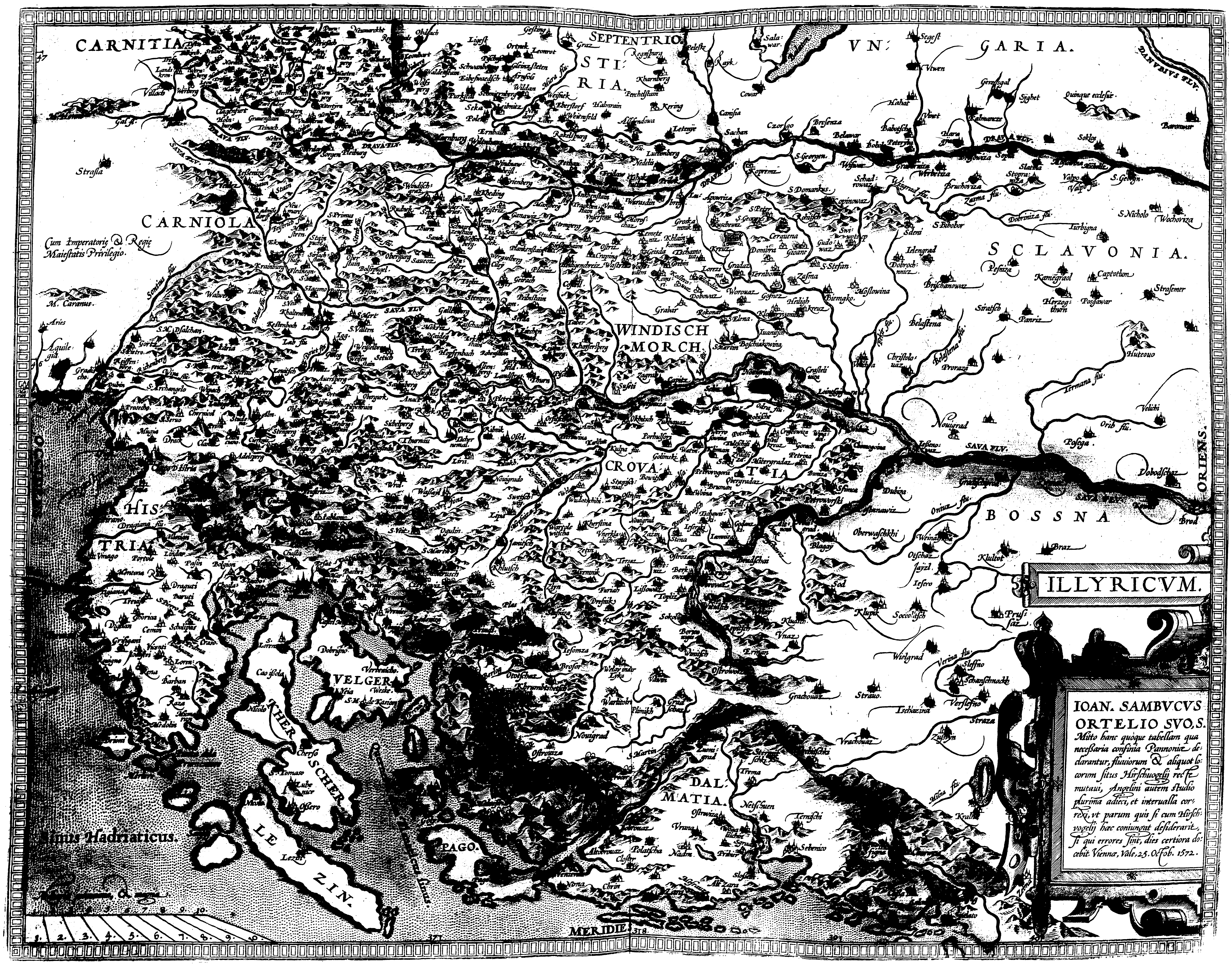
Thus farre generally of *Illyricum*: now I thinke it not amiſſe to ſpeake ſomething of this our Mappe which doth not comprehend all *Illyricum* according to the iudgement of the forenamed authours, *Pliny* only excepted who doth reſtraine the bounds of it, as we ſaid, into a more narrow roome. There are in this Chart *Hiſtria*, *Slauonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Boſnia*, *Carinthia*, part of *Carniola*, and part of *Stiria*: all almoſt tributary vnto the kingdome of *Hungary*, except a few prouinces abuttant vpon the ſea, which belong to the Venetians. The Turke hath ſubdued the greateſt part of them to his obedience. All which countries almoſt are deſcribed in their ſeuerall Tables in this our Theater, and therefore in this place we ſpeake nothing at all of them. Only I thinke it not amiſſe to adde this one ſtory of *Stiria*, That this country doth breed thoſe *Strumoſi*, that is, a kind of people ſubiect to wennes, and that there are often ſeene ſome with ſuch huge great wennes, that they do hinder their ſpeach: and a woman giuing ſucke (as *Aubanus* writeth) doth caſt it ouer her ſhoulder like a ſacke or wallet, leaſt it ſhould let the child from taking the breaſt. And indeed we in the yeare 1558. iournied from *Friſach* by *Vienna* to *Venice*, where we ſaw to our great admiration, a man whoſe chin beginning at his eares was almoſt as broade as from ſhoulder to ſhoulder, and hung downe euen to his breaſt. I ſay, not without great admiration, againſt that of *Iuuenall*, *Quis tumidum guttur miretur in Alpibus?* It is no wonder great, to ſee the wenne amongſt the Alpes. They commonly attribute the cauſe of the wenne to the water and aire which heere the inhabitants do vſe, and draw into their bodies. *Rithmaimer* this country-man borne, in his treatiſe of the ſituation of the World, hath a peculiar deſcription of *Stiria*. Of *Boſina* read *D. Chytræus* his Chronicle of *Saxony*. Of theſe Illyrians read more at large in *Dominicus Niger*, *Volaterran*, and *Lewis Verger* in the Coſmography of *Sebaſtian Munſter*, as alſo *Laonicus Chalcondylas*, who in his tenth booke *Notiliar*, hath written ſomething of this countrie worth the reading. All this tract, except thoſe ſhires which border vpon *Germanie*, doth ſpeake the Slauonian tongue: which, (that I may ſay ſomething of it by the way) of ſome is now called *Windiſh*, was thought to be that, which the Latines called *Lingua Illyrica*, the Illyrian tongue, and at this day is very farre ſpread, as being generally ſpoken of all the nations inhabiting between the Gulfe of *Venice*, and the North ſea. For the inhabitants of *Iſtria*, *Dalmatia*, *Boſna*, *Morauia*, *Bohemia*, *Luſatia*, *Polonia*, *Lithuania*, *Pruthenia*, *Scandinauia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Ruſſia* that wide and large kingdome, and many other neighbour counrries, vp as high almoſt as *Conſtantinople* do ſpeake that tongue; ſo that it is alſo much vſed amongſt the Turkes.



SCHLAVONIAE, CROATIAE, CARNIAE, ISTRIAE, BOSNIAE, FINITIMARVMQVE REGIONVM NOVA DESCRIPTIO, AVCTORE AVGVSTINO HIRSVOGELIO.

The other Mappe of ILLYRICA.

I Had purpoſed, as I promiſed in the Preface to this booke, to haue ſet out of euery country but one Mappe or Table: and that as exact as might be: therefore when the famous man *Iohannes Sambucus* had ſent vnto me a more abſolute deſcription of this country to be inſerted into this our Theater, I had determined to haue left the other out. But as it is oft times both delightfull and profitable to know diuers opinions of one and the ſame thing, ſo alſo I perſwade my ſelfe, it will not be altogether vnprofitable ſometime to ſee the different deſcriptions of ſundry authours of one and the ſame countrie. Againe leſt the ſtudious and diligent Reader ſhould miſſe in this our laſt edition, that which was to be had in our firſt, we haue thought good to reteine alſo aſwell the one as the other: and to place it heere in this place as an in-come or by-matter. I doubt not but it will be a thing well pleaſing to all ſtudents of Coſmography.



ILLYRICVM.

IOAN. SAMBVCVS ORTELIO SVO S.

Mitto hanc quoque tabellam qua neceſſaria confinia Pannoniæ declarantur, fluuiorum & aliquot locorum ſitus Hirſchuogelij recte mutaui, Angelini autem ſtudio plurima adieci, et interualla correxi, vt parum quis ſi cum Hirſchvogelij hæc coniungat deſiderarit, ſi qui errores ſint, dies certiora docebit. Viennæ, Vale, 25. Octob. 1572.

The Dukedome of CARINTHIA, or KARNTEN, and the County Palatine of GORCZ.

THis Dukedome of *Carinthia*, (which as *Rithmayer* affirmeth ſhould rather be written *Carnithia*) hath vpon the Eaſt and North *Steyrmarcke*, vpon the Weſt and South the Alpes and *Friuli*. *Carniola* is part of this prouince. In this country are many valleies and hilles very good wheat grounds: many Lakes and Riuers; amongſt the which the chiefe is *Drauus*, or as they now call it *Dra*. The more famous cities of this tract are, *S. Veit*, *Villach*, and *Clagenfurt*. *S. Veit* the Metropolitane city, is a city of good note, hauing a very faire large market place, wherein ſtandeth a goodly conduite of running water, which we ſaw in building in the yeare 1558. The diameter or breadth of the ceſterne we tooke to be about ſeuen foote ouer. This ceſterne made of one whole ſtone of white marble, and there amongſt other monuments of antiquity digged out of the ground, was a thing worth the ſeeing. As they go out of the city toward *Clagen-furt*, there is a very wide champion that offereth it ſelfe, as yet beſtrewed with many ruines of ancient buildings, they commonly call it *Solfeldt*: *Paracelſus* in that his Chronicle of this country (if ſo be it be his) nameth it, I cannot tell vpon what ground, *Liburnia*. I do rather iudge *Soluenſe oppidum*, the towne *Solue*, which *Pliny* maketh mention of in *Carina*, to haue long ſince ſtood heere. This is that place, where the princes are wont to be crowned abroad in the open aire, a ſtrange and vnuſuall kind of ceremony curiouſly deſcribed by *Pius* the ſecond, in his *Europa*. *Villach*, a towne, whoſe houſes in their forefront gorgeouſly painted and ſet out with hiſtories and variety of colours yeeld a beautifull and goodly ſhew to the beholders. It is ſeated vpon the riuer *Dra*, in a plaine, encloſed with very high ſteepe rocks, with a great ſtone bridge ouer the riuer. *Clagen-furt*, a ſtrong city anciently called, as *Lazius* witneſſeth, *Claudia*. Some there are that write, that the citizens of this city are ſo hardly bent againſt theeues, that vpon the leaſt occaſion of ſuſpicion of theft a man ſhall there without examination be hanged, and then the third day after that he is hanged, they ſitte vpon the triall; if ſo be that they find him to haue been vniuſtly executed, they bury him very honourably: if iuſtly, they let him hang ſtill. But *Rithmayer* ſaith, that this is but a meere fable. Moreouer *Friſach*, a very ancient towne *S. Lionhart*, *Wolffſperg*, *&c.* are townes alſo of this country. In former times the *Iapydes* were thought to haue dwelt heere abouts. The ſoueraignty and ſecular iuriſdiction of this country doth belong vnto the Dukes of *Auſtrich*: but as concerning Eccleſiaſticall iuriſdiction it partly belongeth to the Biſhop of *Salczburg*, and partly to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, as *Paracelſus* affirmeth in his forecited Chronicle. But in the ſame place he hath a moſt ridiculous etymologie of the name of this prouince, which he faineth to be fetched from the Latines, namely, that it ſhould be named *Carinthia*, as who would ſay, *Caritas intima*, Intire loue and affection. As if the firſt inhabitants who ſeated themſelues heere ſhould haue been deſirous to haue their country named by a name fetcht from a forrein nation and ſtrange language, not vnderſtood of them. The Reader not ſatisfied with this heere ſet downe by vs, let him haue recourſe vnto *Sebaſtian Munſter*, *Sabellicus*, *Pio* II. &c. I vnderſtand alſo that one *Iohn Saluian*, hath ſurueied this country, whoſe deſcription as yet, I haue not ſeene.

Goritiæ palatinatus, The county palatine of *Gorcz*, belonging to the Duke of *Auſtrich*, is ſo named of *Goercz*, the chiefe city of this country, called of the Italians (for it ſtandeth in *Italie* beyond the Alpes) *Goricia*, of *Ptolemey Iulium Carnicum*, as *Leander* thinketh. *Amaſæus*, as the ſame *Leander* ſaith, gathereth by diuers antiquities heere found and remaining, that *Noteia* ſometime was ſeated heere about. It is a towne ſituate at the mouth of the riuer *Wipach*, (formerly called *Fluuius frigidus*,) I meane where *Wipach* falleth into the riuer *Natiſo*.

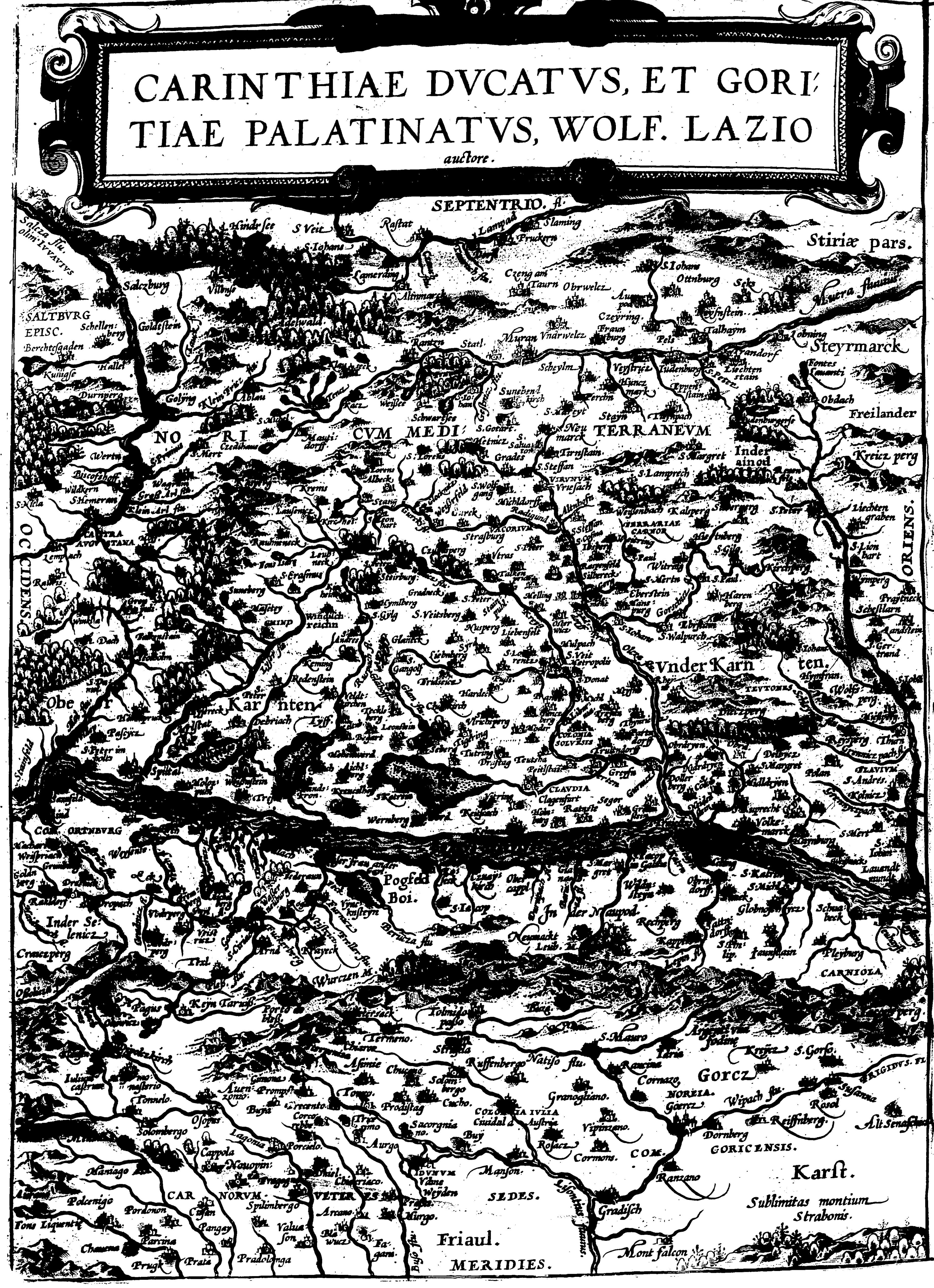
HISTRIA, or ISTEREICH.

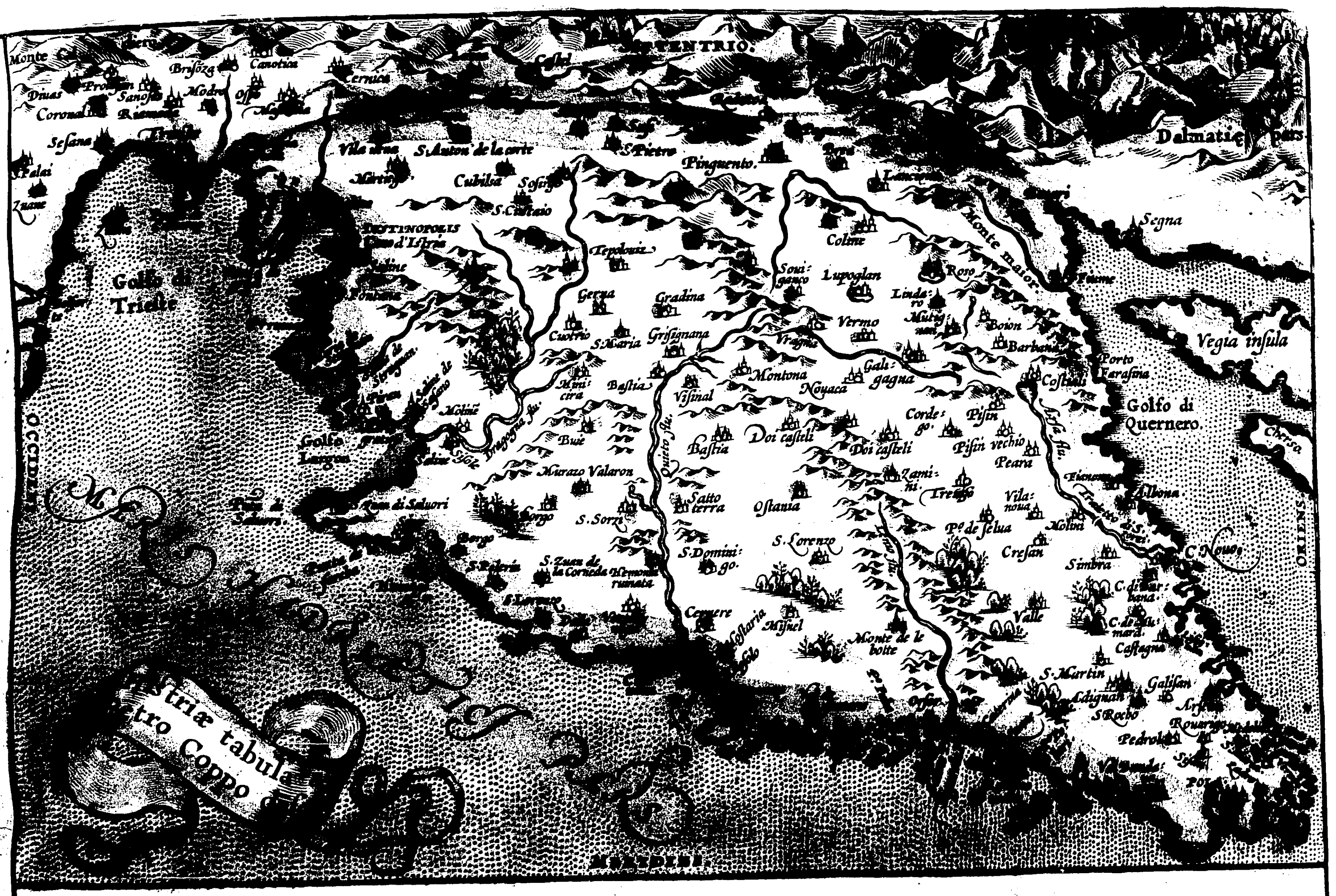
IT is almoſt a common thing generally (as *Pliny* ſaith in his naturall hiſtorie) that euery man deſcribeth beſt and moſt curiouſly that country, in which he was borne and brought vp. And within a few lines after the ſame authour ſaith thus; I will follow no one man altogether, but as I ſhall find him in all points to ſpeake moſt probably and conſonant to the truth. And therefore heere in this place (the which I do almoſt euery where in theſe diſcourſes vpon my Maps) I haue determined, amongſt many others that haue deſcribed this prouince, to offer to the view of the Reader a great deſcription according to the capacity of the place, of *Lewis Verger*, that country man borne. This man in the Coſmography of *Munſter*, ſaith that this Neckland or Demi-ile, from the inner bay where *Trieſte* now ſtandeth hard vpon the ſhore, vnto the *S. Veit*, a towne ſituate in *Fanatico* vpon the riuer *Fiume*, conteineth in length better then 200. miles. The whole country is not very leuell and plaine, yet the mountaines are neither very high, ſteep nor barren, but plentifully repleniſhed with vines, oliues, and other fruit-trees, corne, paſtures and cattell: only in that part which bendeth toward the bay, *Golfo di Quernero*, ſometime called *Flanatico* or *Fanatico*, it hath a very high mountaine, which they commonly call *Monte maior*. This firſt preſenteth it ſelfe to the eie of the ſeamen which ſaile hitherward; in whoſe toppe there ariſeth a very goodly ſpring of freſh-water. It yeeldeth many rare hearbs and plants of ſingular vertues, which do make Phyſitions, farre dwellers from hence, to reſort hither in time of the yeare, and with great toile and danger to clamber vp the ſame. The riuers of *Hiſtria* are three, *Fornio*, *Naupertus* and *Arſia*: the firſt the country people call *Riſano*: the ſecond, *Quieto*: the laſt *Arſa*, which falleth into the bay *Quernero* or *Fanatico*, and is now the vtmoſt bound of *Italie*. The cities of *Hiſtria* are *Mugia*, *Iuſtinopolis*, *Iſola*, *Pitano*, (or *Piran* as I thinke it is named in the mappe) *Pumago*, *Hemonia*, *Parenzo*, *Oſara*, *Rubino*, *Pola*, *S. Veit*, all of them marine cities. *Pinguento*, *Montana*, *Portulæ*, *Griſignana*, *Bullæ*, *S. Lorenzo*, *Doi caſtelli*, *S. Vincenzo*, *Val Adignano*, *Pamerano*, *Albona*, *Fianonæ*, *Petina*, *Galigagna*, *Coſlaco*, and *Piſino*, are vpland cities. The moſt famous city of this whole country is *Iuſtinopolis*, which they commonly call *Capo d' Iſtria*, the head of *Hiſtria*, *Pliny* nameth it *Aegida*: it ſtandeth vpon a rocke in the ſea, farre remote from the continent, vnto which it is ioined by a long bridge. This city with many other is ſubiect vnto the Venetians, the reſt are vnder the gouernment of the Duke of *Auſtrich &c.* Beſide the ancient Geographers read alſo *Leander*, *Volaterran*, and *Dom. Niger*, *Caſſiodore* in his 12. booke *Variar*, hath much of this prouince.

ZARA and SEBENICO.

ZARA, we thinke ſometime to haue been called *Iadera*, and others do affirme that his territories anciently was called *Liburnia*. SEBENICO, is that which old writers called *Sicum*. Both are marine cities ſituate vpon the Hadriaticke ſea, vnder the iuriſdiction of the Venetians. In that place where in this our mappe thou ſeeſt certaine ruines of old decaied buildings, *Dominicus Niger* ſaith, ſometime did ſtand the city *Eſſeſia*, which now lieth leuell with the ground, and the place at this day is called *Beribir*, where Epigrammes in Latine and Greeke, with many other monuments of antiquity are yet to be ſeen. The authour of this mappe, whoſe name we know not, calleth the ſame *Bergine*. Of this part of *Illyria* read the ſame *Dom. Niger* his ſixth booke of Geography. M. *S. Cornelius Scepper* ſometime Emballadour of *Ferdinand* Emperour of *Rome*, vnto *Soliman* the great Turke, in his Iournall hath theſe wordes; At *Zara* we ſaw the church of *S. Io. de Maluaſia*, ſo named, for that the ſailours of a hoy laden with Malmeſy, being in foule weather in danger of ſhipwracke vowed, that if they eſcaped ſafe to land they would build a church, whoſe mortar ſhould be tempered with malmeſy, which was accordingly performed.

CARINTHIAE DVCATVS, ET GORITIAE PALATINATVS, WOLF. LAZIO auctore.





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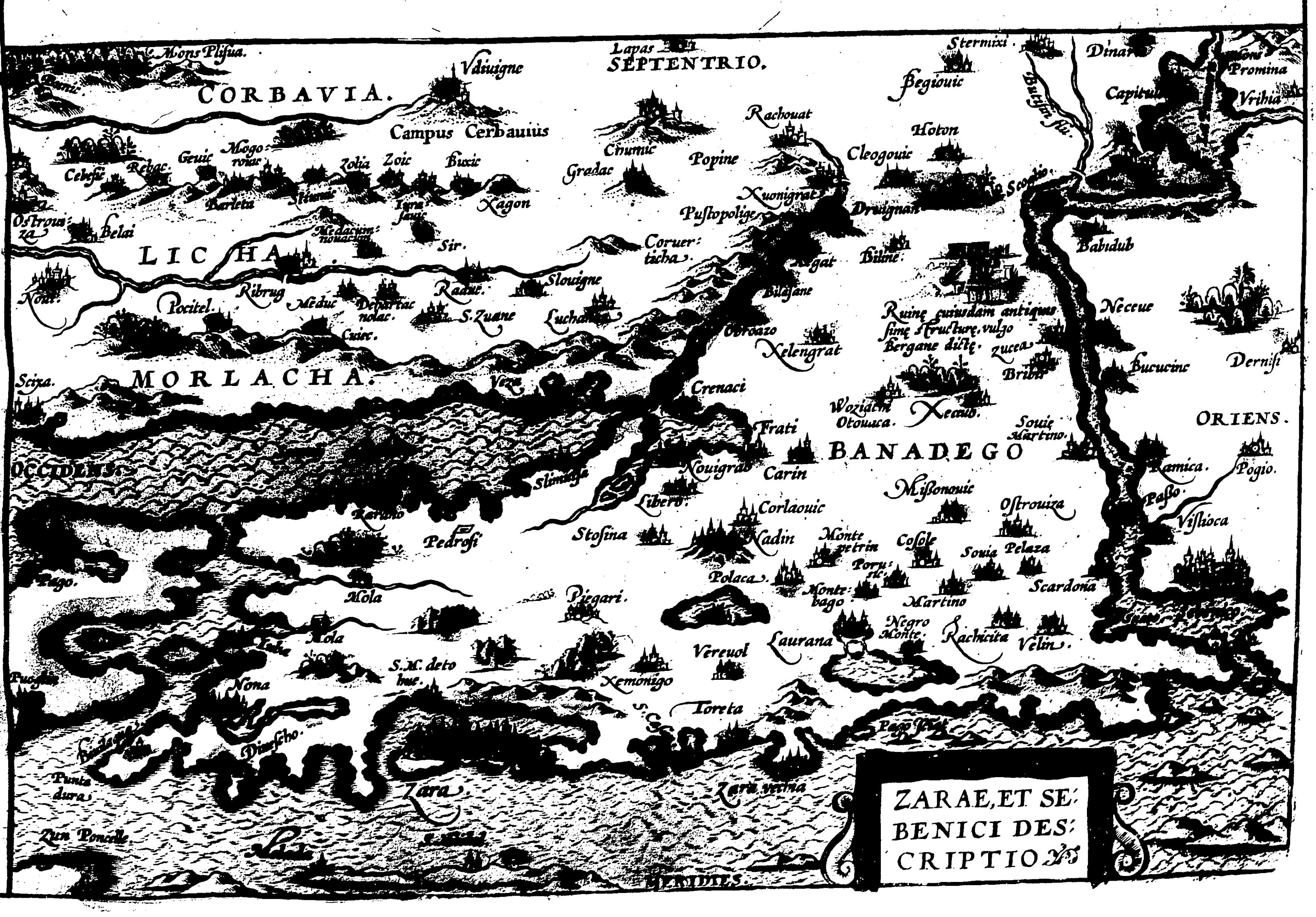


ZARAE, ET SEBENICI DESCRIPTIO.

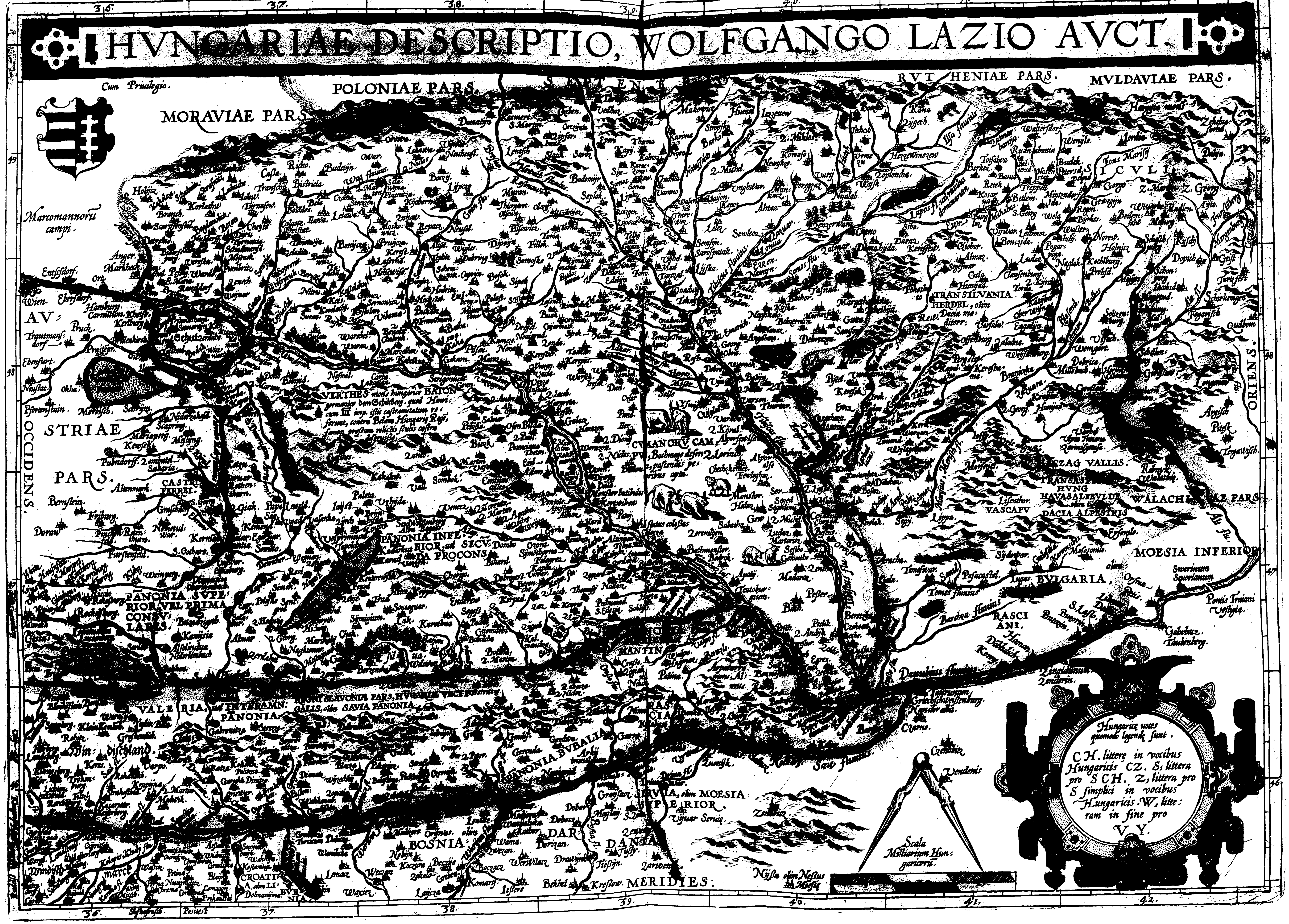
25

HVNGARY.

H*Vngaria*, (which it is certaine was ſo named of the *Hunni* or *Hungari*, a people come out of *Scythia*, which now inhabit it) conteineth almoſt both the Pannonies, the countries of the *Iaziges*, and the *Daci*, now comprehending *Tranſſyluania*, *VValachria* and *Moldauia*. On the South it beginneth at the riuer *Dra*: on the North it is bounded by *Sarmatia Europæa*, now called *Polonia*; and *Getia*, at this day named *VValagria*: on the Weſt it hath *Auſtrich*, ſometime the head of the Higher *Pannonia*: vpon the Eaſt it is confined with *Myſia*, which at this day they call *Rhetia*. *Donaw* (*Danubius*) of all the riuers of *Europe* by farre the greateſt, runneth through the middeſt of it, and ſo diuideth it into two parts, the Heather and the Farder. The HEATHER HVNGARIA, is that which formerly were the Pannonies, the Vpper and Neather: this is ſeuered from the further *Hungaria* by the riuer *Dra*: from *Auſtrich* and *Bayern*, by the foote of the mount *Cæcius*; from *Slauonia* by *Dra*: from *Boſna* and *Raſcia*, by *Saw*. The head and chiefe cities of this part is *Buda*, (often they call it) the imperiall ſeat of their kings. Other townes of great account are, *Alba Regalis*, (*Stulweiſſenburg*) famous for the coronation and tombes of their kings; *Strigonium*, (*Gran*) the Metropolitan or Archbiſhops ſea, *Quinqueeccleſiæ* (*Funfkirchen*, the Turkes call it *Petſcheu*) a biſhopricke; *Sopronium*, *Taurunum* (the Germanes call it *Griechweiſſenburg*, the Hungarians, *Nandor alba*; the Italians *Belgrado*:) *Sabaria*, (*Zombatel*) or *Szombath hely*) the place where S. *Martine* was borne: and *Stridon*, (*Sdrigna*,) the natiue ſoile of S. *Hierome*. It hath many goodly riuers; and two very famous lakes, (*Balaton*) and (*Fertou*). To this part of *Hungary*, as ſoone as thou art ouer the riuer *Dra*, is annexed *Slauonia*, ſometime a part of the vpper *Pannonie*, lying between the riuers *Saw* and *Dra*; although indeed it doth extend it ſelfe farre beyond the *Saw*, as farre as the riuer *Huna*, (for ſo it is at this day called) where *Croatia* beginneth. After it followeth *Dalmatia*, coaſting along by the Hadriaticke ſea, partly ſubiect to the Turke, partly to the Venetian. The leaſt part of it now is vnder the king of *Hungaria*: the vpland country is poſſeſſed of the *Bozners*, and *Raſcians*, which anciently were called *Mœſi ſuperiores*. The chiefe city of *Slauonia* is (*Zagrabia*) of *Croatia*, (*Bigihon*) is now, but in former ages *Fumium* was the chiefe. The FARTHER HVNGARY, or *Hungary* beyond *Donaw*, is ſeuered from *Morauia*, *Sileſia*, *Polonia*, and *Ruſcia* by the *montes Carpathij*, (called now by the Germanes (*Schneberg*) which do begin a little aboue *Poſonium*, (*Presburgh*) and from thence by many long and tedious windings, paſſe between this country vntill they end at the *Euxine* ſea or *Mar maiore*, at that place where there is the country which now they call *Maromaruſia*. There now other mountaines and woods, from that place bending toward *Seuerinum*, a city ſituate vpon *Donaw*, do diuide it from *Tranſſyluania* and *VValachria tranſalpina*. The riuer *Tibiſcus*, well ſtored with diuers ſorts of fiſh, ariſing out of the mountaines of *Maromaruſia*, runneth through the middeſt part of *Hungary*. It hath many goodly townes, as *Poſonium*, (*Presburg*) *Tirnauia*, (*Dyru*) &c. on the Weſt: *Colacia*, *Bachia*, *Zegedinum*, (*Zeged*,) &c. on the South: *Varadinum*, *Dedrecinum*, &c. beyond the riuer *Tibiſcus*, where alſo are the mines of gold and ſiluer; At *Seuerinum*, is yet to be ſeen a mention of the bridge, long ſince built by *Traiane* the Emperour, and other townes and things worth the remembrance, which in this place, the ſhortneſſe of our entended diſcourſe doth force me to omit.

The Inhabitants do ſpeake the Scythian language, a tongue much different from any language ſpoken by any of their neighbours round about them. It giueth place to no country of the World, for valiant and ſtout men, ſtore of cattell, fertility of ſoile, and rich veines of mettalls: but for temperature of the aire, wholeſome and pleaſant ſituation, it may iuſtly be preferred before any whatſoeuer that I know. The earth is plentifully endowed by nature with all maner of things neceſſary and commodious: Gold, Siluer, Salt, Precious-ſtones, Mineralls for colours are heere digged vp in great abundance. It yeeldeth great ſtore of corne, graine, fodder for cattell, apples and fruites of diuers ſorts. They haue many riuers well ſtored with freſh fiſh. They haue great plenty of Coppar. In the moſt of their riuers there are often found certaine ſhiuers of the beſt and fineſt gold: yea euen in their vines, (ſuch is the nature of this golden ſoile) they do extract great plenty of Gold.

This we haue gathered out of the little treatiſe of *Steeuen Broderith*, and the Decades of *Hungary* written by *Antony Bonfinius*: to whom the ſtudious Reader for further ſatisfaction may haue recourſe. Let him alſo read *Herberſtein* his Commentaries of *Moſcouy*; *Matthias* a *Michou* of *Sarmatia*, *Munſter*, and *Cuſpinian in oratione Protreptica*, and in his *Auſtria*: and eſpecially the abridgement of the hiſtories of *Hungary* written by *Peter Ranzane*, who, amongſt other ſtrange wonders which he reckoneth vp of this country, affirmeth, if you will beleeue him, that himſelfe hath ſeen very many golden branches and twigs of vines, ſome as long as ones finger, others halfe a foote long. *George VVernher* hath written a little tract of the ſtrange waters of *Hungary*.



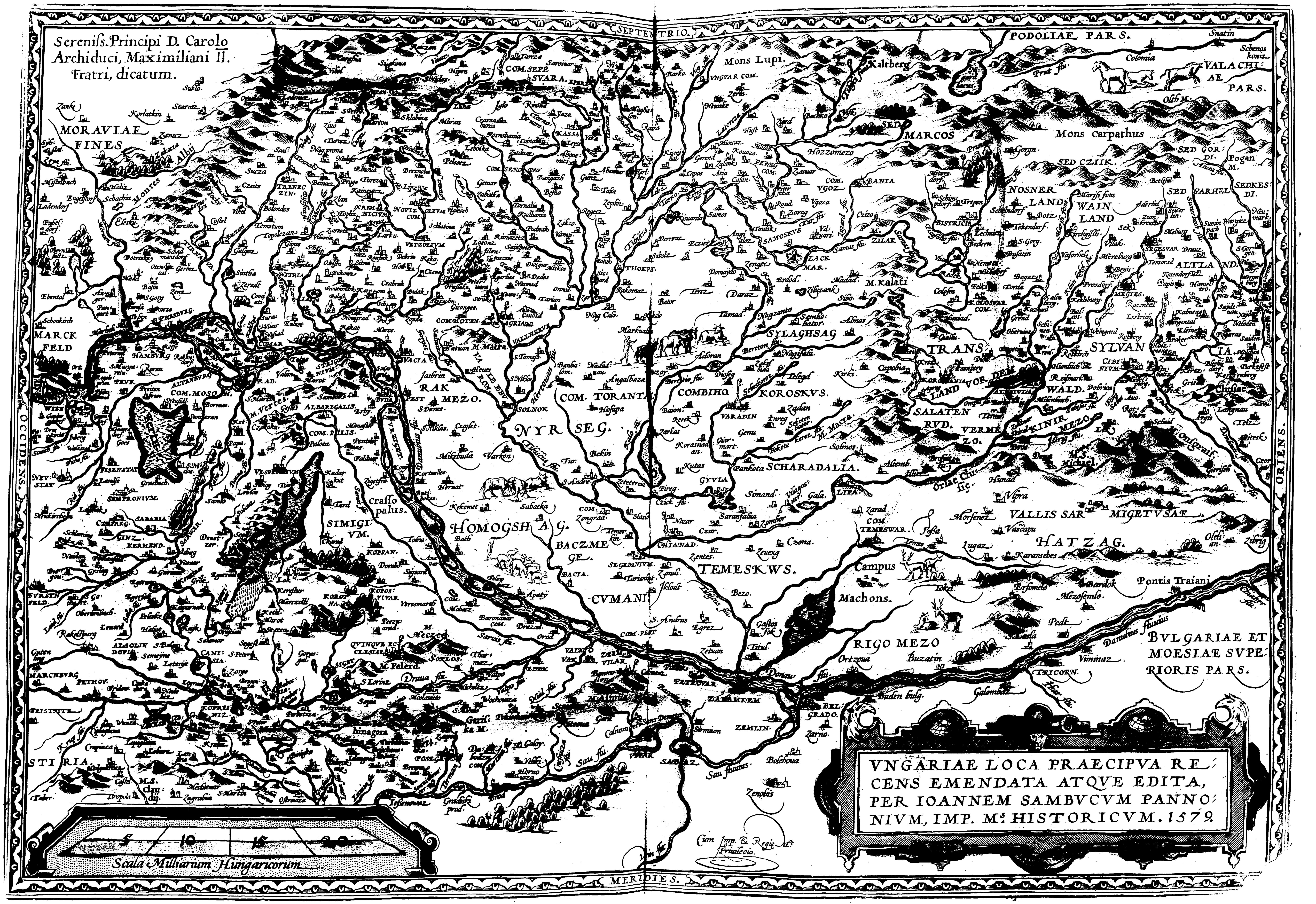
HVNGARIAE DESCRIPTIO, WOLFGANGO LAZIO AVCT.

Hungaricæ voces quomodo legendæ sunt.

CH. litteræ in vocibus Hungaricis CZ. S, littera pro SCH. Z, littera pro S simplici in vocibus Hungaricis. W, litteram in fine pro V. Y.

An other Mappe of HVNGARY.

THis ſecond deſcription of *Hungary* more exact and true, as the famous learned man *Iohn Sambuke*, this countrie-man borne, maketh me beleeue, (for euery man, as *Pliny* in his Naturall hiſtory moſt truely witneſſeth, deſcribeth the plot and ſituation of the country beſt wherein he himſelfe was bred and borne) we haue thought good in this place to adioine vnto the former, and that beſide our purpoſe: when as our promiſe was of ech countrie, to ſet out but one Mappe. But becauſe I thinke neither of them to be of it ſelfe abſolute inough for the worth of this ſo goodly a country, I haue thought it behouefull to the Reader, to ſet out both in this our Theater. He that ſhall compare them one with the other, ſhall find oft times great variety in the ſituation of places, and turnings and windings of the ſtreames and riuers: and yet there is no reaſon why preſently any man ſhould condemne the authours of want of skill or diligence in deſcribing it: but let him iudge of it, as *Strabo* moſt truely doth of Hiſtory: for he doth not by and by thinke that hiſtory to be reiected, when they that haue ſet it forth, do not altogether agree in the deſcriptions of places: when as the truth of the whole hiſtory is many times by that diſagreement more plainly demonſtrated. Let therefore the diligent Reader and ſtudent of Geography, for whoſe good we do whatſoeuer we poſsibly can, vſe one or both at his diſcretion, ſeeing that we are forced to do what we may, not what we would.



Sereniss. Principi D. Carolo Archiduci, Maximiliani II. Fratri, dicatum.

VNGARIAE LOCA PRAECIPVA RECENS EMENDATA ATQVE EDITA, PER IOANNEM SAMBVCVM PANNONIVM, IMP. M^s. HISTORICVM. 1579.

TRANSSYLVANIA.

STeuen *Broderith*, in his Treatiſe printed at *Baſill*, together with the Hungarian hiſtory of *Antony Bonfinius*, deſcribeth this country thus: *Tranſsiluania*, ſaith he, was ſometime a part of *Dacia*. His chiefe city is *Alba Iulia*, (*Weiſſenburg*) ſo called either of *Iulius Cæſar*, or rather of *Hiula* a certaine prince of the Hunnes. It hath many other goodly townes, amongſt the which are *Cibinum*, (*Hermanſtadt*) called of the Hungarians (*Seben*) ſituate vpon the riuer *Cibin*, *Braſſouia*, (*Chronſtadt*) *Coloſium*, (*Clauſenburg*) *Biſtricia*, (*Beſtereze*) and many other built and inhabited by a people of high *Germany*, which we call Saxons. In this country are the *Siculi*, a fierce and warlike Nation: amongſt which there is neither clowne, nor gentleman, all men are in degree equall, like as amongſt the Switzers *Tranſsiluania* is very fertile of all maner of things, eſpecially of Gold, Siluer, and other mettalls; as alſo of Salt digged out of mountaines. It breedeth excellent Horſes, and hath great plenty of Wine, although not ſo good as *Hungary* and *Slauonia*. The two Walachies *VValachia Tranſalpina*, *Walachie* beyond the mountaines, and *Moldauia*, do encloſe *Tranſsiluania*: that reſteth vpon the riuer *Donaw*, this vpon the Euxine ſea, or *Mar maiore*, as the Italians call it; both of them together with *Tranſsiluania* do now poſſeſſe that part of *Europe*, which anciently was called DACIA. Thus that whole tract beyond *Donaw*, which doth not only conteine the higher *Hungary*; but alſo *Tranſsiluania* together with both the Walachies, is encloſed round on euery ſide with *Donaw*, the Carpathian hills, (*Crapacke*, as ſome thinke) the Euxine ſea, and againe with the ſame *Donaw*. Thus farre *Broderith*.

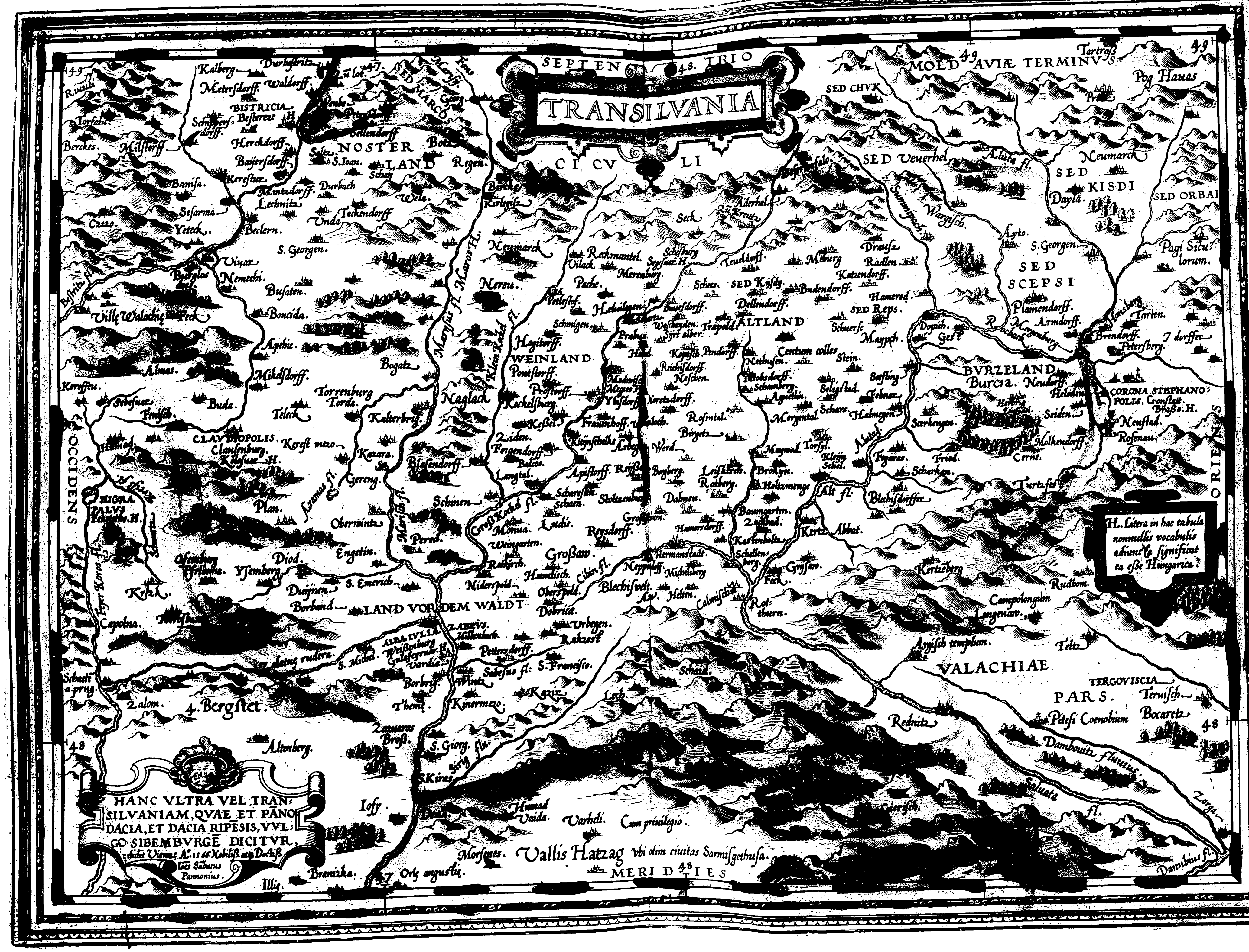
But I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet downe heere the deſcription of it out of *Antony Bonfinius* his I. decade of the firſt booke of his hiſtory of *Hungary*. Beyond the Carpathian mountaines, ſaith he, is the vttermoſt prouince of *Dacia*, extended euen vnto the riuer *Axiaces*. This now vulgarly is knowen by the name of TRANSSILVANIA, they call it *Sibenburghen*, the Hungarians *Herdel*. It is a moſt fertile country of cattell, wine, and corne: alſo of Gold and Siluer: where certaine riuers do driue downe ſhiuers of Gold, and pieces ſometime of a pound and an halfe weight; being euery way round beſet with ſteep hills in maner of a crownet. In the woods are kine or beeues with long manes like horſes; buffs and wild horſes, both very ſwift and light in running: but the horſes haue long manes hanging down to the very ground: thoſe which are tame and brought vp for ſeruice, naturally haue a very fine eaſie kind of amble. This country is inhabited partly by Scythians, partly by the Saxones and Dakes: theſe are more humane and ciuill, thoſe more rude and churliſh. In old time before the breaking in of the Gothes and Hunnes, all *Dacia* was poſſeſſed by the Roman and Sarmatian colonies, *&c. George* of *Reichterſdorff* hath deſcribed this country in a peculiar Treatiſe. See alſo *George Rithaymer*, *Peter Rantzan*, *Pius* the ſecond in his deſcription of *Europe*, *Iohn Auentine*, and *Martine Cromer* in his twelfth booke of the hiſtory of *Poland*. This country vulgarly is called *Sibenburgh*, and *Zipſerland*, as *Sebaſtian Munſter* hath giuen out. More of the knowledge and diſcouery of this prouince are to be ſought for, in the firſt chapter and ſecond ſection of the twelfth booke of *Wolfangus Lazius* his Romane common-wealth, and in *Laonicus* his fifth booke: Laſtly, in the protrepticke oration of *Iohn Cuſpinian*.

Synonymes or diuers names of one and the ſame place in Tranſsiluania, *according as they are named by the Hungarians, Germanes and Latines, done by* Iohn Sambucus.

Erdel, Sibenburgen *Dacia ripenſis, Pannodacia, Tranſ. vel Vltratraſiluania.*
Nagbanya, Newſteetl *Riunli domin.*
Rudbanya, Rodna.
Beſtercze, Noſn *Biſtritia.*
Bonczyda, Boniſprulh.
Koloſuar, Glauſnburg *Claudiopolis.*
Offenbanya, Offnburg.
Aprukh, Ochlatn.
Samos ſalu, Mikldorff.
Buza, Buſaten.
Voroſmarth, Roſperg.
Demeterſalua, Peterſdorff.
Teuuiſch, Durnen.
Balasſalua, Blaſndorff.
Gulafeyruar, Weyſſnburg *Alba Iulia, Sermiſdacia.*
Zekluaſarhel, Newmarkh.
Kizekmezeu, Ibiſdorff.
Felſeupold, Oberſpald.
Abſopold, Niderſpald.
Zazzebes, Millenbach *Zabeus.*
Holduilagh, Schatn.

Apaſalu, Apſdorff.
Moneta, Donnerſmkrhta.
Braniczka, Bernſapff.
Baijon, Boniſdorff.
Ekemezeu, Proſdorff.
Zelindes, Stoltzeburg.
Naghczur, Grooſcheyrn.
Rihonſalua, Reicherdorff *Requieſcit.*
Braſſo, Cronſtatt *Corona, vel Stephanopolis.*
Varhel, Zarmis.
Segeſuar, Scheſburg.
Zazhalom, Hundertbuhl *Centum colles,* an hundred hills.
Zarkan, Schirkingen.
Keuhalom, Keps.
Kykelwar, Kiklpurg.
Veczel, *Venecia, Vlpia Traiana.*
Kereſtien mezeu, Aw *Inſula Chriſti* Chriſts iland.
Muſchna, Meſchen.
Kakasſalu, Hendorff.
Recze, Katzild.

Ioffij Val. Dobra.
Vizakna, Saltzburg.
Barczaſagh, Wurtzland *Burcia.*
Vaskapur, Eyſſnthor *Pila Getica,* the ancients called it.
Veuroſtorn, Ratertuern.
Zakadat, Zaka.
Feketetho, *Nigra palus,* Blacke more.
Tolmacz, Talmiſch.
Aran, *Auratus fl.*
Zamos, Samiſch *Samoſius fl.*
Keureuz, Die Krayſz *Chryſius fl.*
Fier } Keureus, { ſchwartz } Kreyſz.
Feketh }   { weis
Sebeskeureus, die ſchnel krapſz *fl.*
Maros, Meriſch, *Maryſus fl.*
Olt, Die Alth *Aluata, Aluttus fl.*
Strell, Iſtrig *Sargetia, vel Strigetia fl.*
Ompay, Die Omp *fl.*
Haczagh, *vel* Hatlaag, or rather, the vale *Sarmiſia,* where there was ſome time the city *Sarmiſgethuſa.* &c.


TRANSILVANIA
SEPTEN 48. TRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
MOLDAVIÆ TERMINUS
CICVLI
VALACHIAE PARS.
HANC VLTRA VEL TRANSILVANIAM, QVAE ET PANODACIA, ET DACIA RIPESIS, VVLGO SIBEMBVRGE DICITVR, ædidit Viennæ A°. 1566. Nobiliß. atq. Doctiß. Ioes Sabucus Pannonius.
H. Litera in hac tabula nonnullis vocabulis adiuncta significat ea esse Hungarica.
NOSTER LAND
WEINLAND
ALTLAND
BVRZELAND Burcia.
LAND VOR DEM WALDT
SED MARCOS
SED CHVK
SED Veuerhel
SED KISDI
SED ORBAI
SED SCEPSI
SED Kißdy
SED Reps.
BISTRICIA Besterzee H.
CLAVDIOPOLIS Clausenburg Koloswar H.
ALBA IVLIA Weissenburg Gulafeyrwar H.
CORONA STEPHANOPOLIS. Cronstat Brasso H.
Hermanstadt
Schesburg
Medwisch
Millenbach
Naglack
Bergstet
NIGRA PALVS
Villę Walachię
Vallis Hatzag Vbi olim ciuitas Sarmisgethusa.
Cum privilegio.
Danubius fl.
Dambouitz fluuius
Maros fl.
Alt fl.
Alauta fl.
TERGOVISCIA
Teruisch
Argisch templum
Pitesi Coenobium
Bocaretz
Orlę angustię
Centum colles
Altenberg.
Branizka.
Illie.

The Kingdome of POLAND.

Polonia or *Poland*, ſo named of the champion plaines of the ſoile, (which yet in their language they vulgarly call *Pole)* is a vaſt and wide country, on the Weſt bordering vpon *Schleſia*, on the other ſides it reſteth vpon *Hungaria*, *Lithuania* and *Pruſia*. It is diuided into the Greater and the Leſſer. The *Greater Poland*, is that which lieth toward the Weſt, and conteineth the goodly cities *Gueſna* and *Poſnauia*. The *Leſſer Poland* lieth toward the South, and hath the famous city *Cracow*, ſeated vpon the head of the riuer *Viſtula*, (the Germanes call it *De Wixel*, the Polanders *Drwencza*,) which runneth through the middeſt of the country: the other cities are not very great nor beautifull. Their houſes for the moſt part are all built of ſtone, and ſome are dawbed with clay. The country is very mooriſh, full of fens and woodes. The common drinke the people vſe is Beere: wine they ſeldome drinke, neither do they know how to dreſſe and manure the vine. They are counted excellent Horſemen for ſeruice in the warres. The ſoile is fertile, they haue many heards of cattell, many deere, game and paſtime for the Noblemen. It hath great plenty of Hony. Salt heere is digged out of the earth in great abundance. In the mountaines which they in their language call *Tatri*, they haue mines of Braſſe and Brimſtone. *Cromer* writeth, that the Polanders are of the Hungars called *Lengel*, of *Leech* the captaine or father of the Nation.

Vnder the kingdome of *Polonia* are comprehended *Lithuania*, *Samogitia*, *Maſouia*, *Volhinia*, *Podolia* and *Ruſia*, which is called *South-Ruſia*, and of ſome *Ruthenia*: as alſo all *Pruſia*, except that part which hath a peculiar Duke by whom it is gouerned. *Lewenclay* writeth that in the yeare 1570. the king of *Poland* tooke the Prince of *Moldauia* to his protection.

The greateſt part of LITHVANIA, is mooriſh and full of Bogges, for the moſt part woody, and therefore not eaſilie entered, trauelled or come vnto; it is better trading with the Lithuans in the winter then at other times: for that the moores and lakes being couered either with thicke ice or deep ſnow, the Marchants may paſſe from place to place more eaſily. In *Lithuania* there are few townes, and the villages are little inhabited. The chiefe wealth of the country people are cattell and rich skins of diuers ſorts of wild beaſts, wherewith the whole country is wonderfully ſtored. They haue great plenty of wax and hony. This prouince breedeth the *Bugle*, a kind of beaſt which they call *Suber*, the Germanes *Vr-ochs*, ſuch as was to be ſeene at *Antwerp*, in the yeare 1570. From hence alſo commeth that kind of beaſt which the Latines call *Alces*, the Dutch *Elandt*. The people ſpeake the Slauonian tongue, like as alſo the Polanders do. Their chiefe city is *Vilna*, a Biſhop ſea, and is as bigge as *Cracow*: but the houſes in it do not ſtand cloſe together or touch one another: but like as in the country, gardens and orchyeards are between houſe and houſe. All that Oke-timber which we call *Wagenſchott*, of which almoſt all the buildings carpenters worke, and ioiners worke, as well publicke as priuate, is made in the Low-countries, as alſo the greateſt part of their furniture and houſhold-ſtuffe, is feld in theſe parts, and from thence is through the Eaſt ſea, (the Latines call it *Mare balticum*, the Dutch *Ooſtſee*, the Ruſsians *Wareczkouie morie*) and Germane ocean, tranſported into theſe countries.

In SAMOGITIA, (which in their language ſignifieth *Low-land)* the people are tall and of a goodly ſtature, but rude and barbarous in their maners and behauiour, vſing a ſparing and homely diet. The Ruſsians call this prouince *Samotzkaſemla*. Heere is no maner of faire buildings, but their houſes are like houels or poore cottages; made of wood and couered with ſtraw or reed. From the bottome vpward by a little and little their buildings are made leſſe and leſſe, like the keele of a ſhip, or great helmet. In the toppe it hath one window, letting in the light from aboue, vnderneath which is the hearth or chimney where they dreſſe their meat. In that houſe they hide themſelues, their wiues, children, ſeruants, maides, ſheep, cattell, corne and houſhold-ſtuffe altogether. *Sichardus* in his hiſtory of *Germany* writeth that the people of *Samogitia* are deſcended from the Saxons: and therefore although they be ſubiect to the kingdome of *Polonia*, yet the Saxons challenging it to be a part of their iuriſdiction, they do affirme it to pertaine to the precinct of *Saxony*.

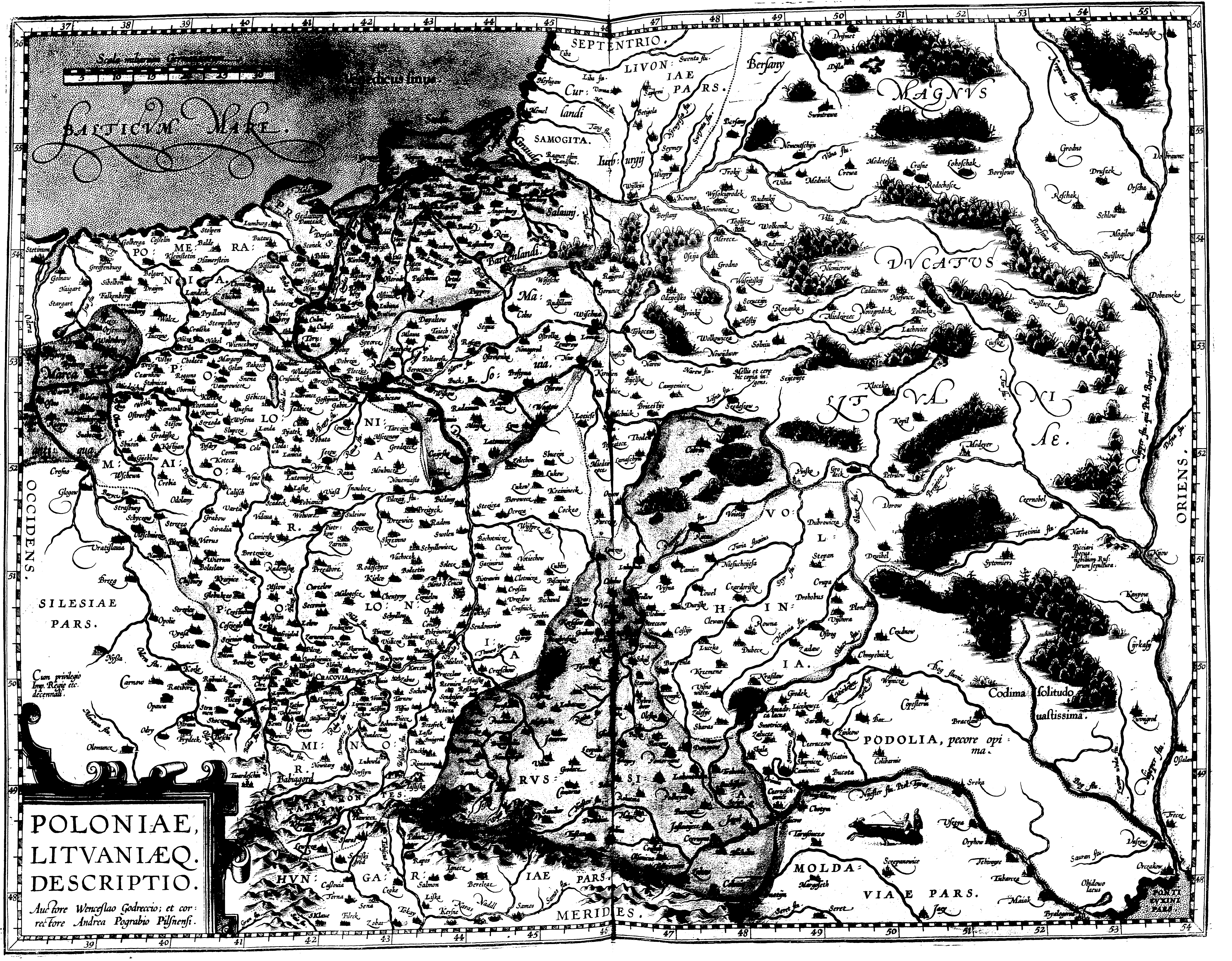
MASOVIA, is a ſhire held of the king of *Poland*, in homage. The chiefe or Metropolitane city of this prouince is *Warſouia*, where they make the excellent mead, a kind of drinke made of hony &c.

VOLHINIA, a country abounding with all maner of things, a very fertile ſoile, full of townes and caſtles.

PODOLIA, is of ſuch a fruitfull ſoile, that the graſſe in three daies will couer a ſticke being caſt into it. It is ſo ranke and groweth ſo faſt, that a plough, being left in it vpon the head-lands or graſſie places of the field, in a very few daies, wilbe ſo couered ouer that you ſhall hardly find it againe. Heere alſo is great ſtore of hony. The head city is *Camyenetz*.

RVSSIA, yeeldeth great plenty of Horſes, Oxen, and Sheep of very fine wooll. Their drinke is mead, which they make of hony. Wine alſo is brought hither from *Pannonia*, *Moldauia* and *Walachria*. The chiefe city of this prouince is *Leunpurg*, the Latines call it *Leopolis*, Lion-city,

MOLDAVIA is a part of *Walachia*, whoſe metropolitane city is *Soſſouia*, commonly called *Sotſchen*. The inhabitants of this country are a fierce and cruell people, but very good ſouldiours, and therefore they are at continuall enmity with the Tranſſiluanians. As the cuſtome of the Thracians was in old time to marke the Noblemens children with a hot iron: ſo they report that the Lords of *Moldauia* to this day do vſe, to marke their children, aſſoone as they be borne, with ſome kind of marke: leaſt a queſtion might ariſe whether they were the right and lawfull heires or not: and that aliens and ſtrangers might be excluded from inheritance amongſt them; as *Reinerus Reineckius* in his diſcourſe of noble families hath written. Many other things of thſe countries thou maieſt read of in *Matthias* of *Michow* in his diſcourſe of the Sarmaties, *Albert Crantz* in his deſcription of *Wandalia*, *Bonfinius* in his hiſtory of *Hungary*, and *Laonicus Chalcondylas* in his firſt and third bookes. But of all *Martine Cromer* in his Chronicle of *Poland* hath moſt excellently deſcribed theſe countries, and *Sigiſmund* of *Herberſtain* in his commentaries of *Moſchouia*. See alſo *Sebaſtian Munſter*, *Pius Secundus* Pope of *Rome*, and *Dauid Chytræus* in his Chronicle of *Saxony*. *Iohannes Dugloſſus*, a moſt copious hiſtorian of the Polonians, is cited by *Ioachimus Cureus*; but as yet not publiſhed, as he affirmeth. *George* of *Reicherſdorff* hath moſt curiouſly deſcribed *Moldauia*. *Laonicus Chalcondylas* alſo in his ſecond booke hath diuers things worth the knowing of this country.



POLONIAE, LITVANIÆQ. DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore Wenceſlao Godreccio; et correctore Andrea Pograbio Pilſnenſi.

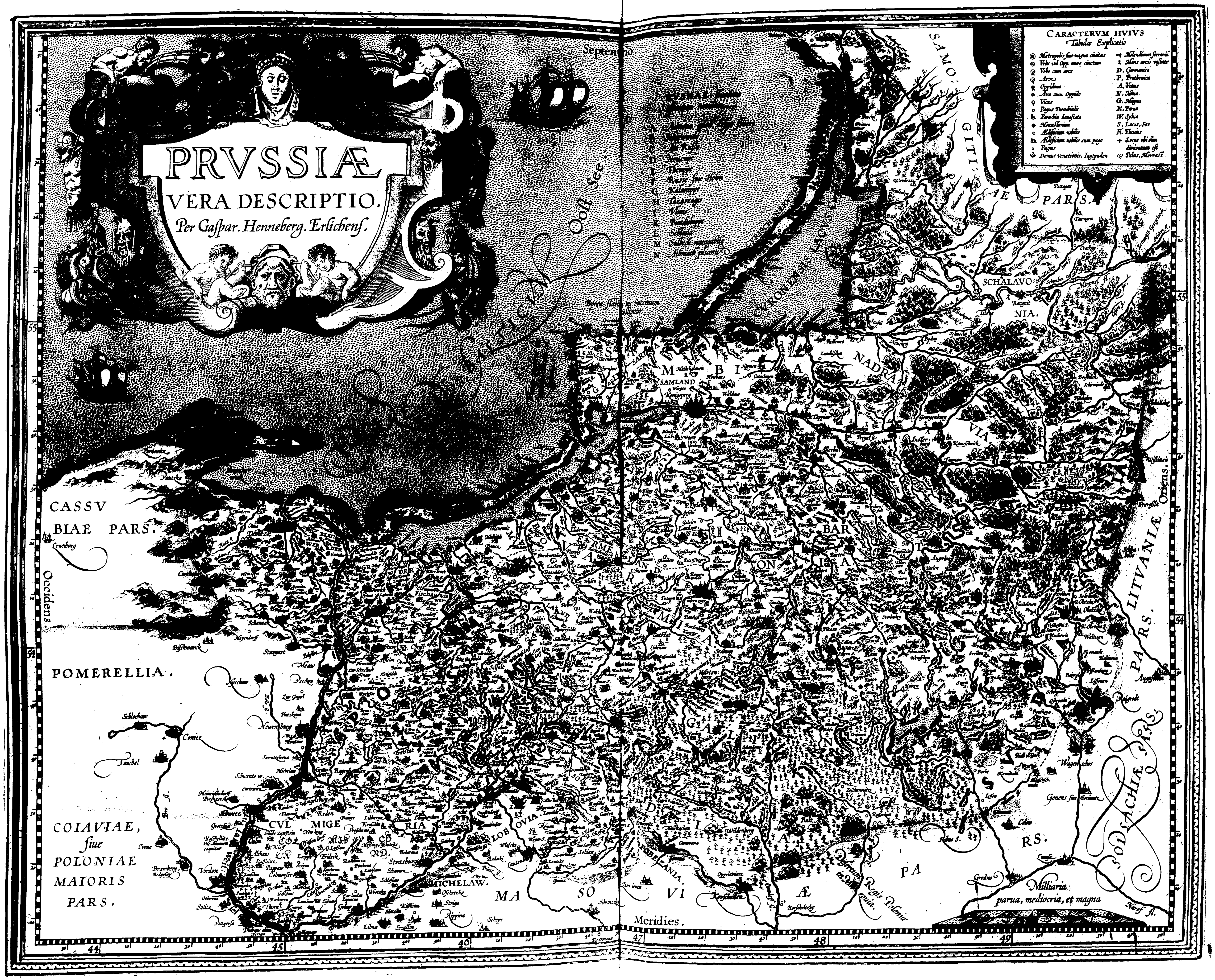
SPRVSE.

CRomer in his deſcription of *Poland*, deſcribeth this country on this maner : Amongſt many other nations of
Sarmatia in *Europe*, the *Boruſſi* by *Ptolemey* are placed very farre North in that coaſt, where now, as I thinke,
the Liuonians and Moſchouites do dwell, beyond the riuer *Cherniſh*, next neighbours to the Ryphæans.
Thoſe, with *Eraſmus ſtella* I iudge, to haue paſſed further South and Weſt and poſſeſſed a great part of *Sar-*
matia, which is vpon the Eaſt adioined to the Ruſsians and Moſchouites, and is encloſed on the South with
woods and the Hercynian forreſt, and all that coaſt along by *Pautzkerwicke* or *Friſh-haff*, as ſome thinke,
(*Ptolemey* calleth it *Sinus Venedicus, Pliny Clylipenus*) the Balticke, and Eaſt ſeas, euen vnto the riuers *Viſtula,*
(*Wixel* or *Weiſſel*) and *Oſſa*; and to be called *Boruſſi* or *Pruſſi*, by names not much different. In this compaſſe
now do inhabit the Liuonians, Lithuans, Samagites, and the Pruiſſen yet retaining the ancient appellation,
nations diſtinct in reſpect that they are ſubiect to diuers ſtates and gouerned by different lawes and policies,
but vſing altogether the ſame language vulgarly, wholly differing from the Slauonians, yet hauing diuers
Latine words intermedled and mixt among, but for the moſt part corrupt, and formed rather after the Italian and Spaniſh termination,
than after the Latine. Notwithſtanding the Dutch and Germanes of late yeares, conquering that part which lieth vpon the ſea, and is cal-
led *Spruiſſe* and *Liuonia*, haue planted their colonies there. Heere hence it is that the Dutch tongue is more familiar and vſuall to theſe
people, than that ancient and vulgar language, eſpecially in the cities and townes. Which alſo is vſuall amongſt the Lithuans, who by
reaſon of their neighbourhood and entercourſe with the Ruſsians, and colonies from thence enterteined, do much what ſpeake the Ruſsian
language. For in that *Dugloſſus* deriueth the name and originall of this nation from *Pruſias* the king of *Bithynia*, it is altogether fabulous,
and not worth the confuting. Some do thinke that the *Boruſſi*, in the German tongue were ſo called, for that they were neere the *Ruſſi*: but
whether truly, or falſly I liſt not heere to diſpute. When and how the Latine tongue did intermedle it ſelfe with the vulgar language of the
Boruſsians, Lithuanians, and Liuonians we dare not conſtantly affirme. *Eraſmus Stella* ſaith, that *Boruſſia,* (*Pruſſia*, or *Spruſe*) was rather
aſſaulted by the Romanes, then conquered; and alleadgeth *Pliny* for his authour : whereupon that followeth that together with the Em-
pire, the Latine tongue could not there be ſpread and planted. But *Dugloſſus* he telleth vs, that in thoſe ciuill warres between *Cæſar* and
Pompey, a certaine band or company of Romanes, forſaking *Italie*, their natiue country in thoſe troubleſome times, ſeated themſelues in
theſe coaſts, and to haue built a city there, and to haue called it ROMOVE, after the name of *Rome* their mother: which city for a long time
was the Metropolitane of that country. If this opinion of *Dugloſſus* be true, who may iuſtly ſuſpect, (alwaies reſerued, if there be any cauſe
of doubt of the truth of the hiſtory) that that band of Romanes, lead by ſome captaine named *Libo*, to haue come vnto the ſea coaſt neere
Friſch-haff, toward the Eaſt, and doth border vpon the Ruſsians, driuen hither either by tempeſtuous weather to haue landed in this place,
or being followed by the conquerours, to haue withdrawen themſelues into theſe quarters for ſhelter againſt the raging tyranny of *Cæſars*
ſouldiers: and ſo the *Libones, Liuones* or *Liuonians* to haue receiued their name and appellation from the ſame *Libo*: Laſtly entending their
bounds further and ſpreading themſelues euery way, ſome to haue been named *Lithuanians*, by a name deriued from the ſame, but much
altered and corrupt, and others to haue retained ſtill the ancient appellation of the *Pruſſi*. Notwithſtanding alſo a great part of *Pomerland*,
and *Culmiſchland*, and the skirts of *Michelaw*, after that they came to be ſubiect to the ſame iuriſdiction with *Spruſe*, and were vnder the
command of the Knights of the *Holy Croſſe,* (*Teutones Crucigeri*) began to be called by one name, *Spruſe* : yet indeed, that is properlie
and truly called *Spruſe*, which is comprehended between the riuers *Weiſſel,* (*Viſtulo*) *Dribentz, Oſſa,* and *Nemen*, and the bay *Friſch-haff*,
(which we ſpoke of before) and from *Lithuania* and *Maſſouia* is diuided by thicke woods full of Meeres and Bogges. Thus farre out of
Cromer. I thinke it not amiſſe alſo to ſet down heere the ancient diuiſion of this country of *Spruſe* into particular ſhires, as *Caſper Henne-*
berger hath written, whoſe words are theſe.

VIDIVVTO, or, as he is called of ſome, VIDINITVS, king of *Boruſſia*, in the yeare of Chriſt 573. when he was 116. yeares old, be-
fore he together with his brother BRVTENOCRIBE, did caſt himſelfe, for a ſacrifice to his Gods, into the fire, thus diuided his poſſeſsi-
ons vnto his ſonnes. Hee had, as they report 12. ſonnes. The I. was LITPHO, or as others call him LITALAN, to whom he gaue *Lituania the*
Lower, & made him king & ſoueraigne of the reſt, but he, for the murder of CRIBE, a Biſhop of theirs ſo called, was reiected of his brethren.
Amongſt the other eleuen he diuided the country of *Spruſe*. Of theſe the firſt called ZAMO, obtained that tract, which of him to this day
is named *Zambia,* (*Samland*) hauing vpon the Weſt & North the ſalt ſea; vpon the Eaſt the lake *Curiſch-haff,* (*Curonenſis lacus*) and the riuer
Deme: vpon the South the riuer *Pregel*: it is a receiued opinion amongſt them that he dwelt in the mount GALTAGARE. II. SVDO, got for
his portion that part of the country where now are *Oletzo, Stradaun, Lick*, part of the precincts or liberties of *Iohaniſburg, Letzen, Angerburg*
and *Inſterburg*: and hath vpon the Eaſt, *Lituania*: on the South, *Maſouia* and *Galindia* : on the North-Weſt, *Barthonia,* (*Barthenerland*) on
the North, *Schalauonia*. This country they called, after his name, *Sudauia*. Which name afterward, when this whole tract was ſpoiled and
laid waſt by the *Crucigeri* (the knights of the *Holy Croſſe,*) it vtterly loſt: and therefore whether this country was called *Sudauia*, or not, the
latter writers are wholly ignorant, and they do thinke it to haue beene in *Sambia*, where now is the canton called **Der Sudawiſche winkel**
oder der Bruſter ort, but they are deceiued : For for their treachery they were of the *Crucigeri* tranſlated thither. III. NADROO, was
ſeated between *Sambia, Scalauonia*, and *Barthonia*, where there are many riuers, forreſts, and vaſt wilderneſſes, and is called *Nadraw*,
(NADRAVIA.) In this prouince are *Tapiaw, Taplaucken, Salaw, Georgenburg &c.* ſtrong and defenſible caſtels. IIII. SCALAVONI,
had thoſe places giuen him which are on either ſide of the riuer *Memel*, (the old writers called it *Cronon*) and therefore his portion was na-
med, *Scalauonia*, after his own name. V. NATANGO, got that part which of him was called *Natangen*, and hath vpon his North ſide the
riuer *Pregel*, vpon the Eaſt, *Alla*. VI. BARTHO, enioyed *Barthonia*, **Barthenerland**. It was diuided into the Greater, the Leſſer, and
Plick Barthen; but now thoſe diuiſions are forgotten and out of vſe. VII. GALINDO, that tract from *Maſouia*, vnto the riuer *Alla*,
and the lake *Spirding*, of him was named *Galindia*, and conteineth many huge deſerts : a great part of it doth belong to the Biſhop of *Var-*
mia, and is now accounted as part of *Ermeland*. VIII. VARMONI, for his portion was aſsigned VARMIA, lying between the countries
Galindia, Natangia, and *Pogeſamia*. But he not liuing long after his father, this prouince ſoone againe loſt that name, and of his mother
was named by a Germane name **Ermeland**. IX. HOGGO, his Lordſhip was ſeuered from *Ermeland*, by the riuer *Paſſerg* : from *Pomeſa-*
mia, by the riuer *Weſeck* and the lake *Drauſen*: but now of the Germanes it is called **Hockerland**, but by the Latines, of POGIA, his daugh-
ter, it is named *Pogeſania*. X. POMESO, poſſeſſed *Pomeſania,* (denominated of him) bounded by the riuers *Weiſſel, Weeſeck, Oſſa* or *Moc-*
kra. XI. CHELMO, obtained for his portion *Culmigeria*, or *Hulmigeria* (they call it *Colmiſhland*:) a prouince lying between the riuers
Weiſſel, Mockra, or *Oſſo* and *Dreuentza*, well repleniſhed with caſtels and cities. Heere is another ſhire worth the remembrance which they
call *Soſſaw* : *Item* another called LOBOVIA, (*Lobaw*) belonging to the Biſhop of *Culm*. HVNTAVV, alſo a very little prouince, but well
inhabited. There is alſo an iland about *Margeburg* (or *Marienburg*) encloſed round with a bancke or wall by the *Crucigeri*, the knight of
the *Holy Croſſe*, againſt the inundations and breaking-in of the riuers *Weiſſel* and *Nogot*, and it is called *The Greater ile*, **Gros Werder**. *The*
Leſſer ile, **Das klein Werder**, is in *Pomerell*, about *Dantzk*. Laſtly, MARIANA by *Marienwerder*, an Iland ſo called, which is not in-
habited, but reſerued for paſture and meddow yeelding yearely great profit.

This authour promiſeth a peculiar Treatiſe of *Pruſſia*, with a further diſcourſe of this his mappe. But of this thou maieſt read more in
Guaginus Veronenſis in his hiſtory of *Sarmatia*. *Dauid Chytræus* alſo in his Saxon Chronicle hath excellently well deſcribed the ſame.

Amber, (the Latines call it *Succinum* and *Electrum*, the Germanes **Bernſtein, Agſtein, Ammeren**) is found plentifully on the coaſt of
this country, and no where els in the world beſide, to the great gaine and inriching of this Nation. Diuers haue written of the nature and
properties of this Simple. But none better, in my iudgement, than *Andreas Aurifaber Vratiſlauienſis*, in a ſeuerall tract, written both in La-
tine and Dutch.


PRVSSIÆ
VERA DESCRIPTIO.
Per Gaſpar. Henneberg. Erlichenſ.
CARACTERVM HVIVS
Tabulæ Explicatio
◎ Metropolis ſiue magna ciuitas
◎ Vrbs vel Opp. muro cinctum
◎ Vrbs cum arce
◎ Arx
● Oppidum
● Arx cum Oppido
○ Vicus
○ Pagus Parochialis
○ Parochia deuaſtata
● Monaſterium
○ Ædificium nobilis
○ Ædificium nobilis cum pago
○ Pagus
& Domus venationis, Iagthuden
Molendinum ferrarium
Mons arcis vaſtatæ
D. Germanica
P. Pruthenica
A. Vetus
N. Noua
G. Magna
K. Parua
W. Sylua
S. Lacus, See
Fl. Fluuius
+ Locus vbi olim dimicatum eſt
Palus, Morraſt
Septentrio
Meridies
Occidens
Oriens
Ooſt See
CURONENSIS LACUS
SAMO GITIÆ PARS.
SCHALAVONIA
NADRAVIA
SAMLAND
SAMBIA
BARTONIA
VARMIA
ERMELAND
GALINDIA
SUDAVIA
POGEZANIA
POMEZANIA
CVLMIGERIA
LOBOVIA
MICHELAW
MASOVIÆ PARS
LITVANIÆ PARS
PODLACHIÆ PARS
CASSVBIAE PARS.
POMERELLIA.
COIAVIAE, ſiue POLONIAE MAIORIS PARS.
Milliaria parua, mediocria, et magna
44
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LIVONIA.

Liuonia, (as *Lewenclay* writeth) extendeth it ſelfe along the ſea coaſt aboue 4000. furlongs, and where it is narroweſt it is 1300. furlongs broad. The Pruſsians, Lithuanians, and Ruſsians dwell round about it, the reſt the Liuonian Gulfe doth bound. *Liuonia* conteineth the CVRONES, ESTHENI, and LETTI, nations different both in maners and language. In the cities and townes they vſe the Saxon or German tongue. The country is full of wood, plaine and champion without hils or mountaines, for the moſt part lying lay and vnhusbanded, notwithſtanding that the ſoile is good and fertile. For if you ſhall except wine and oile, and ſome few other ſuch things which nature yeeldeth to ſome countries that are ſituate in a more temperate climate, (for theſe only are brought in hither vnto them) other things more neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life, are heere found in ſuch great plenty, that they do liberally communicate them to ſtrangers and forreiners. They haue great plenty of Fiſh and Deere. *Munſter* affirmeth, that the Hares in this country do in euery ſeaſon of the yeare change their colour: for in the winter they are white, and in the ſummer they are gray. From hence, wax, hony, aſhes, ſtone-pitch, (*pix arida*) liquid pitch, (the Dutch call it Ther, we, *Tarre*) and that kind of corne which the Latines call *Secale*, the Germanes *Rogghe*, and we *Rie*, is yearely brought vnto vs in great abundance.

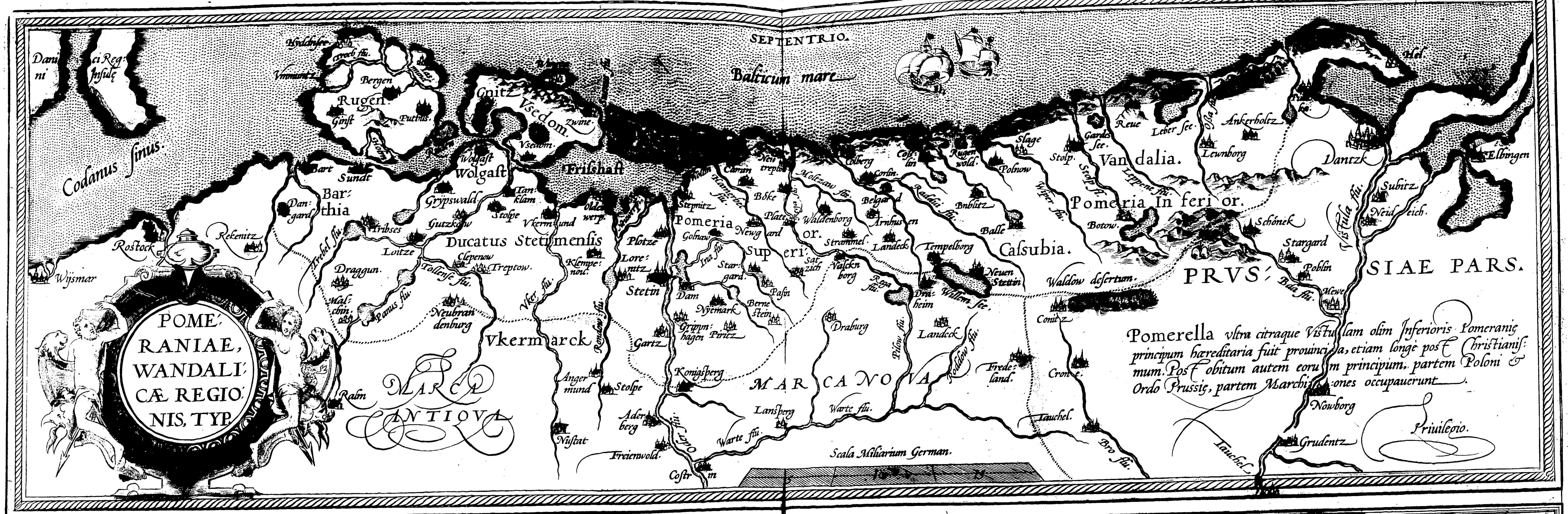
It hath certaine cities very large and finely built; of them the chiefeſt is RIGA, a colonie of the Germanes of the Biſhopricke of *Breme*, commodiouſly ſeated vpon the riuer *Duin*. It is a goodly Mart towne, and the Metropolitane of the whole prouince. RIVALIA, (they vulgarly call it *Reuel*, the Ruſsians *Rolina*,) built by *Waldemare* king of *Denmarke*, famous for his goodly hauen vpon a bay of the Balticke or Eaſt-ſea. This for traffique is not leſſe frequented or populous then *Riga*. DORPATVM, (*Derpt*) neere neighbour to the Ruſsians, which call it *Iuriongorod*. The riuer *Becke* runneth by the walles of this city, very commodious for traffique with the Ruſsians. This riuer is caried in one channell into the ſea, which running violently with a great fall from ſteep rocks, worketh the ſame effect to the people neere adioining, as *Lewenclay* ſaith, that the cataracts or fals of the riuer *Nilus* did to the Ægyptians, which in continuance of time by little and little grow to be deaffiſh and thicke of hearing. Beſides theſe cities there are certaine leſſer townes, fortified with goodly ſtrong caſtles; VENDA, *Wenden*, the more honourable for that heere the Grand-captaine or Maſter of the order, keepeth his court. It is ſituate in the middeſt of the country: Then VELINVM, *Welum*, *Parnaw*, vpon the ſea, *Wolmer*, *Veſeburgum*. (I thinke they call it *Yſeborg*) *Witteſtein*, *Narua*, and others. *Willichius* and *Cureus* do thinke that the *Eſſui* and *Limouy* did ſometime dwell in theſe quarters. Of the forme of gouernment and ordering of their common-wealth, which is at the preſcript of the knights of the order of the *Holy Croſſe*, read *Iohn Aubane*, *Munſter*, *Lewenclay*, *Guguine* in his *Sarmatia*, and *Herberſtein*; out of whom we haue culled theſe particulars. But *Crantzius* alſo in his ſixth booke of *Wandalia*, is to be read, with *Oderbornes* ſecond booke of the life of *Baſilidis*, and *Dauid Chytræus* his Chronicle of *Saxony*, who hath written of the ſame with greater diligence than the reſt.

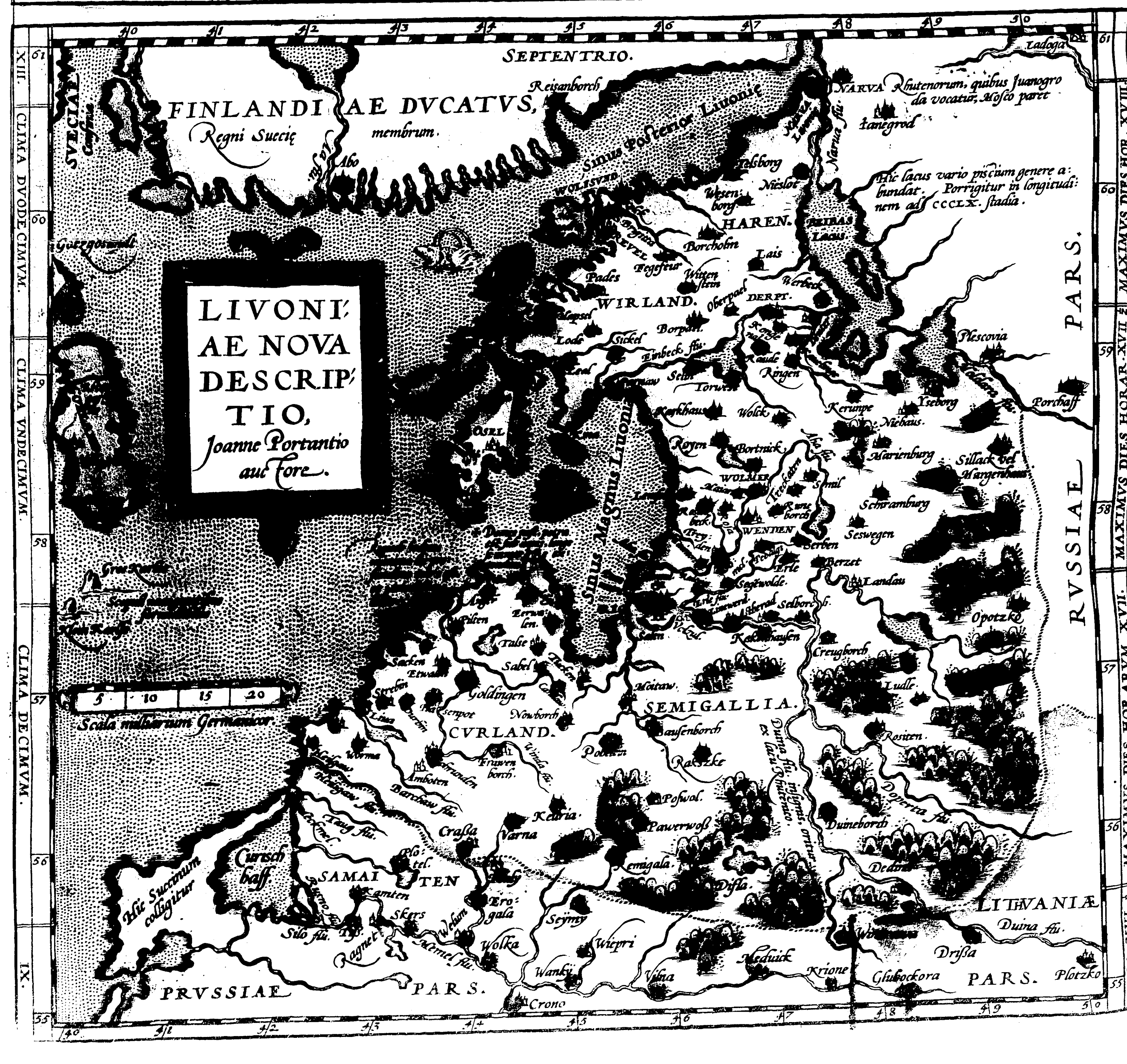
POMERANIA, or POMERLAND.

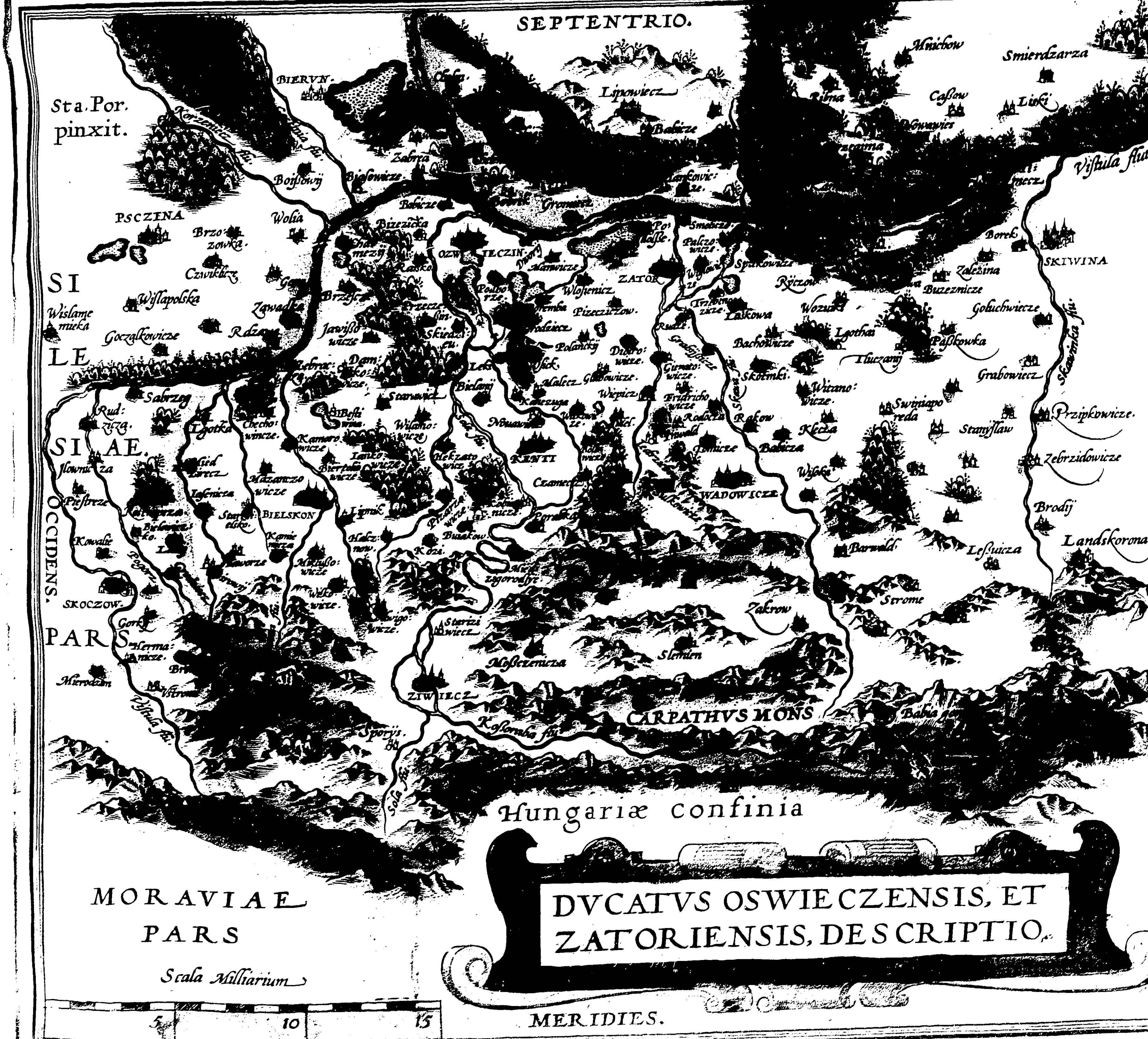
Petrus *Artopœus Pomeranus* in *Munſters* Coſmography thus deſcribeth this country, his natiue ſoile: POMOERANIA, ſaith he, ſituate vpon the Balticke ſea, of the firſt inhabitants, in their natiue language, that is, in the Wandall tongue, is called PAMORZI. It is ſtill poſſeſſed of the firſt in-borne inhabitants, gouerned by their proper Princes, and was neuer ſubdued or made ſubiect to any forrein iuriſdiction. It is in all places very fertile, well watered with riuers, brookes, lakes, creekes, and in-lets from the ſea; it hath many good hauens, rich paſtures, and good corne grounds: it hath great plenty of apples, cattell, deere, fiſhes, foule, corne, butter, cheeſe, hony, wax and ſuch like commodities; it hath many rich mountaines, populous cities, townes, caſtels, and villages; there is no void place or waſt ground in it, but thoſe which lakes or mountaines do poſſeſſe. Before Chriſtianity was entertained here, they ſpake the Wandall language, and followed their faſhions and maner of life, vntill ſuch time as they were ſubdued vnder the command of the Roman Emperours, for then together with Religion they began to vſe the Saxon tongue, which to this day they retaine. Thus farre *Artopœus*. *Pomerye*, in the Wandalian language, which is the ſame with the Slauonian tongue, ſignifieth nothing els, as *Herberſtein* affirmeth, but neere the ſea or a marine coaſt. The banke or ſea-wall of this country is ſo ſtrongly fortified by nature with ſuch a ſtrong rampart, that heere is no feare of the ſea breaking in to ouerflow them. The more famous cities vpon this coaſt, beſides, ſome other ſituate further within the land, are, *Stetin*, *Newgard*, *Stargard*, *&c.* STETIN ſometime was but a ſmall village inhabited by a few poore fiſhermen, but after that Chriſtianity was planted heere about, *Wineta* vtterly deſtroied, and the mart was remoued hither, it begun preſently ſo to flouriſh, that now it is become the Metropolitan of the whole country. It is moſt pleaſantly ſeated vpon the banke of the riuer *Oder*, from the which it ariſeth by little and little higher vpon the ſide of an hill. It is encloſed with a ſtrong wall and deep trench. GRYPSVVALD, is a towne in the Dukedome of *Wolgaſt*, which others do call the Dukedome of *Barth*: this towne being long together much afflicted with ciuill warres, was much hindered and impaired: but in the yeare 1456. by erecting and placing of an Vniuerſity there, it began againe by little and little to lift vp the head. IVLINVM, a towne ſometime not inferiour vnto the goodly cities of *Europe*, whether you reſpect the wealth of the citizens or ſtately buildings of the ſame. This was ſometime a famous mart towne of the Wandalls. Such a multitude of merchants did flocke hither, from *Ruſſia*, *Saxony*, *Lauſſnitz*, *Meiſen*, and all parts of *Wandal-land*, in ſuch troopes, that in all *Europe*, except *Conſtantinople*, there was ſcarce ſuch a mart to be found: but it was ſo ſhaken by the violent warres of the Danes, that at laſt it was almoſt wholly brought to nothing; ſuch is the mutability of vnconſtant fortune alwaies delighted in change. Now they call it *Wollin*. STRALSVND, vpon the ſea ſhore. It hath had ſometime his proper prince, viz. the Duke of *Barth*. It is a city very populous and greatly frequented by Merchants. WINETA, this ſometime was alſo a city of good reckoning, peraduenture it is now called *Archon* or *Iulinum*, (*Wollin*.) For the cities of *Wandal-land*, according to the diuerſity of languages of ſundry nations, had their diuers names. That which the Wandalls called *Stargard*, the Saxons named *Aldenburg*, and the Danes *Banneſia* as *Crantzius* affirmeth. But I thinke it good to ſet down the deſcription of this country, which the ſingular learned man, M. *Peter Edling* ſent me from *Colberg*, in this maner: *Pomerland* at this day hath forty cities, encloſed with walls and ditches; beſides certaine goodly caſtles and monaſteries. Amongſt the which theſe are the chiefe: *Stralſund*, *Stettin*, *Grypſwald*, *Stargard*, *Colberg* and *Anglame*. Fiue hundred yeares ſince, before the enterteinment of Chriſtian religion, which was in the yeare 1124. and when they left the Slauonian tongue, *Pomerland* was greater, and not much inferiour to a kingdome. For *Bugſlaus* the firſt, brother of *Wartiſlaus* the firſt, ſonne to *Swantibore*, who died a Pagane, when as his nephews leauing their country for the alteration of the language, adioined *Pomerell* to *Spruiſe*. POMERELL, which the Polanders do at this day call *Caſub corner*, (*Caſſubia*) is no very ſmall prouince. It extended it ſelfe from the borders of *Pomerland* to the riuer *Wixel* or *Weiſſel*, and conteineth theſe cities, *Dantzk*, *Putzka*, *Dirſow*, *Stargard*, *Nauburg*, *Smecha*, *Tauchel*, *Nakel*, *Hamerſtein*, *Baldeburg*, *Frideland*, *Conitz*, *Schoneg*, *Slochow &c.* which cities haue for the moſt part caſtles belonging to them: beſide which there are theſe caſtles; *Moſenantz*, *Talkenborch*, *Subitz*, *Lauterberg*: and theſe Monaſteries, *Polpelin*, *Sukow*, *Tzernitz*, *Olina*, where the Princes of *Pomerell* were wont to be buried, euen to *Meſtewin* the laſt of that line, who died at *Dantzk* and was buried at *Olina* in the yeare 1295. Read more of *Pomerland* in the Saxon Chronicle of *Dauid Chytræus*. This mappe we haue taken out of *Munſters* Coſmography.

The Dukedome of OZWIECZIN and ZATOR.

This Dukedome is a part of the kingdome of *Poland* where it toucheth *Sileſia*. Sometime it did not belong to this kingdome. The territorie of OZWIECZIN, (the Germanes in their language call it Auſchwitz) fell vnto the kings of *Poland* in the time of *Cazimir*, the third, in the yeare 1454. ZATOR, about 400. yeares after, in the raigne of *Sigiſmund* the firſt, was reduced vnto the crowne of *Poland* and was vnited to that body, in the yeare of Chriſt 1548. as *Cromer* in his Chronicle of *Poland* teſtifieth.


POMERANIAE, WANDALICÆ REGIONIS, TYP.
SEPTENTRIO.
Balticum mare
Codanus sinus.
Rugen
Wolgast
Gryp swald
Ducatus Stetinensis
Pomeria superior.
Vandalia.
Pomeria Inferior.
Casſubia.
PRUSSIAE PARS.
Vkermarck
MARCA ANTIQVA
MARCA NOVA
Stetin
Dantzk
Rostock
Wijsmar
Pomerella vltra citraque Viſtulam olim Inferioris Pomeraniæ principum hæreditaria fuit prouincia, etiam longe poſt Christianiſmum. Poſt obitum autem eorum principum, partem Poloni & Ordo Pruſſiæ, partem Marchiones occupauerunt.
Scala Milliarium German.
Priuilegio.

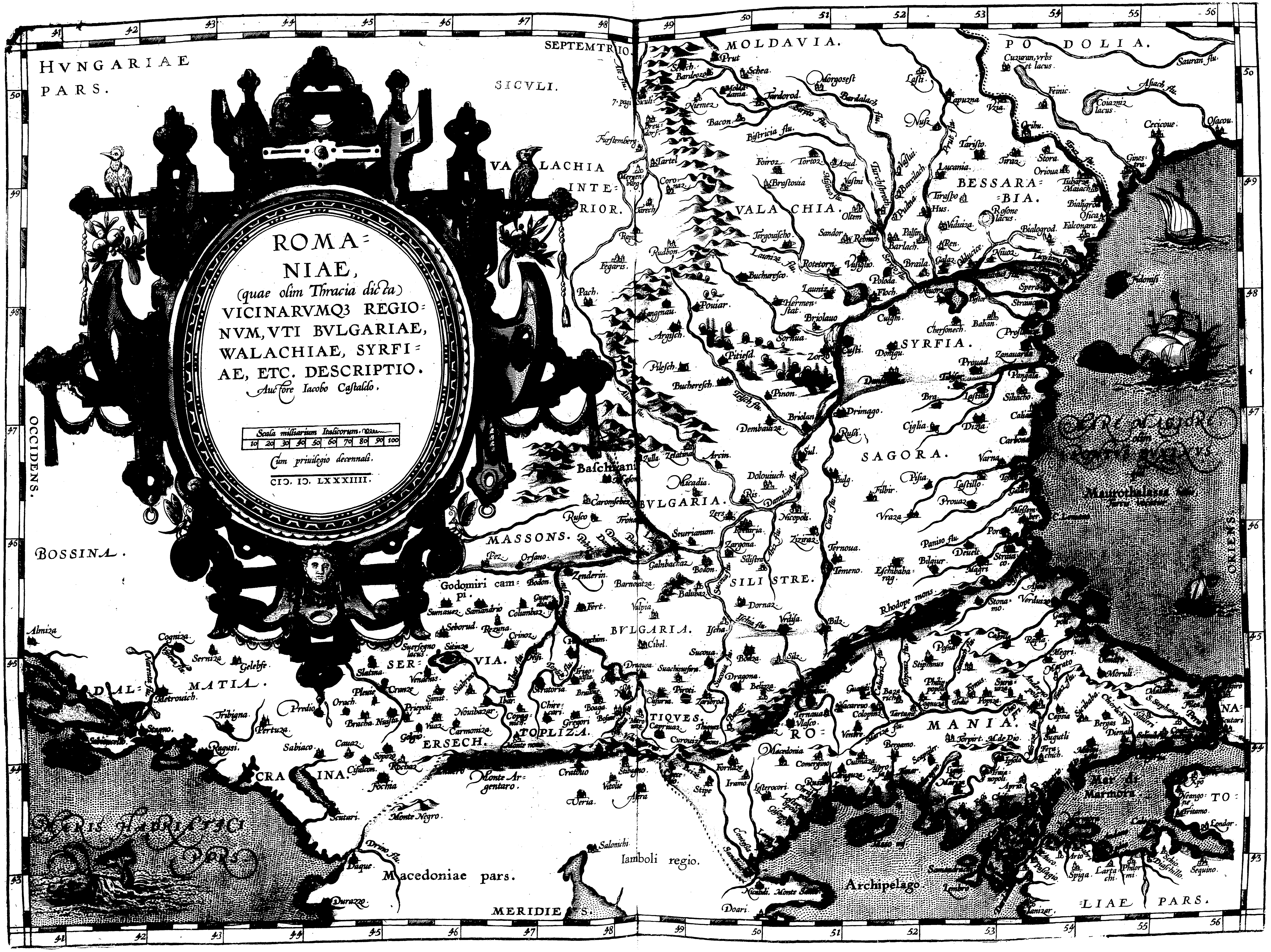

LIVONIAE NOVA DESCRIPTIO, Joanne Portantio auctore.
SEPTENTRIO.
FINLANDIAE DVCATUS, Regni Sueciæ membrum.
Sinus Poſtremus Liuoniæ
Sinus Magnus Liuoniæ
Hic lacus vario piscium genere abundat. Porrigitur in longitudinem ad CCCLX. stadia.
WIRLAND.
CURLAND.
SEMIGALLIA.
SAMAITEN
LITTUANIAE PARS.
PRUSSIAE PARS.
RUSSIAE PARS.
Scala milliarium Germanicor.
5 10 15 20
CLIMA DUODECIMUM.
CLIMA VNDECIMUM.
CLIMA DECIMUM.


DVCATVS OSWIECZENSIS, ET ZATORIENSIS, DESCRIPTIO.
SEPTENTRIO.
Sta. Por. pinxit.
SILESIAE
SILESIAE OCCIDENS PARS
ORIENS.
MORAVIAE PARS
Hungariæ confinia
CARPATHUS MONS
Viſtula fluuius.
OSWIECZIN
ZATOR
WADOWICZE
KENTI
BIELSKO
PSCZENA
SKOCZOW
Landskorona
Scala Milliarium
5 10 15
MERIDIES.

ROMANIA, anciently called THRACIA.

THat country which now they call ROMANIA, the ancients called THRACIA. It was a large and wide prouince, hauing on the Eaſt, *Propontis*, *(Mar di Marmora)* and *Pontus Euxinus*, (the Italians call it *Mar Maiore*, the Gretians *Maurothalaſſa*, the Turkes, as *Busbequius* ſaith, *Caradenis*, the blacke ſea, as both nations vnderſtand:) on the South, *Mare Ægeum*, (the Turkes call this *Acdenis*, the white ſea, *Archipelago*) on the Weſt, *Macedony* and *Pannony*: on the North, the mount *Hæmus (Monte Argentaro)* and both the *Mœſiaes*. The aire is neither very kind, nor the ſoile very fertile: and, except it be in thoſe places which do butte vpon the ſea, it is barrein and cold. *Ptolemey* diuideth it into thirteen ſhires, namely theſe; *Danthletica*, *Bennica*, *Beſsica*, *Cænica*, *Cœletica*, *Corpialica*, *Droſica*, *Mædica*, *Samaica*, *Sapaica*, *Sardica*, *Sellitica*, *Vrbana* and *Vſdeſica*. The latter writers haue diuided it into theſe ſix prouinces, *Europa*, *Hæmimontum*, *Mœſia*, *Secunda*, (which is the ſame with *Mœſia Inferior*, *Rhodope*, *Scythia*, and *Thracia*, properly ſo called. Laſtly, it was ſince called by one name *Romania*, which it ſtill retaineth. Yet about *Conſtantinople*, I vnderſtand the Turkes do call it, *Galatia*, where alſo at this day there is the city *Galata*, which we call *Pera*, and the old Hiſtoriographers named *Cornu Bizantium*, the horne of *Conſtantinople*. The famous MOVNTAINES of this country are *Hæmus*, *(Monte Argentaro*, or *Catena mundi*, the chaine of the world, the Italians call it: the Turkes, *Balkan*: the Slauonians, *Cumouiza*:) *Rhodope*, *(Valizu*, or *Czernaniwerti*, they now call it) *Orbelus*, *(Karopnitze) Pangæus*, *(Malaca* or *Caſtagna)* and diuers others of leſſer note. The RIVERS are *Hebrus*, *(Mariſa) Neſſus*, *(Neſto* or *Meſtro*, the Turkes call it *Charaſou) Melas*, (now *Lameta*, or *Lariſſa*) and *Strymon*, as ſome thinke, although others do rather iudge this to be a riuer of *Macedony*. The famous CITIES are, *Abdera*, (now *Aſperoſa*, as *Niger* thinketh; or *Polyſtylo*, as *Sophianus*; or *Aſtrizza*, as *Nardus* affirmeth) *Apollonia*, *Phinopolis*, *Philippolis*, *Nicopolis* vpon the riuer *Hæmus*, *Nicopolis* vpon the riuer *Neſſus*, *Hadrianopolis*, (the Turkes call it *Endrem*, as *Busbechius* writeth; or *Edernay* as *Poſtellus* teacheth) *Selybria*, *Debeltus*, *Heraclea*, *Lyſimachia*, *(Hexamili)* and *Byſantium*, famous in all ages, ſo named of *Byſa* who firſt built it, afterward it was enlarged and fortified by the Emp. *Conſtantine*, and of him was called *Conſtantinopolis*, but at this time corruptly and more ſhort *Stamboli*. This now as alſo long ſince it was, is the moſt famous and honourable city of all this country, next after *Hadrianople* (*Andernopoli*, it is commonly called) then *Sophia*, and others of leſſe eſtimation. This country alſo hath adioined vnto it a necke-land or demi-ile, which they call the Foreland of *Thrace*. Heere is *Callipolis (Gallippoli)* and *Seſto* famous for the loue of *Leander*. *Dauid Chytræus* in his Chronicle of *Saxony* hath diuers things worth the noting of the prouinces of this chart.

The ilands in the *Archipelago (mare Ægæum)* neere to *Romania* are SAMOTHRACIA, commonly called *Samandrachi*: and THALASSIA of *Ptolemey*, which others call *Thaſſus*, and to this day it reteineth ſome ſimilitude of that name; for the latter writers do name it *Taſſo*. In *Propontis* or *Mar di Marmora*, is PROECONNESVS, or *Elaphonneſus*, which ſome haue named *Neuris*. Now the Turkes and Greekes do call it *Marmora*, whereof that ſea tooke the name. In *Boſphorus* (the Latines call it *Stretto di Conſtantinopoli*, the ſtraites of *Conſtantinople*, the Greekes *Laimon*, the Turkes *Bogazin*,) are the *Inſulæ* CYANEAE, (which *Strabo* calleth *Symplegades*, now *Pauonare* or *Iarcazes*) oft mentioned in the writings of ancient Poets, who after their maner did feine them firſt to haue floted vpon the water and to be moueable, and then by the ſailing of the Argonautes to haue been ſetled and fixed. Beſide the old Geographers *Ptolemey*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Pomponius Mela*, which haue written of this country; the latter writers alſo are not to be neglected: eſpecially the ſingular learned *VVolfangus Lazius* his commentaries of *Greece*; and *Bellonius* his Obſeruations. *Petrus Gyllius* hath moſt curiouſly and diligently deſcribed the city *Conſtantinople*, which city a man may ſay was by the prouidence of God ordeined to be the head of many kingdomes, and to haue beene ſometime called *New Rome*, and at this day *Romania*: ſo that the famous poet *Tibullus* may ſeeme to haue ſpoken not without iuſt cauſe and by a kind of diuine inſpiration, when he ſaid, ROMA TVVM NOMEN TERRIS FATALE REGENDIS, O *Rome*, thy name doth giue, thou ſhouldeſt the world command. And in the iudgement of *Romulus*, the Gods would haue it, VT ROMA SIT CAPVT ORBIS TERRARVM, That *Rome* ſhould be the head of all the World, as *Liuy* hath left record in the firſt booke of his Decades.


ROMANIAE,
(quae olim Thracia dicta)
VICINARVMQ; REGIONVM, VTI BVLGARIAE, WALACHIAE, SYRFIAE, ETC. DESCRIPTIO.
Auctore Iacobo Castaldo.
Scala milliarium Italicorum.
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Cum priuilegio decennali.
CIↃ. IↃ. LXXXIIII.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
HVNGARIAE PARS.
SICVLI.
MOLDAVIA.
PODOLIA.
VALACHIA INTERIOR.
VALACHIA.
BESSARABIA.
SYRFIA.
SAGORA.
BVLGARIA.
MASSONS.
SILISTRE.
SERVIA.
DALMATIA.
CRAINA.
ERSECH.
TOPLIZA.
TIQVES.
ROMANIA.
BOSSINA.
Macedoniae pars.
Iamboli regio.
Archipelago
Mar di Marmora
Maurothalassa
LIAE PARS.
Rhodope mons.
Monte Negro
Monte Argentaro

SCANDIA,
OR
THE NORTHREN
Kingdomes.

This Mappe conteineth almoſt all the Northen tract of the knowen world : but eſpecially the Neck-land or *Peninſula*, knowen vnto the old writers by theſe names, *Scandia*, *Scandinauia*, *Baltia* and *Baſilia*, but to them neuer throughly diſcried : which in regard of his greatneſſe they haue called *Another World*, and the Shoppe of men, and as it were the ſcabberd from whence ſo many Nations haue been drawen. But of the diuers names of this country, read that which we haue written at the mappe of *Iſland*, as alſo in our Treaſury of Geography, in the word BASILIA. This Neckeland in this our age conteineth three kingdomes, *Norwey*, *Swedland* and *Gotland* ; with a part of the kingdome of *Denmarke*, and many other prouinces, as *Bothny*, *Finmarke*, *Finland Lappland*, *&c.* whoſe ſeuerall deſcriptions we will heere ſet downe out of *Iames Ziegler*.

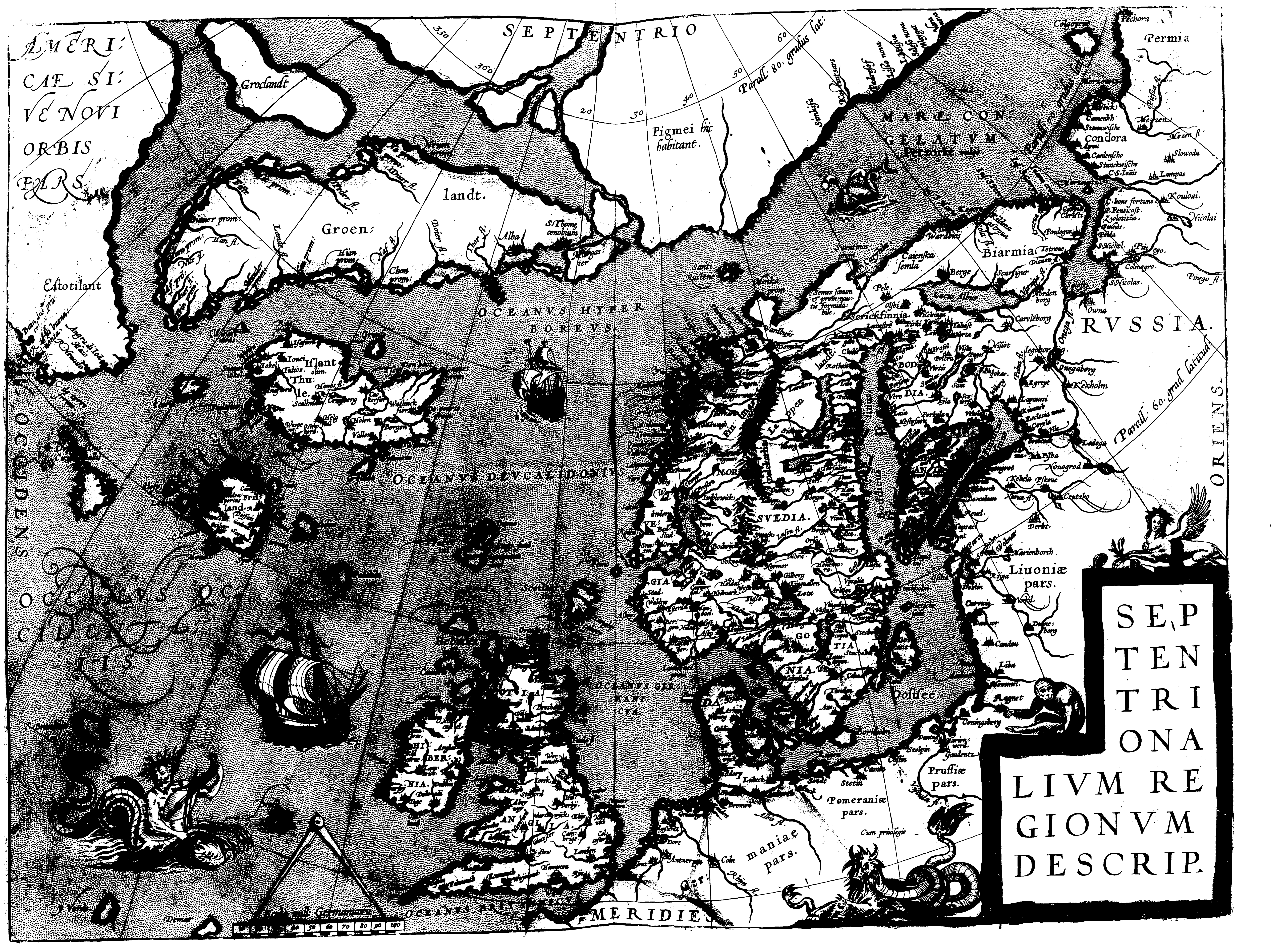
NORVEGIA, *Norway*, if you would interpret it, is as much to ſay, as the Northren tract, or Northren way. This was ſometime a moſt flouriſhing kingdome, and comprehended *Denmarke*, and *Frieſland* with the circumiacent Ilands, vntill ſuch time as the kingdome was gouerned by an hereditary ſucceſſion of kings. Afterward the line failing, in the time of vacancie, by the conſent of the Nobility it was decreed, that the kings ſhould be choſen by election. At this day it is vnder the iuriſdiction of the kings of *Denmarke*, who do not only take the lawfull reuenews iuſtly due to the crowne, but impoſing intolerable exactions, and by ſcraping and raking all commodities into their hands, they conuey all the wealth of this country into *Denmarke*. Neither is this aggreeuance alone, but with all the diſaduantage and condition of the place doth much hurt the ſubiects: for all the hauens, roads, & ſhipping are at the command of the king of *Denmarke* : ſo that neither they may without his leaue vſe the ſea or tranſport their merchandiſe into forren countries. This kingdome either for the temperature of the aire, goodneſſe of the ſoile, or benefit of the ſea is not of meane eſtimation and account. This doth tranſport into other parts of *Europe* a fiſh which is a kind of codde, ſlitte and ſpread vpon a poſt and ſo dried and hardened with the froſt and cold : and thereupon the Germanes call it *Stockfiſh*. The beſt time of the yeare to catch them is in *Ianuary*, when as the weather is coldeſt to drie them : thoſe which are taken when the weather is more mild, they ſhrinke or rotte away, and are not fit to be tranſported any whither. All the ſea coaſt of *Norway* is very calme and temperate : the ſea freeſeth not : the ſnow continueth not long.

SVECIA, *Sweden* or *Swedland*, is a kingdome rich of ſiluer, copper, lead, iron, corne and cattell. Wonderfull plenty of fiſh is heere taken both in riuers, lakes, and creekes, aſwell as in the maine ocean. Heere are many Deere and wild beaſts. *Stockholme* is the kings ſeat and chiefe mart towne, a city fortified both by nature, by art, and induſtrie of the ingenious Architect. It ſtandeth in a fenne, like *Venice* : and thereof it took the name, for that being ſituate in the waters it is built vpon piles, which they call *Stockes*.

GOTHIA, *(Gotland)* that is, the Good land, is ſubiect to the king of *Sweden*. In it is the port and mart towne *Calmar*, a great city. Heere is a goodly Caſtle which for ingenious Architecture or Fortification, as alſo for large compaſſe and content is not much inferiour to that of *Millane* in *Italie*. Neere *Tinguallen* are mines of excellent iron. Thus farre *Ziegler*.

Of DENMARKE and the BRITISH ILES we will ſpeake nothing in this place, ſeeing that we entreated of them at their proper and ſeuerall mappes. In this chart there is deſcribed alſo ISLAND, an Iland as famous as any other for ſtrange miracles and ſecret works of nature. *Item* GROENLAND, another Iland knowen to very few. Heere alſo is FRIESLAND, a third iland altogether vnknowen to ancient writers ; neither is it once named of the latter Geographers or Hydrographers ; only *Nicolao Zeno*, a Venetian, who, in the yeare of Chriſt 1380. toſſed with many continuall bitter ſtormes in this ſea, at laſt rent and weather-beaten, arriued in this Ile. This authour affirmeth that this iland is ſubiect to the king of *Norway*, and to be greater then *Ireland*, and that the chiefe towne is of the ſame name with the Ile it ſelfe ; laſtly, that the country people do for the moſt part liue by fiſhing. For in the hauen of this towne they catch ſuch abundance of all ſorts of fiſh, that from thence they lade whole ſhippes, and tranſport them into other ilands neere adioining. The ſea next to this iland vpon the Weſt, full of ſhelues and rocks, as he writeth, is of the inhabitants called *Mare Icarium*, *Icarus* ſea : and an iland in it, he ſaith is named ICARIA. Of GROENLAND he writeth, that the winter heere is 9. moneths long, and all that time it neuer raineth, nor the ſnow which falleth in the beginning of winter euer diſſolueth vntill the latter end of the ſame. But that is moſt wonderfull which he telleth of the Monaſtery of the order of Frier Predicants, dedicated to the honour of S. *Thomas*, in this Iland : namely, that there is not farre from it a mountaine, which like vnto *Aetna* in *Sicilia* doth at certaine ſeaſons burne and caſt out huge flakes of fire, and that there is in the ſame place a fountaine of hot or ſkalding waters, wherewith not only all the chambers of this monaſtery are warmed in the maner of Stoues, and hot-houſes, but alſo all kind of meat and bread is ſodden and dreſſed, and with no other fire. All the monaſtery is built of a kind of hollow light ſtone, which the flames of that burning mountaine do caſt forth. For theſe burning ſtones, being by nature ſomewhat fat and oily, are ſolid and firme, but being quenched with this water, they become drie, full of holes and light; and the water wherewith they were quenched is turned into a clammy kind of ſtuffe like *bitumen*, wherewith theſe ſtones are laied, in ſteed of mortar, when they are to vſe them in building : and thus they make a ſure worke againſt the iniury of all weathers, Their orchyeards alſo and gardens watered with this water are alwaies green and do flouriſh almoſt all the yeare long, with all maner of flowres, kinds of corne and fruits. This Priory ſtandeth vpon the ſea ſhore, and hath a reaſonable capacious and large hauen ; into which the forenamed fountaine emptying his waters, doth make it ſo warme that it neuer freeſeth, in the hardeſt and egereſt froaſt that euer was knowen. Whereupon heere is ſuch abundance of fiſh, which do flocke hither from more colde places, that not only theſe Monkes, but alſo the neighbours round about are furniſhed from hence with prouiſion of victuall. Theſe thinges amongſt many others *Zenus* hath written of theſe Ilands, who, being made by *Zichmnus*, king of certaine Ilands heere about, high Admirall of his nauy, diſcouered all theſe Northren coaſts.

The ile FRIESLAND, now againe in theſe our daies was deſcried by the Engliſhmen, and was by them called by a new name WEST ENGLAND. In old writers there are but few records left of theſe Ilands. Amongſt the new writers *Olaus Magnus Gothus*, *Epiſcopus Vpſalienſis*, *Albertus Crantzius*, *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Iacobus Zieglerus*, *Sigiſmundus ab Herberſtein* in his commentaries of *Moſcouia*, haue deſcribed theſe countries : And *Nicolas Wimman* hath ſet forth the nauigation of the Northren ſea. See alſo a little diſcourſe of *Antony* and *Nicolas Zenis*, two brethren, of the ilands ſituate vnder the North pole, together with the ſhipwracke of *Peter Quirinus*, written by himſelfe and *Chriſtophero Fiorauante*, as alſo by *Nicholas Mighel*, in the Italian tongue. There is alſo a diſcourſe of theſe Northren parts written by *Sebaſtian Cabato*, who in the yeare 1557. firſt ſailed into theſe quarters. But aboue all the hiſtory of *Saxony* lately written and ſet out by *Dauid Chytræus* is not to be forgotten.

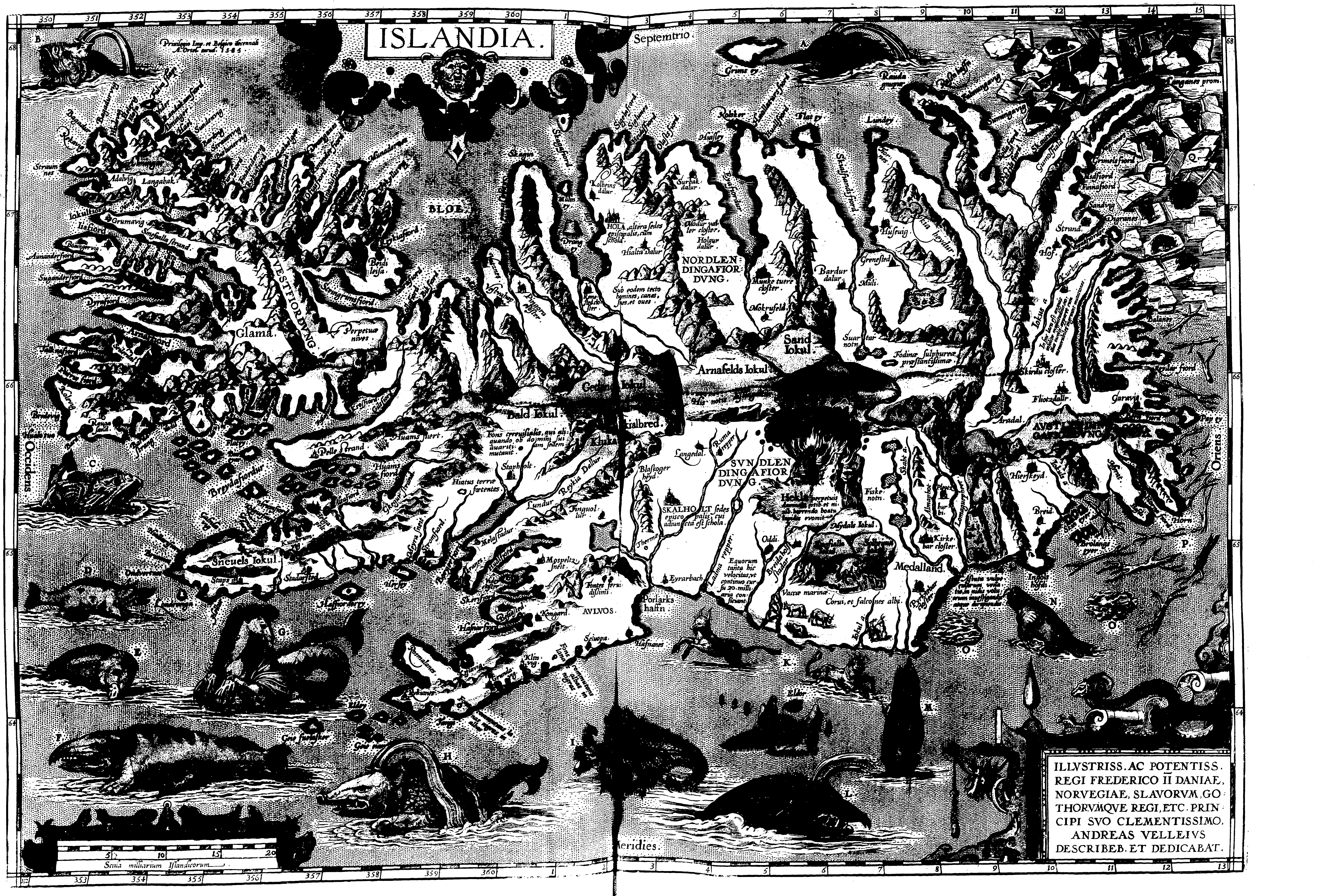

SEPTENTRIONALIUM REGIONUM DESCRIP.
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
AMERICAE SIVE NOVI ORBIS PARS
Estotilant
Grocland
Groenlandt
Pigmei hic habitant.
Parall. 80. gradus lat.
Parall. 60. grad. latitud.
MARE CONGELATUM
OCEANUS HYPERBOREUS
OCEANUS DEUCALIDONIUS
OCEANUS OCCIDENTALIS
OCEANUS GERMANICUS
Islant olim Thule.
Frisland
NORVEGIA
SUEDIA
GOTIA
DANIA
FINMARCHIA
Lappen
BODIA
Biarmia
Caienska semla
RUSSIA.
Permia
Condora
Liuoniae pars.
Prussiae pars.
Pomeraniae pars.
Germaniae pars.
Oostsee
SCOTIA
HIBERNIA
ANGLIA
Scala miliarium Germanicorum
Cum priuilegio

ISLAND.

I Do find in the Eccleſiaſticall hiſtory lately ſet forth and imprinted vnder the name of M. *Adams:* That the people of this Iland came vnto *Adelbert* Biſhop of *Breme*, earneſtly entreating him to appoint them ſome learned diuines that might be able to preach the Goſpell and plant Chriſtianity amongſt them. Neither do I thinke that there is any mention of this Nation in any other more ancient writer than he. Although I muſt confeſſe, that *Sigebertus Gemblacenſis* hath left record, that Great King *Arthur*, about the yeare of Chriſt 470. ſubdued this iland and reduced the people to his obedience. This I take as a fable, not for any true hiſtory. For I do certainly know that this was neuer written by *Sigebert*, but ſhuffled in, as many things els, by ſome other. For a very faire Manuſcript copy of mine owne, as alſo another in parchment of my friend, haue it not.) Now this *Adelbert* died about the yeare after Chriſts incarnation 1070. And that the name *Thule*, oft ſpoken of almoſt by all old writers aſwell Poets and Hiſtorians as Geographers, doth not pertaine to this Iland (againſt the opinion well neere of all the learned men of our time) but rather to *Scone* (*Scandiæ Peninſula*) a neck-land of *Norway*, not only the authority of *Procopius*, a graue diſcreet writer; but alſo for that a note and remnant of that name yet remaineth to this day in *Scone*, in that part which is oppoſite to the Orkeney iles; namely in a place of *Norway* where the famous Mart of the *Belgæ* is ſeated. For amongſt other ſhires of *Norway* there is one in this place which they call *Tilemarcke*, that is, the March or ſhire of *Tule*. The ilands alſo oueragainſt this ſhore which vulgarly are called *Hetland* and *Shetland*, the ſeamen, as I vnderſtand out of *England* by the relation of my good friend M. W. *Camden*, are commonly called *Thylinſel*, whereby I conceiue that this Iland tooke the name from the next maine land oppoſite vnto it. For what els is *Thilenſel*, but the iland of *Thile*? This opinion of mine not only *Pomponius Mela* doth confirme, who writeth that *Thule* was oppoſite to the ſea coaſt of the *Belgæ*; (he directly ſaith, I ſay *Belgarum*, not *Britannorum littori*, the ſea coaſt of *Britaine* where indeed *Iſland* is ſituate, not *Thule*:) but alſo *Ptolemey* the prince of all Geographers and writers in that argument, who placeth *Thule* vnder the 29. degree of Longitude, and 63. of Latitude. Which poſition and calculation of degrees doth exactly and preciſely fall vpon *Tilemarke*. And as for *Iſland* there is no man that hath looked with halfe an eie into Geographicall Mappes and Charts, but doth know it to lie vnder the firſt degree of Longitude, and the ſixtieth degree of Latitude. And I perſwade my ſelfe euen *Arngrimus Ionas* himſelfe, an Iſlander borne, in that his Treatiſe of *Iſland*, where he ſaith that the latitude of this Iland is about 44. degrees and 45. minutes was much deceiued. It is therefore as cleare as the noone day, as he ſaith, that *Iſland* is not the ſame that *Thule* was: and the ſame *Procopius* ſaith, that it is inhabited by thirteen Nations, and gouerned by ſo many Kings, and to be tenne times as great as *Brittaine*: ſo that not without good cauſe *Stephanus* giueth it the title of Great; when as it is certaine that *Iſland* is much leſſe than *Brittaine*. The ſame *Procopius* affirmeth that the *Scritifinni*, a kind of people ſo called, did inhabite *Thule*; theſe *Diaconus* nameth *Strictofinni*: and ſpeaketh of them in *Scandia*; as doth alſo *Iornandes* in his hiſtory; notwithſtanding he corruptly calleth them (that I may note this by the way) *Creferfinnæ*. Thus, gentle Reader, thou ſeeſt that which they name *Scandia* or *Scone*, he calleth *Thule*: and the ſame nation to this day dwelleth in the ſame *Scandia*, called by the ſame name no whit corrupted. For they are called vulgarly *Scrickefinner*, and do dwell in *Scandia*, and not in *Iſland*. In *Thule Procopius* writeth, that there be huge great woods: in *Iſland* all the world knoweth there are none at all. And ſo *Iſacius* vpon *Lycophron* ſaith truly, when he affirmeth that *Thule*, is vpon the Eaſt of *Brittaine*, not vpon the North, as is *Iſland*. Contrary to that which *Strabo* (a moſt worthy and diligent Geographer, by the ſound iudgement of all the learned) ſaith of it, but from the relation, as there he addeth of *Pytheas*, a ſhamefull lying hiſtoriographer, whoſe cuſtome was, as *Diodorus Siculus* in his ſecond booke writeth, to counterfait and coine fables ſo cunningly that ordinarily they paſſed for true ſtories. This is that *Thule*, which *Tacitus* reporteth, when the Romane nauy ſailed round about *Brittaine* was ſeen and viewed by them, but not regarded, and therefore not entered as is probable. This could not be *Iſland*, which is much farther off, and out of kenning. But this is enough in this place of *Thule* or *Scandia*. We will addreſſe our ſelues to ſpeake of *Iſland*, an iland altogether vnknowen, and not once named in any ancient writer.

ISLAND, or, the *Froſen* or *Icie land*, which is all one, was ſo named of the ice which lieth continually vpon his North ſide: for there now beginneth the Froſen-ſea, as *Crantzius* writeth. It was called SNELAND, of the Snow which all the yeare long doth heere in ſome places continue: *Item* GARDARSHOLM, that is, *Garders ile*, ſo called, as *Arngrimus* himſelfe being an Iſlander borne writeth, of one *Gardar* a man ſo named who firſt found it or inhabited the ſame. This iland is an hundred Germane miles in length, as commonly moſt writers do hold; but the foreſaid *Arngrimus Ionas* ſaith it is 144. miles long. For the moſt part it is not inhabited, but is waſt and mountainous, eſpecially toward the North part: by reaſon of the bitter blaſts of the South winds, which will not ſuffer, as *Olaus* teacheth, ſo much as any low ſhrubbe or buſh once to put forth his head. It is ſubiect to the king of *Norway*, and ſo hath continued euer ſince the yeare of Chriſt 1260. at what time firſt, the ſame *Arngrime* affirmeth, they did their homage to that Crowne. Whereupon the king of *Denmarke* euery yeare ſendeth thither a Lieutenant, by whom they are now gouerned, as in times paſt they were by certaine Biſhops of their owne; by whom they were, as we ſaid before, conuerted vnto Chriſtianity, in the time of *Adelbert* Biſhop of *Breme*. In the raigne of *Harald* with the faire lockes, (*Pulchricomus*, *Harfagro* they vulgarly called him as *Ionas* writeth) who was the firſt Monarch of *Norway*, it was firſt begun to be inhabited, as ſome would faine perſwade: namely, when he had ouercome the pety kings and had baniſhed them out of *Norway*, they being driuen to ſeeke their dwelling in ſome other place, they forſooke their owne natiue country, ſhipped themſelues together with their wiues, children, and whole families, landed at the length in this iland, and heere ſeated themſelues. This ſeemeth to me to haue happened about the yeare of Chriſts incarnation 1000. but the forenamed authour *Arngrimus Ionas* ſaith that it was in the yeare 874. who alſo there ſetteth downe a Catalogue and names of all their Biſhops. The firſt Biſhop, as *Crantzius* writeth, was *Iſleff*. That it was ſubiect to the command of the ſame Norweies about 200. yeares, I find in the abridgement of *Zenies* Eclogs, where I find that *Zichmi* king of *Frieſland* attempted warre againſt this iland, but in vaine, and was repelled by a garriſon of ſouldiers placed there by the king of *Norway*, to defend the ſame from the aſſault of enemies. It is diuided into foure parts or prouinces according to the foure quarters of the World: namely, into **Weſtfiordung**, **Auſtlendingafiordung**, **Nordlingafiordung** and **Sundlendingafiordung**, as to ſay as the Weſt quarter, Eaſt quarter, North quarter and South quarter. It hath but two Biſhops ſeas, *Schalholdt*, and *Hola*; with certaine ſcholes adioined vnto them. In the dioceſſe of *Hola* are the Monaſteries *Pingora*, *Remeſted*, *Modur*, and *Munketuere*. In the dioceſſe of *Schalholdt* are *Videy*, *Pyrnebar*, *Kirkebar* and *Skirda*. Yet by the letters of *Velleius*, the authour of this chart, which he wrote vnto me, I do vnderſtand that there are heere nine monaſteries: and beſides them 329. churches. They haue no coine of their owne, nor cities: for the mountaines are to them in ſteed of cities, and fountaines for pleaſure and delights, as *Crantzius* teſtifieth, who affirmeth that for the moſt part they dwell in caues, making their lodgings and roomes by cutting and digging them out in the ſides of hilles. The which alſo *Olaus* doth teſtifie, eſpecially in the winter time. They build their houſes of fiſh bones, for want of wood. Contrariwiſe *Ionas* he ſaith, that heere are many churches and houſes built reaſonably faire and ſumptuouſly of wood, ſtone and turffe. Wares they exchange with Merchants for other wares. Forrein dainties and pleaſures they are not acquainted withall. They ſpeake the Cimbrian language, or the ancient Germane tongue, into which we ſaw this other day the holy Scriptures tranſlated, and imprinted at *Hola* (a place in the North part of this iland) in a moſt goodly and faire letter, in the yeare of our Lord 1584. I ſay, in the old Germane tongue: for I do obſerue it to be the ſame with that, in which a little booke that is imprinted vnder the name of *Otfrides Goſpels*, is written in. *Ionas* himſelfe confeſſeth that they haue no maner of cattell beſide Horſes, and Kine. *Velleius* witneſſeth that they haue no trees but Berch and Iuniper. The ſoile is fatte for paſtorage and the graſſe ſo ranke, that all men that haue written of this iland do iointly and with one conſent affirme, that except they do ſometime fetch their cattell from the paſture and moderate their feeding, they wilbe in danger of being ſtopped vp with their owne fatte. Yet all in vaine oft times, as the ſame *Arngrime* affirmeth. The ſoile is not good for corne or for eareable ground, and ſo it beareth not any maner of graine, therefore for the moſt part they liue altogether on fiſh. Which alſo being dried and beaten, and as it were ground to meale they make into loaues and cakes, and do vſe it at their tables in ſtead of bread. Their drinke in former time was faire water, but now of corne, brought vnto them from forren places, they haue learned to brew a kind of beere: ſo that after they began to trade with ſtrangers reſorting to them, they began alſo to loue better liquours and haue left their drinking of water. For as *Georgius Bruno* maketh me beleeue, the Lubekers, Hamburgers and Bremers do yearely reſort to this iland, which thither do cary Meale, Bread, Beere, Wine, Aqua vitæ, courſe Engliſh clothes and other ſuch of low prices, both Wollen and Linnen, Iron, Steele, Tinne, Copper, Siluer, Mony both Siluer and Gold, Kniues, Shoes, Coifes and Kercheifes for women, and Wood whereof they build their houſes and make their boats. For theſe they exchange the *Iſland* cloth, (they commonly call it *Watman*) huge lumps of Brimſtone, and great ſtore of dried fiſh, *Stockefiſh* we call it. All this out of the Weſt and South parts of the ſame. Out of the Eaſt and North part of the iland, where there is great plenty of graſſe, they tranſport into other countries, Mutton and Beefe, butter and

ſometime


ISLANDIA.
Priuilegio Imp. et Belgico decennali A. Ortel. excud. 1585.
Septemtrio
Meridies.
Occidens
Oriens
ILLVSTRISS. AC POTENTISS. REGI FREDERICO II DANIAE, NORVEGIAE, SLAVORVM, GOTHORVMQVE REGI, ETC. PRINCIPI SVO CLEMENTISSIMO. ANDREAS VELLEIVS DESCRIBEB. ET DEDICABAT.
Scala milliarium Islandicorum
VESTFIORDVNG
NORDLENDINGAFIORDVNG
SVNDLENDINGAFIORDVNG
AVSTLENDINGAFIORDVNG
Glama
Perpetuæ niues
Sneuels Iokul
Bald Iokul
Arnafelds Iokul
Sand Iokul
Hekla
Myrdals Iokul
Medalland
SKALHOLT sedes episcopalis, cui adiuncta est schola.
HOLA, altera sedes episcopalis, cum schola.
Sub eodem tecto homines, canes, fures, et oues.
Fons cereuisialis, qui aliquando ob dominij sui auaritiam sedem mutauit.
Hiatus terræ fœtentes.
Fodinæ sulphureæ præstantissimæ
Equorum tanta hic velocitas, ut continuo cursu 20. milliaria conficiant.
Vaccæ marinæ
Corui, et falcones albi.
Fontes feruidissimi
Porlarks hafn
Eyrarbach
Skrifar
Kongerd
AVLVOS
Grims ey
Flat ey
Lundey
Hvalsey
Langanes prom.
BLOE
Skagen
Kolbeins dalur
Hialta dalur
Surbak dalur
Munke tuere closter
Mokrufeld
Bardur dalur
Grenested
Muli
Husuig
Suartar notn
Fliotzdalur
Aradal
Hierseyd
Breid
Horn
Papey
Langedal
Blasfoger hyd
Thermæ
Oddi
Kirkebar closter
Fiske notn
Helle strand
Huams fiert
Hyams fiord
Staphollt
Reykia Dalur
Lundur
Tingvollur
Mospeltz sneit
Breydafiordur
Stapa tida
Stadarfiord
Straumnes
Adalvig
Langabak
Iokulsfiord
Grunavig
Snefiallastrand
Isafiord
Aunanderfiord
Sugandafiord
Dyrafiord
Breidaleisa
Skrida closter
Grimsey
Dyranes
Sandvig
Strand
Hof
Kurlur
Dueloen
Garavik
Huefiord
Vapnafiord
Elder
Kerfi
Iorufleyt
Dolapa
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B.
C.
D.
E.
F.
G.
H.
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ſome [illegible] the fleeces of ſheep, and skinnes and pelts of other beaſts, foxes and white falcons, horſes, for the moſt part ſuch as amble by nature without the teaching and breaking of any horſe courſer. Their oxen and kine are all heere polled and without hornes: their ſheepe are not ſo. Saxo Grammaticus and *Olaus Magnus* do tell of many wonders and ſtrange works of God in this iland, whereof ſome it will not be amiſſe to receit in this place. But eſpecially the mount *Hekla*, which continually burneth like vnto *Ætna* in *Sicilia*, although alwaies thoſe flames do not appeare, but at certaine times, as *Arngrimus Ionas* writeth, and affirmeth to be recorded in their hiſtories, as namely in the yeare 1104. 1157. 1222. 1300. 1341. 1362. 1389. and 1558. which was the laſt time that the fire brake out of this hill. Of the like nature is another hill, which they call *Helgafell*, that is, the Holy mount. Of the which mountaine the forenamed *Bruno*, a laborious ſtudent, and for that his worthy worke which he hath ſet out of all the cities of the World, famous and knowen farre and neere all the World ouer, hath written in his priuate letters vnto me, that in the yeare 1580. (*Ionas* ſaith it fell out in the yeare 1581.) not in *Hecla*, but in another mount, namely, in *Helgefel*, fire and ſtones were caſt out with ſuch cracks, thundering and hideous noiſe, that fourescore miles off one would haue thought great ordenance and double canons had been diſcharged heere. At this hill there is an huge gulfe, where ſpirits of men lately departed, do offer themſelues ſo plainely to be ſeene and diſcerned of thoſe that ſometime knew them in their life time, that they are often taken for liuing men of ſuch as are not aware that they are dead: neither do they perceiue that they were deceiued, vntill the Ghoſts be gone. (*Ionas* accounteth this for a fable.) There are alſo certaine ſpirits or ghoſts, which do ſhew themſelues apparantly to be ſeen in the buſineſſes of mortall men, or of ſuch as came to their end by ſome violent miſchance, as *Olaus* reporteth. They call theſe *Drols*, as *Ruhmayer* teſtifieth. (Now *Drol*, is a giant of the mountaines, if we may beleeue *Arngrime Ionas* an Iſlander by birth and bringing vp.) Heere is a ſpring which by reaſon of a filthy ſmoaking water which runneth from it, killeth any thing that naturally the earth bringeth forth: and whatſoeuer is beſmered with this ſmokie fume, in continuance of time becommeth as hard as a ſtone, yet ſtill retaining the ſhape that it had before. There is alſo a ſpring of peſtilent waters, which whoſoeuer ſhall taſt or drinke of, will preſently be as if he had drunke poiſon. Heere alſo are certaine waters that are in propertie and taſt ſomewhat like drinke that is made of mault. There are fires heere, that will not burne or conſume flax, yet they will quite drie vp and conſume water. They haue beares, crowes, and white hares. As alſo Eagles with white tailes, as our authour *Ionas* the Iſlander whom we haue often cited, doth witneſſe. Theſe *Pliny* (as he there alleageth) calleth *Pygargos*, I thinke we call them *Wringtailes*. But thoſe that are deſirous to know all the ſtrange wonders of this iland let them read *Albert Crantz, Saxo Grammaticus, Iohannes Magnus*, and *Olaus Magnus*, whom they may beleeue or not beleeue, according as they ſhall find cauſe. To thoſe they may adioine that which *Dauid Chytræus* in his Saxon hiſtory hath written of this iland. Except I be deceiued, the fable which *Iſacius* vpon *Lycophron* reciteth, of a certaine iland of *Brittany*, whither he ſaith the ſoules of dead men are tranſported, doth perteine to this iland. For ſuch a like tale is commonly told of *Iſland*.

A declaration of the Markes and Letters of this Mappe.

A. Is a fiſh which they commonly call **Nahual**. If any man eat of this fiſh, he dieth preſently. It hath a tooth in the forepart of his head, ſtanding out ſeuen cubites. This diuers haue ſold for the Vnicornes horne. It is thought to be a good antidote and ſoueraigne medicine againſt poiſon. This Monſter is forty elles in length. B. The *Roider*, a fiſh of an hundred and thirty elles in length, which hath no teeth. The fleſh of it is very good meat, wholeſome and toothſome. The fatte of it is good againſt many diſeaſes. C. The **Burchualur**, hath his head bigger than all the body beſide. It hath many very ſtrong teeth, whereof they make Cheſmen or Tablemen. It is threeſcore cubites long. D. The *Hyena*, the ſea hogge, a monſtrous kind of fiſh, of which thou maieſt read in the 21. booke of *Olaus Magnus*. E. *Ziphius*, (it may be he meaneth *Xiphius*, the ſword fiſh) an horrible ſea monſter, ſwallowing the blacke ſeale at one bitte. F. The Engliſh whale, thirty elles long: it hath no teeth, but the tongue of it is ſeuen elles in length. G. **Hroſhualur**, that is as much to ſay as the Sea-horſe, with a mane hanging downe from his necke like an horſe. It often doth the fiſhermen great hurt and skare. H. The greateſt kind of Whales, which ſeldome ſheweth it ſelfe; it is more like a little iland, than a fiſh. It cannot follow or chaſe the ſmaller fiſhes, by reaſon of the huge greatneſſe and waight of his body, yet he praieth vpon many, which he catcheth by a naturall wile and ſubtilty which he vſeth for to get his food. I. **Skautuhvalur**, this fiſh altogether full of griſtles or bones; is ſomewhat like a ray or skaite but an infinite deale bigger: when it appeareth, it is like an iland, and with his finnes ouerturneth ſhips and boates. K. **Seenaut**, ſea cowes, of colour gray: they ſometimes come out of the ſea and do feed vpon the land many in a company together. They haue a little bagge hanging at their noſe, by the helpe of which they liue in the water: that being broken, they liue altogether vpon the land, and do accompany themſelues with other kine. L. **Steipereidur**, a moſt gentle and tame kind of whale; which for the defence of the fiſhermen fighteth againſt other Whales. It is forbidden by Proclamation that no man may kill or hurt this ſort of Whale. It is in length an hundred cubites at the leaſt. M. **Staukul**, the Dutchmen call it *Springual*; he hath beene ſeene to ſtand a whole day together vpright vpon his taile. It is ſo called of leaping or skipping. It is a very dangerous enemy to ſeamen and fiſhers; and greedily ſeeketh after mans fleſh. N. **Roſtunger**, (which alſo is otherwiſe called a *Roſmar*,) is ſomewhat like a ſea-calfe: it goeth in the bottome of the ſea vpon foure feet, but very ſhort ones. His skinne may ſcarcely be pearced with any weapon. Hee ſleepeth twelue houres together hanging by his two long teeth vpon ſome rocke or cliffe. Ech of his teeth are at the leaſt an elle long, but the length of his whole body is foureteen elles long. O. *Spermaceti*, parmacitty, or a baſe kind of amber, they commonly call it **Hualambur**. P. Blockes and Trunkes of tree by force of winde and violent tempeſt blowne vp by the rootes from off the cliffes of *Norway*, toſſed to and fro and paſsing through many ſtormes at length are caſt vp, or do reſt againſt this ſhore. Q. Huge and maruailous great heaps of ice brought hither with the tide from the frozen ſea, making a great and terrible noiſe; ſome pieces of which oft times are fourty cubites bigge; vpon theſe in ſome places white beares do ſitte cloſely, watching the ſilly fiſh which heere about do play and ſport themſelues.

But I thinke it not amiſſe, to ſet downe the Verſes of *Eraſmus Michaelis*, which he hath of *Iſland* in his third booke *De re Nautica*.

Vltima Parrhaſias Iſlandia ſpectat in Arctos,
Sub Caurum porrecta gradus: non diuite tantùm
Læta ſolo, cùm vel cæcis occluſa cauernis
Sulphura flaua coquit mixtiſq; extrudit arenis:
Pabula vel lætis pecori gratiſſima pratis
Fundit, & oppletas inueſtit gramine valles:
At vicina etiam ſolidos cùm littora piſces
Nec numeris, nec menſura certiſue ferendos
Nominibus ſtipat, ratibuſq; immittere certat.
Prouentu ſiquidem vario cum exceſſerit, vno
Hoc vincit tamen, & cumulato piſce redundat,
Aucta opibus forteſq; animis complexa colonos.
Cuius & in Notios quæ pars iacet obuia ventos
Æſtuat æternis per aperta foramina flammis,
Eructatq; globos cinerum, trepidoq; boatu
Hecla tonans interſparſa pice ſidera lambit.

In Engliſh thus:

Iſland a famous ile that's farre remote and diſtant from the Maine,
North-weſt from hence doth lie in frozen ſea: The countries chiefeſt gaine
Is *Brimſtone* pale, which heere in mountaines high in plenty great is found;
Or heere and there like ſand on ſhore li'th ſcattered on the ground.
The goodly paſtures paſsing fatte, the lowly meddowes alwaie green,
Such ſtore of Neat and Kine in vales do feed, as elſe where may be ſeen.
The Sea on all ſides round about, ſo many ſundrie ſorts of Fiſh
Doth yeeld, that none their names do know, or greater ſtore may wiſh:
Whereof they daily lade great ſhippes from hence, and thoſe away do ſend
To forrein countries euery way: though many things this ile commend,
For fiſh yet doth it farre excell all kingdomes of the world throughout,
By this the Nation grow'th in wealth, the people luſty ſtrong and ſtout.
The Northren parts which lie full cold and bleake within the frozen zone,
Do breath forth flaſhing flames of fire, with lumpes of aſhes, earth and ſtone.
Whot burning coals with filthy ſtinking ſmoke mount *Hecla* caſteth out,
With hideous cracks and thundring noiſe, heard farre and neere about.

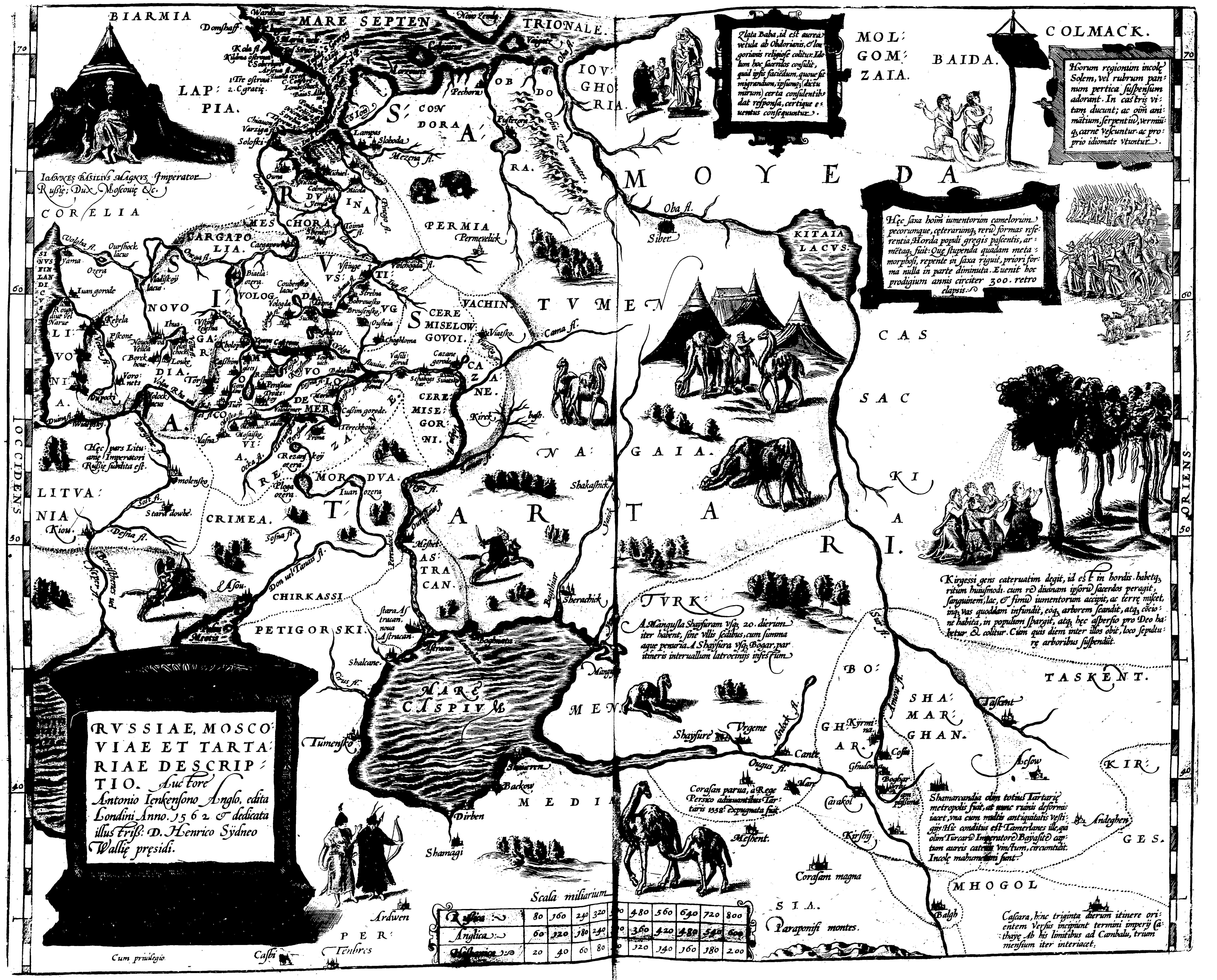
Certaine wordes expounded for the helpe of the Reader, and better vnderſtanding of the Mappe.

Wic, that is, a creeke, inlet or bay. **Iokul**, a mountaine or hill. **Ey**, an ile: **Eyer**, ilands. **Nes**, the Dutch call it **Nas** and **Nues**, that is, a noſe, a promontory or foreland ſhooting out into the ſea. **Lend**, the Dutch pronounce it **Landt**, the land or earth. **Clauſter**, a Cloiſter, or Monaſtery. **Auſt**, the Eaſt, **Weſt**, the place of the ſunne ſetting; **Nord**, the North. **Sudo**, the South. **Fior**, ſignifieth foure.

RVSSIA,

Or rather
THE EMPIRE OF THE GRAND DVKE OF MOSCOVIA.

THis Mappe comprehendeth not all *Ruſsia*; for heere are wanting *Polonia* and *Lithuania*, which generally are conteined vnder the name of *Ruſsia*: But the whole Empire of the Grand Duke of *Moſcouia*, which is bounded on the North by the frozen Sea; on the Eaſt, vpon the Tartars; on the South, vpon the Turkes and Polanders; on the Weſt, it abutteth vpon *Lithuania* and *Sweden*: all whoſe countries and prouinces *Sigiſmundus Baro* of *Herberſtein* hath ſeuerally and particularly deſcribed; vnto whom we ſend the thirſtie Reader for further ſatisfaction. Of the Religion, habite, manners and kind of life of this Nation, we haue out of him very willingly for thine eaſe ſelected theſe few things. In their Religion they do for the moſt part follow the rites and ceremonies of the Greeke Church. Their Prieſts are maried. They haue Images in their Churches. When their children are baptized, three times dipped all ouer into the water; and the water in the font is ſeuerally conſecrated for euery child. Although by their conſtitutions and canons they haue a kind of Auricular Confeſsion, yet the common people thinketh it to belong only to Princes and Noblemen, and little to pertaine to them. Confeſsion being ended, and penance enioined according to the quality of the offence and fault, they ſigne them in the forehead with the ſigne of the croſſe, and with a loud mournefull voice they crie, Ieſus Chriſt, thou ſonne of God, haue mercy vpon vs. This is their common forme and maner of praier: for few can ſay the *Pater noſter*. They do communicate in the ſacrament of the ſupper both kinds, mingling the bread with the wine, or the body with the blood. They adminiſter the Lords ſupper to children of ſeuen yeares old: for then they ſay a man doth ſinne. The better ſort of men, after the communion ended, do ſpend the day in drunkenneſſe and riot, and do rather reuerence the ſame with braue apparell than inward deuotion: the baſer ſort of people and ſeruants, for the moſt part, do labour and worke as at other times; ſaying, that to make holy day to be idle and to leaue their worke, is for gentlemen and maſters, not for poore folkes and ſeruants. *Purgatory* they do not beleeue, yet they make prayers and do other ſeruice and ceremonies for the dead. No man doth beſprinkle himſelfe or ſuffer any other to caſt holy water vpon him, except the Prieſt himſelfe will do it. In the Lent they faſt ſeuen whole weekes together. They marry, and do tolerate bigamy or permit a man to haue two wiues, but they make a queſtion whether it be a lawfull matrimony or not. They grant diuorces and ſeparations. They take it not to be adultery, except one man take another mans wife. The ſtate of women in this country is moſt miſerable: for they thinke, except ſhee like a ſnaile do carry her houſe ouer her head, and be continually mewed vp in her cloſet, or ſo watched, that by no meanes ſhe may ſtart out of doores, none poſsibly can be honeſt. It is a wilie and deceitfull people, and is rather delighted to liue in ſeruitude and ſlauery, than at large and in liberty. All of them do acknowledge themſelues to be the Princes ſeruants. They are ſeldome quiet: for either they muſt make warres vpon the Lithuans, the Liuonians, or Tartars: or if they be not emploved in any ſeruice in forren warres, they are placed in garriſons about the riuers *Don* (*Tanais*, the ancients called it) and *Occan*, to repreſſe the robberies and inuaſions of the Tartars. They weare long cleit gownes, without any pleits, with ſtraite ſleeues after the Hungarian faſhion: bootes alſo, for the moſt part red and ſhort, ſuch as ſcarſe come to their knees, and ſhoes or clogges clouted and hobbed with iron nailes. They tie their girdles not about their waſts, but beneath their bellies as low as their hippes. They do ſeuere iuſtice vpon freebooters and ſuch as robbe by the high way ſide. Pilfering and manſlaughter is ſeldome puniſhed by death. Their ſiluer coines or money, are not round, but ſomewhat long, of an ouall forme or faſhioned like an egge-like figure. The country aboundeth with thoſe rich and pretious skinnes or pelts, which from hence are tranſported and caried all *Europe* ouer; it is almoſt euery where full of huge woods. All theſe particulars we haue drawen out of the aboue named *Sigiſmund*. Many things more of this country thou maiſt read of in *Matthew* of *Micou*, *Alexander Gaguine*, his tract of the *Sarmatiaes*, *Albert Crantz* his *VVandalia*, *Paulus Iouius* of the Embaſſage of the Moſchouites to *Clement* the eight. *Albertus Campenſis* vpon the ſame; and in the Perſian iourneies of *Ambroſio Contareno*. But I would wiſh thee alſo for farther ſatisfaction heerein to read ouer the firſt and ſecond bookes of *Bonfinius* his firſt *Decade* of the hiſtory of *Hungary*: as alſo the firſt booke of the life of *Baſilides* written by *Oderborne*, together with the Chronicle of *Saxony* done by *Dauid Chytræus*.



Ioannes Basilius Magnus Imperator Ruſſię; Dux Moſcouię &c.

Hęc pars Lituanię Imperatori Ruſſię ſubdita eſt.

Zlata Baba, id eſt aurea vetula ab Obdorianis, & Iougorianis religioſe colitur. Idolum hoc ſacerdos conſulit, quid ipſis faciēdum, quoue ſit migrandum, ipſumq; (dictu mirum) certa conſulentib9 dat reſponſa, certique euentus conſequuntur.

Horum regionum incolę Solem, vel rubrum pannum pertica ſuſpenſum adorant. In caſtris vitam ducunt; ac oīm animatium, ſerpentiū, vermiūq; carne veſcuntur. ac proprio idiomate vtuntur.

Hęc ſaxa hoīm iumentorum camelorum pecorumque, cęterarumq; rerū formas referentia, Horda populi gregis paſcentis, armētaq; fuit: Quę ſtupenda quadam metamorphoſi, repente in ſaxa riguit, priori forma nulla in parte diminuta. Euenit hoc prodigium annis circiter 300. retro elapsis.

Kirgeſſi gens cateruatim degit, id eſt in hordis. habetq; ritum huiuſmodi. cum rē diuinam ipſorū ſacerdos peragit, ſanguinem, lac, & fimū iumentorum accipit, ac terrę miſcet, inq; vas quoddam infundit, eoq; arborem ſcandit, atq; cōcione habita, in populum ſpargit, atq; hęc aſperſio pro Deo habetur & colitur. Cūm quis diem inter illos obit, loco ſepulturę arboribus ſuſpendūt.

A Manguſla Shayſuram vſq; 20. dierum iter habent, ſine vllis ſedibus, cum ſumma aquę penuria. A Shayſura vſq; Bogar, par itineris interuallum latrocinijs infeſtum.

Coraſan parua, à Rege Perſico adiuuantibus Tartaris 1558. expugnata fuit.

Shamarcandia olim totius Tartarię metropolis fuit, at nunc ruinis deformis iacet, vna cum multis antiquitatis veſtigijs. Hic conditus eſt Tamerlanes ille, qui olim Turcarū Imperatorē Bayaſitē captum aureis catenis vinctum, circumtulit. Incolę mahumetiſtę ſunt.

Caſcara, hinc triginta dierum itinere orientem verſus incipiunt termini imperij Cathayę. Ab his limitibus ad Cambalu, trium menſium iter interiacet.

Scala miliarium

Ruſſica	80	160	240	320	[illegible]	480	560	640	720	800
Anglica	60	120	180	240	[illegible]	360	420	480	540	600
[illegible]	20	40	60	80	[illegible]	120	140	160	180	200

RVSSIAE, MOSCOVIAE ET TARTARIAE DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore Antonio Ienkenſono Anglo, edita Londini Anno. 1562 & dedicata illuſtriſs: D. Henrico Sydneo Wallię preſidi.

TARTARIA,

OR

THE EMPIRE OF THE MIGHTIE CHAM.

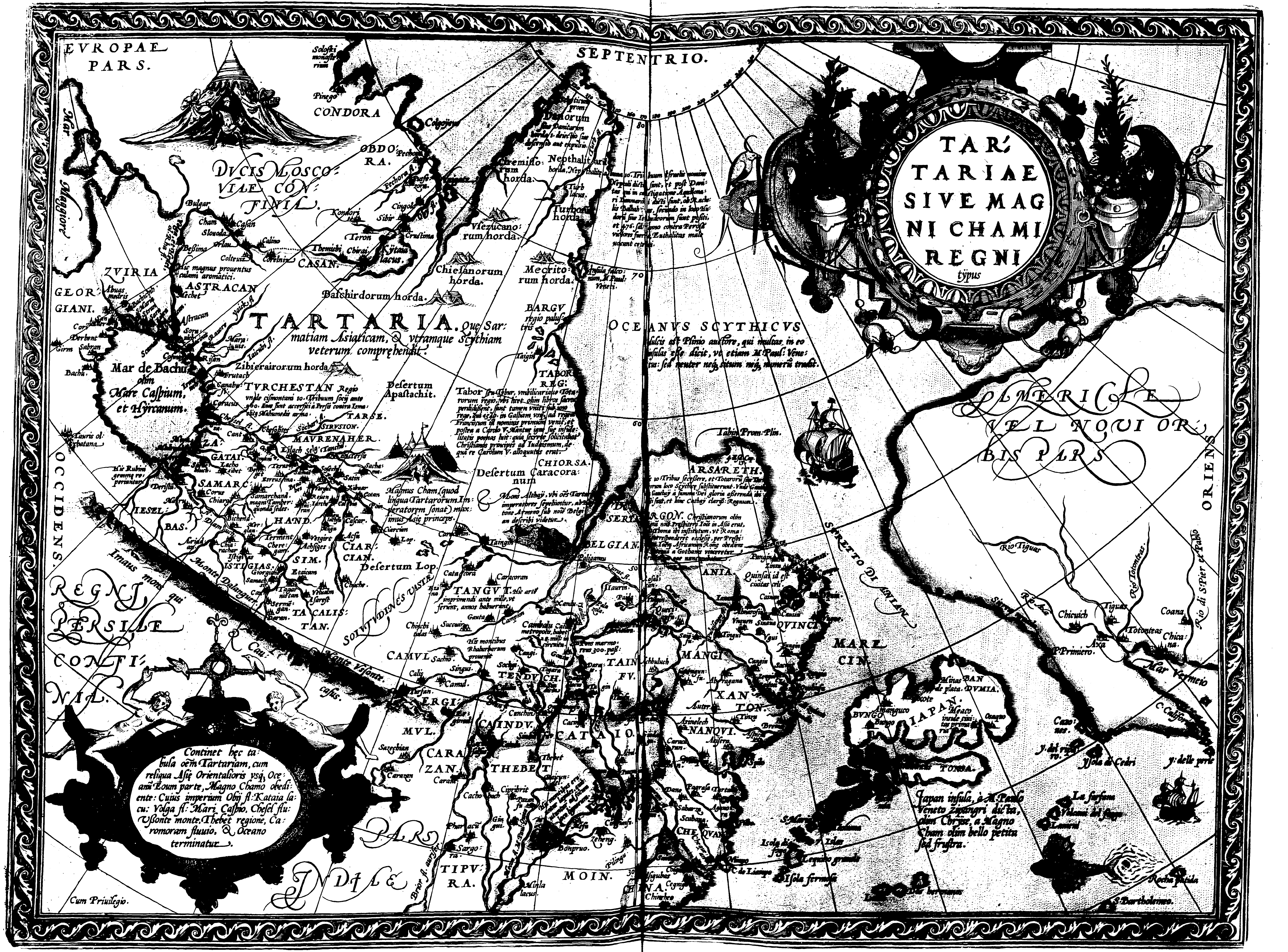
HE that will take vpon him to deſcribe TARTARIA; he muſt needes ſpeake of a great number of nations, farre aſunder and remote one from another. For all that huge tract and portion of the Maine land is now called *Tartaria*, that is between the East ſea,(or as he calleth it *Mare Mangicum*, the ſea of *Mangi* or of *Sin*, a country all the World ouer, and vulgarly knowen by the name of *China*) and the South countries, *Sin* or *China*, that part of *India* which is beyond *Ganges*, the country of the *Saci*, the riuer *Iaxartes*, (now they call it *Cheſel*) the *Caſpian* ſea, *Mar delle Zabacche* (*Mæotis palus*, it was called of the ancient writers) and Weſtward vp as high almoſt as the Moſcouites. For all theſe countries well neere the Tartars did poſſeſſe, and in theſe places they were ſeated. So that it comprehendeth that country which the old Hiſtoriographers called *Sarmatia* of *Aſia*, both the *Scythiaes* and *Seria*, the country where the *Seres* dwelt, which now I take to be named *Cataio*.

The name of this Nation was neuer heard of in *Europe* before the yeare after Chriſts incarnation 1212. They are diuided (in ſtead of ſhires) into *Hordaes*, that is, as the word amongſt them doth ſignifie, into companies or couents. But as they do inhabite large and wide countries farre diſtant and remote one from another, ſo in manners and kind of life they are as farre different. They are well limmed men, broad and fatte faced, ſcowling countenanced and hollow eied, ſhauen all but their beards, which they neuer cut low: they are ſtrong and of able bodies, and do eat horſe fleſh and other beaſts howſoeuer they come to their deaths: only hogges excepted, from which they wholly abſtaine; they can more eaſily endure hunger and thirſt than other men, a little ſleepe doth ſerue them: moreouer when they ride, if they be very hungry and thirſty, they vſe to pricke the veines of their horſes vpon which they ride, and by drinking of their bloud to ſlacke their hunger and thirſt. And becauſe they roue vp and downe and haue no certaine place of abode, they guide their courſe and iourney by the ſtars, eſpecially by the obſeruation of the North pole ſtarre, which they in their language call, as *Sigiſmund Herberſtein* teſtifieth, *Seles nicol*, that is, the iron clubbe naile, or ſterne. They ſtay not long in one place, taking it to be a ſigne of ill fortune to dwell long vpon one plotte. They obſerue no maner of iuſtice or law. The people, eſpecially the poorer ſort, are very rauenous and couetous; alwaies gaping after other mens goods. They haue no maner of vſe either of gold or ſiluer.

In this country thou ſeeſt TANGVT, a prouince from whence all the *Rheubarbe*, that is ſpent and vſed in all the world, is brought vnto vs and other places. Heere alſo is the country CATAIA, whoſe chiefe city is *Cambalu*, which, as *Nicolaus de Comitibus* writeth, is eighteen Italian miles about, or as M. *Paulus Venetus*, thirty two. It is of a ſquare forme, in ech of whoſe corners there are caſtles built, foure miles in compaſſe, where continually the Emperours garriſons are kept. But *Quinzai*, a city of the prouince *Mangi*, which is from hence Eaſtward, vpon the Eaſtern ſea, is thought to be farre bigger than this: For this as the ſame M. *Paulus Venetus* affirmeth, who dwelt there about the yeare after the birth of Chriſt 1260. is in compaſſe an hundred miles. The ſame is alſo auouched by *Odericus* of *Friuli* (*de foro Iulio*) who nameth it *Canſay*. It is ſituate in a lake of freſh water. There are in it 1260. bridges, whereof many are of ſuch great height, that ſhippes full laden may go vnder them and neuer ſtrike ſaile Heere the Great *Cham* hath a ſtanding garriſon of 12000. trained ſouldiers continually reſident. It is a wonderfull ſtately and pleaſant city, whereupon it obtained that name, for *Quinzai*, they interpret, The city of *Heauen*.

The Tartars call their Emperour *Cham*, which ſignifieth the ſame that *Princeps*, a Prince: hereupon *Cambalu* is interpreted, The ſeate or city of the Prince. *Sigiſmundus* of *Herberſtein* writeth, that the Tartars do call themſelues *Beſermanni*.

The Tartars, together with their manner and courſe of life, are moſt liuely deſcribed by *Sigiſmund* of *Herberſtein* and *Martine Broniouius*: as alſo in the Hiſtoricall Glaſſe, or Mirour of hiſtories, writen by *Vincentius Beluacenſis*, in the 30. 31. and 32. bookes of the ſame. See alſo the commentaries of *Hungary*, written by *Antonio Bonfinio*: M. *Paulus Venetus*, who it is certaine liued long there amongſt them; and the Iournall or Trauells of *Ioſapha Barbarus* a Venetian. Of their originall, read *Matthias* of *Michou*, *Haiton* the Armenian, *Cælius ſecundus Curio* his Saracen hiſtory, and the letters of *Iacobo Nauarcho* a Ieſuite. Of the Tartars there be many things worth the reading in the trauells of two Friars, which about the yeare 1247. were ſent into theſe quarters, by Pope *Gregory* the fourth, in the thirtieth chapter of *Nicephorus* his eigteenth booke. *Laonicus* alſo hath many things, in diuers places of his workes, of the Tartars vnder the name of the Scythians: the like hath *Gregoras* another Greeke writer. Laſtly, *Dauid Chytræus* in his Saxon chronicle hath written much of this nation. But no man hath more fully and amply ſet out the maners and life of the Tartars then *William Rubricius*, a Friar of the order of S. *Francis*, a copy of whoſe trauells into theſe parts, in the yeare of Chriſt 1253. I haue by me in written hand.

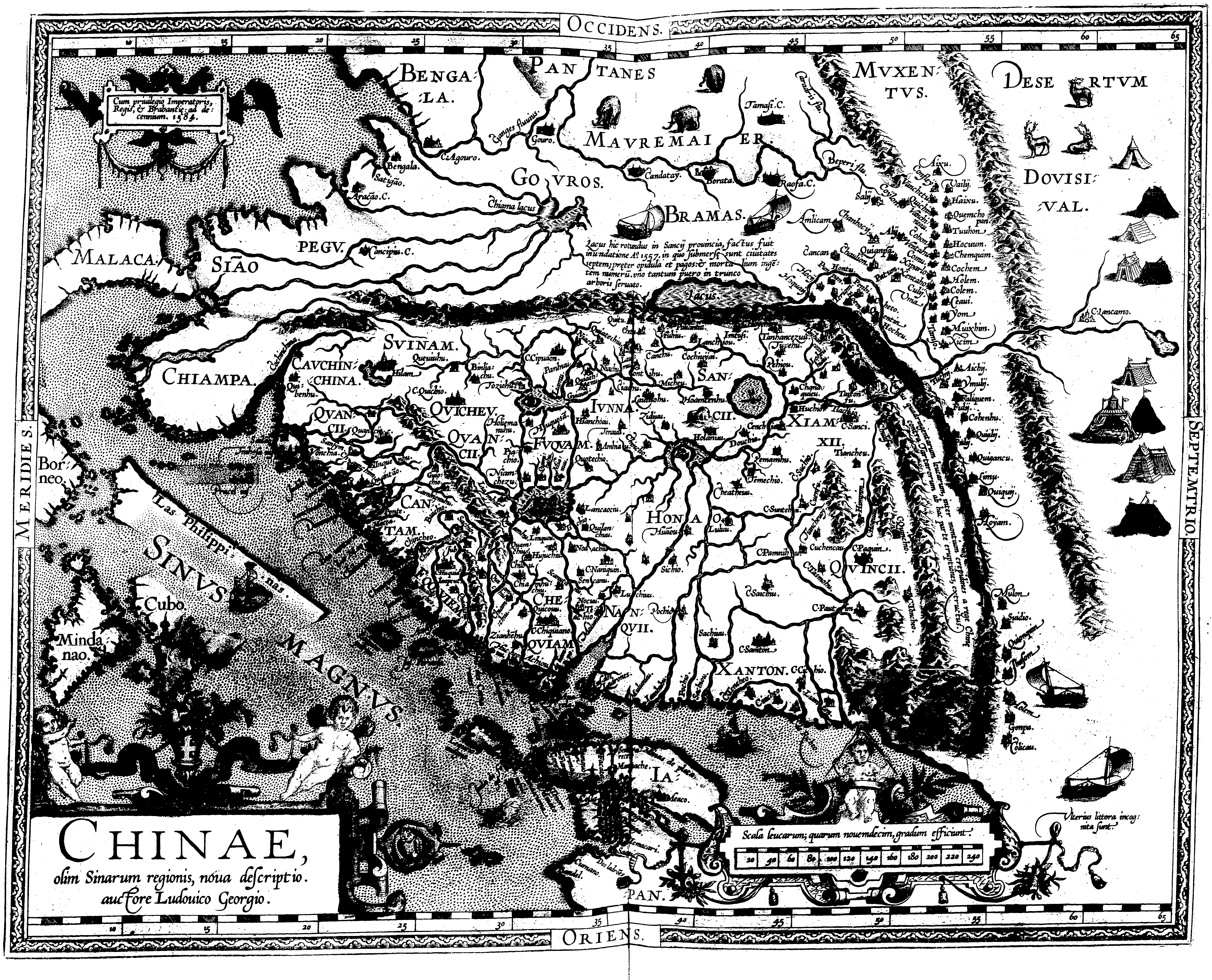

TARTARIAE SIVE MAGNI CHAMI REGNI typus
Continet hec tabula oem Tartariam, cum reliqua Asię Orientalioris vsq; Oceanũ Eoum parte, Magno Chamo obediente: Cuius imperium Obij fl: Kataia lacu: Volga fl: Mari Caspio, Chesel fluuio: Vsonte monte, Thebet regione, Caromoram fluuio, & Oceano terminatur.
Cum Priuilegio.
EVROPAE PARS.
SEPTENTRIO.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
DVCIS MOSCOVIAE CONFINIA.
TARTARIA, quę Sarmatiam Asiaticam, & vtramque Scythiam veterum comprehendit.
OCEANVS SCYTHICVS
AMERICAE VEL NOVI ORBIS PARS
REGNI PERSIAE CONTINENS.
PARS INDIAE
Mar de Bachu olim Mare Caspium, et Hyrcanum.
Mar Maggiore
Mar Vermeio
STRETTO DI ANIAN
ZVIRIA
GEORGIANI.
ASTRACAN
CASAN
CONDORA
OBDORA.
Bascirdorum horda.
Chiesanorum horda.
Mecritorum horda.
Vlezucanorum horda.
Turbon horda.
Nepthalit arum horda
Cremissorum horda.
Danorum
BARGV regio
TABOR REG.
TVRCHESTAN Regio
ZAGATAI
SAMARCHAND
MAVRENAHER.
TARSE.
CHIORSA.
Desertum Caracoranum
Desertum Apastachit.
Desertum Lop.
SOLITVDINES VASTE
Magnus Cham (quod lingua Tartarorum Imperatorem sonat) maximus Asię princeps.
Nomina 10. Tribuum Israelis nomine Nepthali dicti sunt, et post Danitas qui in castigatione Aquilonari Dannarchi dicti sunt, ob Rachelis Balhah ..., secundo in loco Hudorũ siue Iehudeorum sunt positi, et 476. salutis anno contra Persas victores fuere, Euthalitas male vocant ceteri.
Insula falconum, M. Paul: Veneti.
Tabor seu Tibur, vmbilicus Tartarorum regio ...
Oceanus Scythicus dulcis est Plinio auctore, qui multas in eo insulas esse dicit, vt etiam M. Paul. Venetus: sed neuter neq; situm neq; numerũ tradit.
ARSARETH. Hic 10. Tribus secessere, et Totarorũ sive Tartarorum loco Scythes substituerunt.
ARGON. Christianorum olim ...
TANGVT
CAMVL
ERGIMVL
CARAZAN
THEBET
CAINDV
TENDVCH
CATAIO
TAINFV
MANGI
QVINCI
XANTON
NANQVI
CHEQVAN
MOIN.
TIPVRA.
CHINA
ANIA
MARCIN
IAPAN
BVNGO
TONSA
BANDVMIA
Iapan insula, à M. Paulo Veneto Zipangri dicta, olim Chryse, a Magno Cham olim bello petita sed frustra.
Isola fermosa
Cambalu metropolis
Mons Vsonte
Imaus mons
Chicuich
Tiguas
Totonteac
Coana
Chicana.
Rio de S. Pier et Paulo
Rio Tiguas
Y. del Rey
Isola de Cedri
Y. delle perle
Rocha partida
S. Bartholomeo.
Tabin Prom. Plin.
Solofki monasterium
Pinego
Pechora
Colgoieu
Bulgar
Bachu
Derbent
Samarchand
Cotan
Campion
Succuir
Cascar
Quinsay
Cangui
Meaco
Oxaca

CHINA.

BErnardinus Scalantus hath in the Spaniſh tongue ſet out a peculiar deſcription of this country in a ſeuerall tract, out of whom we haue gathered theſe few lines. This huge kingdome of *China*, the inhabitants do call TAME, and themſelues TANGIS: but of the bordering nations it is named CHINA, and is that *Tcin* or *Sin*, which *Auicenna* ſo many hundred times mentioneth, and commendeth for rare ſimples and plants of ſoueraigne vſe in Phyſicke: and is the ſame no doubt with SINAE or *Sinarum regio*, a country for rich commodities much talked of amongſt all ancient Coſmographers. This country on the Eaſt bordereth vpon the Eaſt ſea: (vulgarly called *Mare Cin*, the ſea of *China*) on the South, vpon the prouince *Cauchinchina*: on the Weſt, it is bounded by *Bramas*: on the North, it hath the *Tartars*, a warlike and ſtout people, from whom it is defended and ſeuered partly by an artificiall wall, made by the hand and labour of man, partly by a naturall mountaine which runneth for many hundred miles together between the countries. It is a country very fertile of all maner of things neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life, cauſed not only by the goodneſſe of the ſoile, and temperature of the aire, but eſpecially by the husbandry and induſtry of the people. For the men heere are not giuen to idleneſſe, but are very laborious and painefull. To be idle heere it is counted a ſhamefull thing. It hath wonderfull ſtore of Gold, Siluer, and Rheubarbe. The ſea which beateth vpon this coaſt, and the riuers which runne through the middeſt of this country, do abound with all ſorts of fiſh. Vpon the mountaines, vales and meddowes infinite flocks of cattell do feed and are maintained. The woods, forreſts and groues are poſſeſſed with Bores, Foxes, Hares, Conies, Zebellines, Martens, and diuers other ſuch kind of beaſts, whoſe skins are much ſet by for facings for gownes. Of all kinds of birds it yeeldeth maruailous plenty, eſpecially of water-foule, as is manifeſt by this, that in *Canton*, which is one of the leaſt cities of this prouince, there are ſpent euery day vpon their Tables tenne or twelue thouſand Ducks and Geeſe. They ſow the drier ground with wheat and barly: the wet, plaine or mooriſh grounds, with riſe: which they cut or reap foure times in a yeare: this is their chiefeſt diet and liuing. The higher and ſteep places and ſides of hilles are beſet with Pine-trees: amongſt the which they ſow panicke, and pulſe or horſecorne. There is no place therefore, no field, no plot of ground vnfruitfull. Euery where are Orchards, Gardens, Fruits, Roſes, Floures, of all ſorts yeelding a moſt fragrant and pleaſant ſmell and goodly ſhew to the beholders. They plant flax in great abundance euery where, whereof they make diuers ſorts of linnen, whereof they make their apparell: but eſpecially Sugar canes, (which heere groweth in maruellous great abundance) and the Mulbery trees for the feeding of their ſilke wormes which are maintained with the leaues of this tree. For *Silke* is the chifeſt merchandiſe and commodity, whereof they raiſe yearely an infinite gaine and profit. There are in this kingdome 240. goodly cities, the names of which do all generally end in the ſyllable *fu*, which in their language ſignifieth a city; as *Cantonfu*, *Panquinfu*. The townes whereof there is infinite number, they likewiſe end in *Cheu*. Villages which are not to be numbred, by reaſon of the continuall husbandry and tillage, are very populous and wonderfully inhabited. All their cities for the moſt part, are ſituate vpon the banke of ſome great and nauigable ſtreame, fortified with broad and deep ditches, and very high ſtrong walles. Theſe wals from the foundation vpward, are made of ſtone; toward the toppe and battlement, with bricke, laid in ſteed of lime and mortar, with lome or potters clay, the ſame ſtuffe, I meane, whereof the *China* diſhes, ſo much eſteemed of amongſt vs, are made. The height of them and thickneſſe is ſo great, that fiue or ſix men may walke a breaſt vpon the toppe of them. Vpon the wall are placed heere and there certaine high towers and bulwarkes, out of which they may ſee all the fields ouer farre and neere round about. On ech ſide of the wals ſo much vacant ground (*pomœrium* the Latines call it) is leaſt, that horſemen may paſſe them ſix and ſix in a rancke in battell aray. Theſe wals are ſo cloſe and ſoundly wrought without any rifts or chinks, that one would thinke them to haue been but newly made, when as their hiſtories do teſtifie them to haue been built two thouſand yeares ſince. The entrance into the cities is by great gates moſt wonderfully and ſtately built. Their ſtreets are as ſmooth and preciſely plaine, as if they were altogether made by line and leuell, and are ſo large and broad that tenne yea fifteene horſemen may ride a breaſt through them, which in many and ſundry places are parted and ſeuered with ſtately triumphall arches, gracing the cities beyond all meaſure. Certaine Portugals do report that they ſaw in the city *Fucho* a turrette, ſtanding vpon forty marble pillars, whoſe height were forty hand breadth, and the thickeneſſe twelue after the meaſure which the Architects vſe. This, (they affirme in their iudgement) for greatneſſe, for exquiſite workemanſhip, beauty and coſtlineſſe, doth farre exceed all the ſtately buildings of all *Europe*. The greatneſſe of their cities we do gather by this, that they ſay the city *Canton*, which we ſaid was one of the leaſt of their cities, is twelue Engliſh miles in compaſſe; beſide 355. ſuburbes which do belong to it, very great and populous. The people are broad and round faced, thinne haired, flatte noſed, and ſmall eied: although there be ſome amongſt them reaſonable well fauoured and handſome men. The colour of their faces is ſomewhat like that of thoſe which inhabite *Europe*, yet thoſe which dwell about *Canton* are of a browne complexion. They ſeldome or neuer trauell further than their owne country, neither will they eaſily ſuffer a ſtranger to dwell amongſt them, eſpecially in the vpland places, except they be publikely ſworne to be true vnto the King and Country. The wealthy and better ſort of men haue all their apparell made of ſilke of diuers and ſundry colours. The baſe and meaner ſort do weare a kind of ſtuffe made of white or blacke cotton, and ſometime linnen coloured or ſtained with party colours; for as yet in theſe parts they know not how to make wollen cloth. The men there, as women do heere, do weare their haire long, which they winde vp in a knot to the crowne of their head, where they bind and faſten it with a ſiluer bodkin. The women comb their haire very trimly, and do behang and ſet it out with gold ſpangles and diuers kind of pearles and pretious ſtones. They paint and beſmeare their faces with complexion, ſuch as the Spaniſh women do commonly vſe. They neuer once looke out of dores, except they be carried in their littars vpon mens ſhoulders, and attended by all the family.

It is lawfull for the men to marry many wiues, of which they keep but one in the houſe, the other they maintaine at boord abroad in other places. Thoſe which are conuict of adultery, are put to death. Within the city there may be no ſtewes, the courtizanes do liue altogether in the ſuburbes without the wals. Weddings are alwaies kept in the new moone or beginning of the moneth, and that for the moſt part on the firſt day of *March*, which is their New-yeares-day, or firſt day of the yeare. Theſe feaſts they ſet out, like as we alſo do, very ſumptuouſly and with as great preparation and prouiſion as may be gotten and diuiſed. Their chambers are hanged and ſpread with hangings of ſilke and rich tapeſtry, flowres are ſtrewed and caſt in euery corner. This feaſt is held and continued for many daies together. At them they haue muſicke and all ſorts of inſtruments, with Interludes and ſtage plaies. At theſe bankets they eat and drinke ſo ſoundly, that in this euen the very Dutchmen and Flemings themſelues do not much exceed them. Their meat they do not touch with their hands, but with a ſiluer forke or hooke they put it into their mouthes. They ſit at their meat or tables in chaires or on ſtooles, as heere we do in *Europe*, not vpon the ground, as the reſt of the Aſians vſe. It is a very witty and ingenious people, ſo that they haue deuiſed and framed certaine waggons, which they can skilfully guide in the fields and champion plaines, driuen and forced by ſailes and windes, like as ſhippes are vpon the ſea. Theſe people haue had the vſe and art of Printing of bookes, long before it was knowen to vs heere in *Europe*, the Weſt part of the world. And there being in this country, by reaſon of the largeneſſe of the ſame, many and ſundry people ſpeaking diſtinct and different languages, one vnderſtanding another no more than the Caſtillian doth the Biſcaines, or the Germane doth the Frenchmen; yet by their maner of writing and characters which they all in common do vſe, they do one know anothers mind paſſing well. Therefore all the inhabitants of the prouinces of this kingdome, as alſo thoſe of *Cauchinchina*, and in the *Lequio's* (certaine Ilands vpon this coaſt) do vſe one and the ſame alphabet (as they call it) or rather a kind of draught of letters (not much vnlike the *Hieroglyphickes*, of the Egyptians) whereby they do moſt cunningly and readily expreſſe euery thing and phraſe or maner of ſpeech. For example; a city or towne (the one he calleth *Leombi*, the other *Fu*) all do expreſſe this word by this marke . In like

maner



CHINAE,
olim Sinarum regionis, noua descriptio.
auctore Ludouico Georgio.

maner *Heiken*, which this nation calleth *Guant*, by this character : a King, whom they name *Bontai*, thus and ſo forth. For they haue in that their alphabet aboue fiue thouſand characters of things and words. *Gaſpar Balbus*, in his Iournall of *India*, writeth, except he ieſt, that they haue ſixty thouſand ſundry characters. In writing or printing they do not begin at the left hand and ſo go on to the right, as we do: nor contrariwiſe, as the Iewes and Arabians vſe; but they begin at the toppe and ſo write downe in a ſtraight line vntill they come to the bottome of the page. This kingdome hath an infinite number of all ſorts of gallies, boats and barges, whereby they paſſe ouer riuers and armes of the ſea: ſo that when they will brag of their Kings wealth and ſhew his power and command, they vſe in a prouerbe to ſay, that he can make a bridge of ſhippes ſo long that it ſhall reach from *China* to *Malacha*: which are more than 500. leagues aſunder. For the country abutting vpon the ſea, and being euery way and in many places watered and croſſed by diuers great and nauigable riuers, there are almoſt as many people that dwell in boats vpon the water, as there do in houſes vpon the land. Some there are, which neuer go out of their boats or barges, but continually ſtaying in them, do by fiſhing and fowling get their liuing all the yeare long: for, as we ſaid before: the abundance of fiſh and fowles heere in this country is admirable. Although this prouince be beyond all meaſure fertile of all maner of liuing creatures, yet they do helpe this fertility by art and this ſtrange inuention: In the Spring time they couer two or three thouſand egges with horſe dung, (like as they vſe in *Alcairo* of *Egypt*) by the heat of which, in a certaine time, goſlings and chickins are hatched and brought forth. The like they do in the winter, but then they lay them not in dung, but putting them into a basket made of reeds, & ſo ſetting them ouer a ſoft and moderat fire, which they keep continually burning in the ſame temper, whereby, in a certaine number of daies, they bring the ſame to paſſe as afore. They haue alſo this kind of fiſhing: in thoſe cities which ſtand vpon the bankes and ſides of riuers (as almoſt all the cities of this kingdome do) they keep a great number of Cormorants or ſea-guls (the Latines call them *Mergi*, the Spaniards *Sea crowes*) in cages or coupes: theſe, when they liſt to go a fiſhing, they put into their boats, and carying them to the deepeſt places of the riuer, and there binding their necks lightly with cords (leaſt that the fiſhes which they catch ſhould go into their bellies) they caſt them by multitudes into the water, where they let them ſtay ſo long, vntill they ſee their croppes to be filled with fiſhes, and then they returning to their boats, they are let in and there they caſt vp at their maſters feet all the fiſh they haue caught. This they do as oft as the fiſhermen pleaſe: and then being brought vnto their coupes, their neckes are vntied, and their ordinary meat is giuen to eat while they will. All this whole country is ſubiect to one King, (as to a Monarch) whom they call *The Lord of the World*, and *The Sonne of Heauen*. *Paquin*, a city in the North parts of this kingdome, toward the confines of *Tartaria*, is the ſeat of their King, where he ordinarily keepeth his Court. Out of this he neuer goeth, except in time of warre. His predeceſſours did ſometime keep their court in the city *Manquin*, for a remembrance whereof a golden Table is there very religiouſly preſerued. In this the name of the King, which now raigneth, is written: before it is hanged a very rich curtaine, which is neuer drawen but vpon feſtiuall and holy daies, when as they do reuerence it very ſuperſtitiouſly, as if it did indeed repreſent the very Maieſty of the King himſelfe. They report that when he maketh warre at any time againſt the Tartars, that he leadeth out into the field at the leaſt three hundred thouſand footmen, and two hundred thouſand horſemen: yet this alſo they adde, that it is no very warlike Nation. The King hath vnder him a gouernour, as it were a lieutenant, whom they call *Tutan*. This lieutenant is the iudge and determiner of all cauſes and controuerſies ariſing between man and man through-out the whole kingdome. In the execution of iuſtice he vſeth great ſeuerity. Theeues and murderers are kept in perpetuall impriſonment, vntill they end their liues either by whipping, hunger or cold. Although they be condemned to ſuffer the greateſt puniſhment that their law doth inflict (which for the moſt part is whipping) yet the execution of the ſentence is ſo ſlow, that the greateſt part of theſe condemned men do die in priſon and neuer come to execution. Hence it is that there euery where in all their cities ſuch an infinite number of priſoners, ſo that in *Canton*, one of their leaſt cities is there are oftentimes more than fifteen thouſand men in priſon at once. Robberies, (than which fault, in theſe countries, there is none counted more odious) are puniſhed by a cruell kind of whipping. The maner of this whipping is thus: They ſet the party to be whipped, with his face downe-ward, and his hands bound behind him: then he is beaten with a whippe, made of a reed or cane, vpon the calues of his legges, with ſuch mighty blowes, that the bloud for the moſt part followeth at the firſt ſtroke; the ſecond blow doth ſo torment the party to be puniſhed that he cannot poſſibly ſtand vpon his feete any longer. Seuerall hangmen do whip, one one legge, and another another; and that ſo hard that many do die of the fifteenth or ſixteenth laſh: for all their ſinewes are by this time burſt aſunder. The Portugals do affirme that euery yeare in this country there die aboue two thouſand of this kind of death. This whippe is fiue fingers broad, and an inch thicke, which euery foote they dippe in water, to make it the more pliant, and to ſtrike the greater blow.

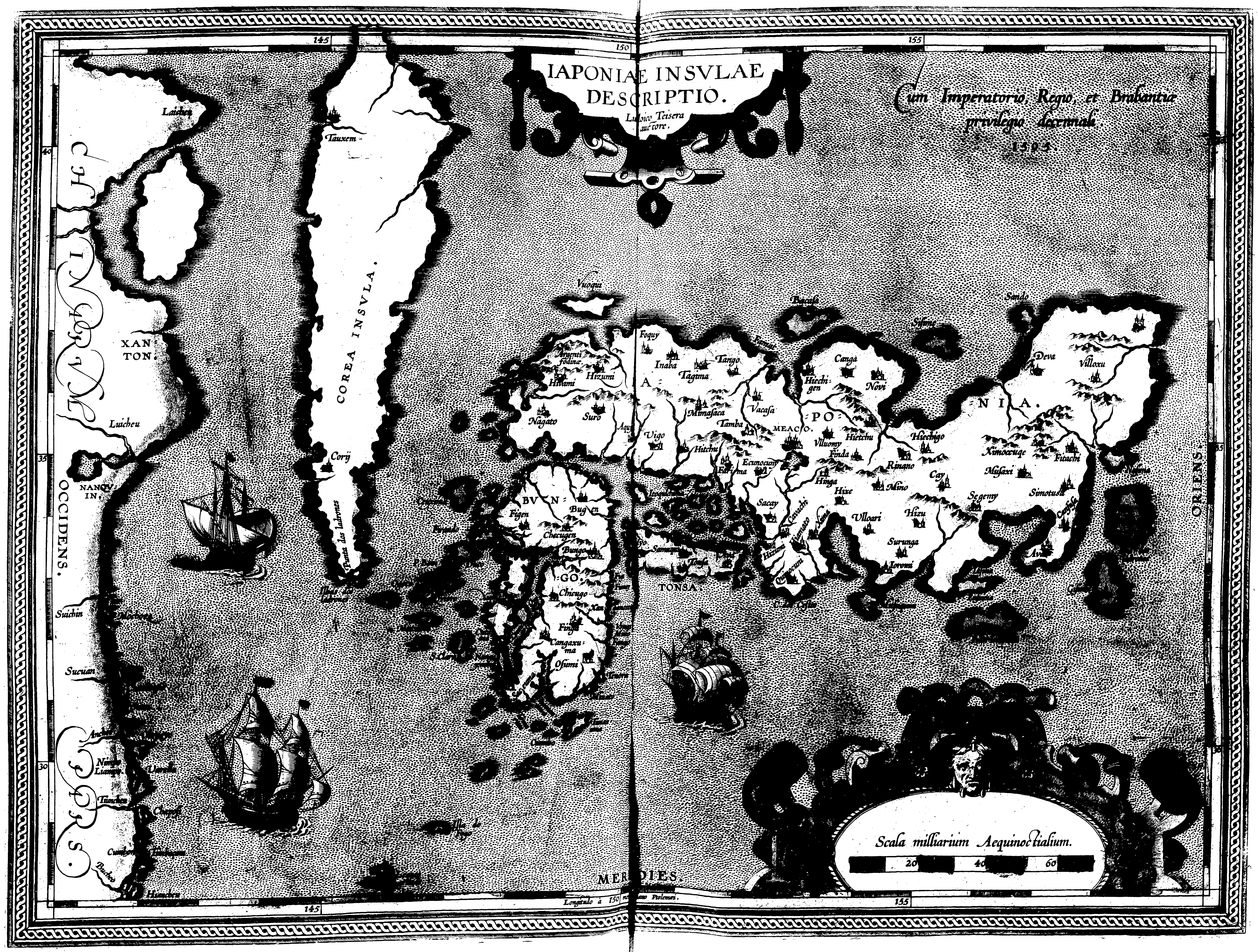
Concerning the faith and religion of this nation, it is thus: They do beleeue all earthly creatures and all things in the World, and the gouernment and diſpoſition of them, to depend of *Heauen* and Heauenly powers. For they do thinke that *Heauen* is the greateſt of all Gods; and therefore the character of it poſſeſſeth the firſt place of their alphabet. They worſhip the Sunne, the Moone and the Stars, yea the very Diuell himſelfe, (which they paint in the ſame forme, as wee do heere in *Europe*) that hee may do them no hurt, as they ſay. They haue ſtately and ſumptuous Churches, aſwell in the country, as in their cities. They haue alſo two ſorts of Prieſts: the one ſort go in white, with their heads ſhauen, and liue by begging, as our Friars do: the other goeth in blacke, wearing their haire long, and dwell by themſelues, as our Prieſts vſe to do heere in *Europe*. Neither of them may marrie, yet they liue very wantonly and licentiouſly. Thus farre out of *Scalantus*. It will not be amiſſe to theſe to adde ſome things out of others. *Iohn Barry* in his Aſian Decades giueth out, that this king hath vnder him fifteen very great and large countries; which they call Gouernments. And moreouer he addeth, that this King alone doth farre ſurpaſſe all the reſt of the Princes of *Aſia* round about him: and that his yearely reuenews do exceed all the riches and wealth of all *Europe*. For handy-craft trades and occupations they do excell all men liuing, their works are ſo finely and cunningly made, that one would iudge them to haue been framed by nature, and not by art and induſtrie of man. At the city *Nimpo*, which others call *Liampo*, he ſaith it hath been obſerued that ſome of the Portugals in the ſpace of three moneths, haue bought and ſhipped away 166000. pounds of ſilke. *Odoardus Barboſa* writeth, that the people are very kind and humane, and go apparelled much like the Dutchmen, whom alſo they do much reſemble in pronunciation and maner of ſpeech. Thoſe cleare and tranſparent veſſels, or diſhes as white as the drift ſnow, which amongſt vs are of ſuch great eſtimation, are heere made in this maner: They mingle certaine cockle-ſhels eg-ſhels & other things together, which they knead & make into a paſte. This paſte they hide in the earth, where they let it li for the ſpace of fourescore, or an hundred yeares, before they ſtirre it or looke to it again, leauing it, as a great inheritance or pretious iewell, vnto their heires. That paſte they vſe which their grandfathers or great-grandfathers haue laied vp for them. And they do obſerue duely by an ancient cuſtome, that he which taketh away the old paſte, do put new preſently in his place. *Antony Pigafetta*, calleth this King the moſt mighty Prince of the whole world. He ſaith that his palace, or houſe where he keepeth his Court, is encloſed with 7. wals; and that he hath alwaies 10000. ſouldiers for his gard continually there attendant vpon him: and that 70. crowned Kings do homage vnto him and are ſubiect to his gouernment and command. The ſame authour affirmeth that *Muske* is from hence tranſported into diuers parts of the world. *Andrew Corſalis* he likewiſe ſaith that the greateſt ſtore of *Rheubarbe* and *Pearle* that is brought hither to vs in *Europe*, doth come from hence.

In the Ieſuites Epiſtles lately ſet forth in print, many things well worth the obſeruation are heere and there ſet downe of this country. That of *Ptolemey* theſe people were called SINAE, the ſituation doth plainly proue, neither doth the name yet retained much differ from that. For the Spaniards and Portugals do write it *China*, yet they pronounce it *Sina*. Of the ſituation and nature of this country, the behauiours and maners of the people, you may read in a worke of *Iohn Gonſalis* ſet forth of this argument. Of the ſame alſo read the letters of the Ieſuites afore mentioned, and *Ferdinando Lopez*: but eſpecially the ſixth booke of *Maffeus de rebus Indicis*. Laſtly, the ninth chapter of the ninth booke of the firſt part of the choice Library of *Poſſeuinus*.

The Ile IAPAN, OR IAPONIA.

IOhn Peter *Maffey*, in the twelfth booke of his hiſtory of *India* doth thus write of this iland: They are eſpecially three greater ilands, with many other ſmaller round about them, diſioined one from another by very narrow ſtraits or armes of the ſea, that are called by the name of IAPAN or *Iaponia*. The firſt and the greateſt is diuided into three and fifty ſigniories or kingdomes: the head and chiefe city of this is *Meaco*, whereof this whole iland taketh his name. The ſecond is named *Ximen*, and conteineth nine kingdomes: the more famous cities of the kingdome of *Bungo*, are *Voſuqui* and *Funay*. The third iland is called *Xicocum*: it conteineth not aboue foure kingdomes or ſigniories: it is beautified with the goodly city *Tonſa* (*Toſa* he calleth it) of the ſame name with the kingdome: Thus the regiments or kingdomes of *Iapan* are in all generally ſixty and ſix; beſide diuers other iuriſdictions which cannot iuſtly be called kingdomes. The length of the whole maine land is, as they ſay, almoſt two hundred leagues: the breadth is nothing ſo much: for in ſome places it is not aboue tenne leagues broad: at the moſt it is not aboue thirty leagues ouer. Of the compaſſe there is nothing certainly written that I know of. It runneth out from the South toward the North from the thirty degree of latitude almoſt to the thirty and eight. Vpon the Eaſt it is oppoſite to *New-Spaine*, remote from it not aboue 150. leagues. Vpon the North it hath the Scythians or Tartarians, and other ſuch people exceeding rude and barbarous. On the Weſt lieth *China*, (*Sinarum regio*) in ſome place neerer, in ſome place further off, according to the diuers windings and bendings of the ſhore: for from the city *Liampo*, which is the vttermoſt bound of *China*, toward the Weſt, vnto *Gotum*, (*Ogoto*, I thinke) which is the firſt Iland of all *Iapan* that offereth it ſelfe to the view of thoſe which ſaile from thence hitherward, is not aboue threeſcore leagues but from *Amacan*, a mart town in the Weſt, where the Portugals for the moſt part do altogether vſe to trade, vnto the ſame *Gotum*, the cutte is 297. leagues ouer. On the South, neere hand it hath naught but the vaſt and wide Ocean; further off, certaine lands and countries not yet deſcried or knowne, out of which, the report goeth, that certaine ſailours came once by chance vnto *Iapan*, and neuer put off from thence any more to returne backe to their natiue ſoile. The country for the moſt part is full of ſnow all the yeare long, bleake and cold, and therefore not very fertile. In September they cut downe their riſe, in ſome places they reap their wheat in May: (for this generally is the vſuall food throughout the whole country) yet they make no bread of it, as we vſe heere in *Europe*, but a kind of pudding or pappe, which they eat in ſtead of bread. The temperature of the aire is very kind and wholeſome: their freſh waters are paſſing good: they haue alſo ſome bathes or ſprings of hot waters of ſoueraigne vertues in Phyſicke, as ſome do conſtantly report. High and ſteep mountaines they haue many heere and there, but two are eſpecially famous, the one of which, whoſe name I know not, doth continually burne and caſt out flames of fire, as *Aetna* in *Sicilia* was wont to do, and as *Hecla* in *Iſland* now vſually doth at certaine times. In the toppe of this mountaine, the Diuell, encloſed in a white clowd, ſheweth himſelfe to certaine men, after that for deuotions ſake they haue long faſted and pined themſelues. The other, called *Figenoiama*, ariſeth vp certaine leagues aboue the cloudes. The people do digge ſundry ſorts of mettals out of the bowels of the earth, whereby they intice forren Nations to come from farre vnto their quarters. Trees they haue both for pleaſure and for profit or fruit not much vnlike ours heere in *Europe*: yet there is one tree, which doth much reſemble the Palme-tree, whoſe nature is very ſtrange: for, as they affirme, it is afraid of any maner of moiſture: and if ſo be by chance it happen to be wette, it ſhrinketh together, and as if it had been infected with the plague, ſmitten or blaſted, it withereth and dieth immediately. The helpe and meanes to recouer it againe, is to plucke it vp by the roots and to drie it in the ſunne: then to lay it in a dry ditch or empty pit, and to couer it all ouer, either with the ruſt of iron beaten to powder, or elſe with ſand: there, after it is planted and ſet into the ground againe, it groweth and buddeth as afore, and ſo it flouriſheth and becommeth as trimme and beautifull as euer it was: the boughes alſo that fall off, or are broken off, if they be faſtened with a naile vnto the ſtocke or body of the tree, they will grow and ioine to the ſame aſwell as if they had beene grafted into it. Heere are euery where great ſtore of Cedar trees, of ſuch height and thickeneſſe, that hereof the carpenters make ſummers for houſes, pillars and columnes for ſtately buildings, and the ſhipwrights maſts for the taleſt and greateſt ſhippes of burden that in thoſe quarters they vſually make. Sheep, hogges, hennes, ducks, geeſe, and ſuch other filthy kinds of liuing creatures they ſeldome or neuer keep at home about their houſes: if they pleaſe to eat fleſh meat, they only eat veniſon, and ſuch as they catch abroad in the wild fields. The fields are beſpread with many heards of cattell, as kine and horſes for ſeruice in the warres: in the forreſts, woods and buſhie grounds, woolues, conies, bores, ſtagges and other deere do wander vp and downe: they haue plenty of pheſants, wild ducks, ſtock-doues, quailes and wild hennes: fiſhes of diuers ſorts, but eſpecially of riuer trouts, (or ſilares as ſome call them) as alſo of ſea troutes which is not vnlike that kind of fiſh which *Auſonius* nameth *Aloſa*, and *Pliny Clupea* or *Clypea*, in the fifteenth chapter of his ninth booke: this they ſet great ſtore by and do account it for a dainty diſh. They know not what butter meaneth; oile of oliues they haue none; but they make a kind of artificiall oile of the Whales which they catch or are caſt vp vpon this ſhore: the common ſort of people do vſe moſt what boughs or ſticks of pine-trees, in ſome place ſtraw and hawme, in ſteed of candles. If any one be tall or properly made, he is not a little proud of it. Many of them liue long, and are ſtrong and luſty euen to the laſt, ſo that the moſt of them are fit for the warres till they be threeſcore yeares old. They weare their beards ſhort: but in the reſt of their haire they are very curious and haue diuers and ſundry cuttes: they ſhaue them not, but plucke them off with pulleſans or pinſers; the Boies do bare their heads from the forehead euen vp to the crowne: the baſer ſort of people and the clownes, the one halfe of the ſame: the gentlemen and noblemen, almoſt all ouer, onely leauing a few haires behind about the nape of the necke, which they hold for a great diſgrace if any man ſhall lay hand vpon, or once offer to touch. Hunger, thirſt, heat, cold, labour and ſuch like inconueniences, that do much trouble other men, they can well away withall and moſt patiently endure. As ſoone as euer they be borne and come into the world, although it be in the midde winter, they be ſtraight caried to a riuer to be waſhed: being weaned and taken from the breaſt, they are exerciſed in hunting, and are kept apart in rough and craggy places farre from their mothers and nurces wings; for they thinke that there is nothing that doth more effeminate the minds of men, than too tender and delicate bringing vp. They beſpread and couer the floores of their houſes with fine and neat mattes, riſing and ſwelling as matrices or flockebeds. Vpon theſe, laying a ſtone or blocket vnder their heads, in ſteed of a pillow, they ſleep and take their reſt: and vpon the ſame, kneeling vpon their knees and ſitting vpon their legges, they dine and ſuppe. They are as neat and cleanly as thoſe of *China*: at their meat they do ſo cunningly put their meat into their mouthes with two little pricks or forkes, that they neuer droppe or let ought fall beſide, nor need once to wipe their fingers. They put off their ſhoes when they go to meat, leaſt they ſhould ſoile their carpets by treading vpon them The poorer ſort, eſpecially thoſe that dwell vpon the ſea, do liue by herbs, riſe, and fiſh: the wealthier ſort do ſet out their banquets richly and with great variety of diſhes: at euery meſſe ech mans trencher

made


IAPONIAE INSVLAE DESCRIPTIO.
Ludoico Teisera auctore.
Cum Imperatorio, Regio, et Brabantiæ privilegio decennali. 1595.
Scala milliarium Aequinoctialium.
20
40
60
145
150
155
40
35
30
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
COREA INSVLA.
Tauxem
Corij
Ponta das ladrones
Ilhas dos ladrones
Laichen
XAN TON.
Luicheu
NANQV IN.
Suichin
Sucuan
Anchein
Ningo Liampo
Taincheu
Chapsy
Bucheu
Hancheu
Vuoqui
Bacasa
Sisme
Sando
Foquy
Inaba
Tango
Tagima
Famai
Argenti fodinæ.
Hizumi
Hivami
Nagato
Suro
Aqui
Vigo
Mimasaca
Tamba
Hitchu
Farima
Ecunocuni
Vacasa
MEACO.
Canga
Hiechigen
Novi
A
PO
NIA.
Vlluomy
Hietchu
Finda
Rinano
Hiechigo
Hinga
Mino
Hixe
Cay
Ximocuqe
Musaxi
Fitachi
Segemy
Simotusa
Vlloari
Hizu
Surunga
Ioromi
Sacay
Cavachi
Hiamato
Nima
Hiziana
Quinocuni
BV N
GO.
Figen
Bugen
Checugen
Bungo
Firando
Chicugo
Fingo
Cangaxuma
Osumi
Xaxuma
Iyo
Samuqui
Tonsa
TONSA.
S. Clara
Tanora

made of Cedar, or Pine-wood, of an handfull thicke, is changed without table-clothes or napkins. The meats, when they are to be ſet vpon the table, are built, or laid vpon another in forme of a ſteeple or pyramis, beſtrewed with gold, and ſtucke and ſet out for a ſhew with branches of the Cypreſſe tree, like as we vſe to do with Roſe-mary. Many times whole fowles are brought to Noblemens tables, with their bils and legs gilt all ouer. They intertaine their friends and gueſts very kindlie and bountifullie. They haue many orders and lawes of feaſting and drinking, which are performed very curiouſlie & with ſtrange and exquiſite ceremonies. They haue no manner of wine, nor vines amongſt them. A kind of artificiall wine they make and preſſe out of riſe: yet they are eſpecially delighted, more than with any other kind of liquor, to drink water almoſt ſcalding hot, putting it into the powder of an hearb which they call *Chia*, (it is a very wholeſome hearb of ſoueraigne vertues) this kind of drinke they vſe often and are curious in the making of it; ſo that many times Princes and Noblemen, will dreſſe, prepare and mingle it with their owne hands, for an honour and grace vnto their friends: and they haue certaine places in their houſes aſſigned to this purpoſe: in which there is a furnace or fire kindled at all times readie, with a kettle of caſt iron continually hanging ouer the ſame: from hence they fetch drinke to entertaine their friends at their firſt comming to their houſe, and for their farewell at their departure: when their gueſts are to depart, they ſhew them all their treaſure and houſhold-ſtuffe which they do eſpecially eſteeme; which for the moſt part is nothing elſe but thoſe veſſels and inſtruments belonging to the making of the drinke which I ſpake of before, namely the furnace or hearth, the panne or kettle with the treſeet, the tunnell, the drinking cuppes or earthen pots, the ſpoones, and the boxes wherein they keep the hearb and the powder made of the ſame. Theſe things they ſet little leſſe ſtore by, than we do heere in *Europe* by rings beſet with pretious ſtones or bracelets of the beſt and moſt orient pearles. Their houſes for the moſt part are framed of timber, to auoid the danger of earth-quakes, which heere are very frequent and often, although that ſome haue their houſes very artificially and ſtately built from the foundation vpward of a very faire kind of ſtone. They haue many goodly Churches, and Monaſteries both of men and women, very rich and ſumptuous. The language of all theſe ilands is one and the ſame, but ſo diuers and manifold, and of ſuch different dialects, that it may not vniuſtly be ſaid to be many. For they haue of one and the ſame thing diuers and ſundrie names, of which ſome are vſed in ſcorne and bad ſenſe, others in good ſenſe and honourable vſage: other phraſes and words are vſed by the Nobility, others by the common people: others are ſpoken by the men, others by the women. Moreouer, they ſpeake otherwiſe than they write: and in their writing there is a great variety, for they write their priuate letters vnto their friends one way, and bookes and ſuch like another way. They haue diuers bookes, very fairely written, both in verſe and in proſe. Againe, their letters are ſuch, as in one and the ſame character they do expreſſe and ſignifie ſometime one word, ſometime two or more. Laſtly, the Iaponian language is, of indifferent iudges, preferred before the Latine, either in reſpect of the elegancy and ſmoothneſſe of pronunciation, or copy and variety of the ſame: therefore it requireth both great time and labour to learne it. They are a very warlike people and much giuen to follow that kind of life: the chiefe men of dignitie, which haue the command of the kingdome and gouernment of the ſame, they generally call *Tonos*; although amongſt thoſe there are alſo certaine degrees, as there are amongſt our Nobility, Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, and Barons. Another ſort of men there are amongſt them, which haue the charge and managing of matters of their Church: theſe are ſhauen all ouer both head and beard: theſe may neuer marrie, but do vow perpetuall chaſtity. There are diuers and ſundrie ſects of theſe religious perſons amongſt them: ſome there are which after the maner of the Knights of the Rhodes, do iointly profeſſe armes and religion together, but they are generally called by one name, *Bonzij*. They haue in many places diuers great ſchooles, ſuch as we call Vniuerſities. The third ſtate or ſort of people amongſt them, are the citizens and other degrees of gentry: next vnto theſe are the retalers, huckſters, factours, and ſhop-keepers: with artificers and handiecraft-men, of diuers occupations, very ingenious and skilfull in their trades. They haue many kinds of armours and warlike weapons, made of ſundrie makings, and excellent temper. They haue alſo the vſe of Printing with letters and ſtamps, not much vnlike our maner inuented and practiſed heere in *Europe*. The laſt ſort and ſtate of people in theſe ilands, are the husbandmen and labourers. Generally it is a very ſubtile, wittie and wiſe Nation, and of ſingular endowments and good parts of nature, both for acute iudgement, aptneſſe of learning, and excellency of memorie. It is no ſhame or reproach to any to be accounted poore. Slaunderous and railing ſpeeches, theeuing, robberies and that vngodlie kind of raſh othes and ſwearing, with all kind of dicing and gaming, they do vtterly abhorre and deteſt. Any offendours againſt the Law, of what degree ſoeuer, are puniſhed by no leſſe puniſhment, than baniſhment, confiſcation of goods or death. Thoſe which are to be executed are for the moſt part beheaded ſuddenlie before they are aware. Notwithſtanding it is the maner in ſome places to cary, ſuch as are taken for robberies, in a certaine kind of carre round about the city, in the face of all the people, and to hang them vp without the wals of the towne. In the ſeruice of God, which is the chiefe point of iuſtice and vertue, they do miſerably erre and ſwarue from the right tract. Their guides and great maſters of religion to informe the reſt, are thoſe which I ſay they name *Bonzij*. Amongſt their ſaints which they worſhip, the chiefe are thoſe which they call *Amida* and *Xaca*: other idols they haue of leſſe eſtimation and note amongſt them, whom they pray vnto for health, recouery in ſickeneſſe, children, money, & other things belonging to the body: theſe they call *Canis*. All *Iaponia*, or the people of that name, were ſubiect in time paſt vnto one Emperour, whom they called *Vo* or *Dair*, (this was his title of honour and dignity) vntill ſuch time as he growen effeminate and giuen to pleaſures and eaſe, became to be ſcorned and contemned by the Lieutenants and Nobility, eſpecially of the *Cubi* (for ſo they called the two chiefeſt Princes vnto whom the gouernment of the country was committed, of which afterward the one did kill the other) therefore the Lieutenants of the ſeuerall ſhires, with the military men, hauing for a time endured ſuch a carpet Knight, by and by began to loath his gouernment, and at laſt wholly ſhaking off the yoke of ſubiection, ſeiſed euery man into his owne hand the prouince ouer which he was ſet as gouernour vnder the Emperour: ſo at an inſtant that vnited body and maine Empire of ſo large command, was ſhattered as it were into many parts and pieces: yet ſo as notwithſtanding a kind of ſoueraigne authority doth euen to this day remaine in the *Dair*, of diſtributing and giuing the titles of honour to the Nobility, which eftſoones are altered according to the diuerſity of the degrees, and are deſigned by certaine notes and badges. The chiefe and moſt mightie of all the Princes of *Iaponia* is he that gat either by force or policy *Meacum*, and the beſt kingdomes neere to the ſame, which they generally by one name do vulgarly call *Tenſa*. Thoſe places were lately poſſeſſed by *Nubunanga*, that tyrant which I ſpake of before: this King being ſlaine by treaſon about two yeares before, and his children murdered or baniſhed, one *Faxiba* a chiefe captaine of the rebels, by force and violence ſtepped into his regall throne, and tooke vpon him to ſway the ſcepter of that kingdome.

The honour and credit of the firſt entrance of this Iland certaine Portugals do challenge and take vnto themſelues, but I do rather giue credit to *Antonio Gaualno*, who reporteth, in that booke which he wrote of the deſcries of the New-found world, that *Antonio Mota*, *Franciſco Zeimoro*, and *Antonio Pexoto*, in their iourney as they ſailed from the city *Dodra* in *Sion*, to paſſe for *China*, they were caried by a contrary wind to the Ilands of the Iaponians, about two and forty yeares before that time. All this we haue extracted out of the forenamed *Maffeius*, who handleth them more at large, with many other things of theſe Ilands of *Iaponia*. Of the ſame there are heere and there many things in the Ieſuites Epiſtles.

INDIA.

THat there is not a more goodly and famous country in the world, nor larger, comprehended vnder one and the ſame name than INDIA, almoſt all writers iointly with one conſent haue affirmed. It was ſo named of the riuer *Indus*. The whole compaſſe of *India* by the iudgement of *Strabo* and *Pliny*, is thus limited: vpon the Weſt, it hath the riuer *Indus*; on the North, the great mountaine *Taurus*; on the Eaſt, the Eaſtern ſea, wherein thoſe famous Ilands, the *Moluccaes*, do lie; on the South, it hath the Indian ſea. In the middeſt it is diuided into two large prouinces by the goodly riuer *Ganges*. Of which that which is on the Weſt ſide of *Ganges*, is called *India intra Gangem*, *India* on this ſide *Ganges*: that on the Eaſt, *India extra Gangem*, *India* beyond *Ganges*. That in holy Scripture it is called EVILAT or *Hauila*: this latter ſome writers call SERIA, the country of the *Seres*, as *Dominicus Niger* teſtifieth. M. *Paulus Venetus* ſeemeth to diuide it into three prouinces, the *Greater*, the *Leſſer*, and the *Middlemoſt*; which he ſaith they name *Abaſia*.

This whole country generally, not only for multitude of nations (of which, as *Herodotus* writeth, it is moſt populous and beſt ſtored of any country in the world) and for townes and villages almoſt infinite, but for the great abundance of all commodities (only braſſe and lead excepted, if one may giue credit to *Pliny*) is moſt rich and fortunate. It hath very many riuers, and thoſe very great and faire. Theſe running to and fro and in many places croſsing and watering the ſame, do cauſe it, as in a moiſt ſoile, where the ſunne is of force, to bring forth all things moſt plentifully. It ſtoreth all the world with Spices, Pearles and Pretious ſtones, as hauing greater plenty of theſe commodities than all the countries of the whole world beſides.

There are neere vnto this country many goodly ilands, which heere and there lie ſcattering in the maine Ocean, ſo that it may iuſtly be tearmed the *World of Ilands*. But eſpecially IAPAN, which M. *Paulus Venetus* calleth *Zipangri*, ſituate in this ſea, is worth the noting: which, becauſe it is not many yeares ſince that it was knowen to few or none, I thinke it not amiſſe to ſay ſomething of it in this place. It is a very large and wide iland, and hath almoſt the ſame eleuation of the Northren pole and poſition from the South with *Italy*. The Ilanders and people heere inhabiting, are much giuen to learning, wiſedome and religion: and are moſt earneſt and diligent ſearchers out of the truth in naturall cauſes. They vſe to pray and ſay ſeruice oft, which they do in their Churches in the ſame maner as the Chriſtians do. They haue but one King, vnto whom they are ſubiect and do nothing but according to his beheſts and lawes. Yet he alſo hath one aboue him, whom they call *Voo*, to whom the ordering of Eccleſiaſticall matters & gouernment of the ſtate of the Church is ſoly committed. This peraduenture we may not vnfitly compare to the Pope, as their King to the Emperour. To their Biſhop they commit the ſaluation and care of their ſoules. They worſhip only one God, protraitured with three heads, yet they can ſhew no reaſon of this act. They baptize their infants: by faſting, in token of penance, they labour to bring downe their bodies. They croſſe and bleſſe themſelues with the ſigne of the croſſe, againſt the aſſault of Satan: ſo that in religion, certaine ceremonies, and maner of liuing they ſeeme to imitate the Chriſtians: yet notwithſtanding the order of the Ieſuites labour by all meanes poſsibly they can, not refuſing any paines and trauell, to reduce them wholly to Chriſtianity.

Heere are alſo the MOLVCCAE, certaine ilands famous for the abundance of ſpices which they yearly yeeld and ſend into all quarters of the world. In theſe is bred the *Manucodiatta*, a little bird which we call the bird of Paradiſe, a ſtrange fowle no where els euer ſeen. More neere the coaſt of *India*, is SVMATRA, or rather *Samotra*, for ſo the King himſelfe of that country, writeth it, in his letters vnto his Maieſty: this Iland was knowen to the ancient Geographers and Hiſtorians by the name of TAPROBANA. There are alſo diuers other Ilands heereabout of great eſtimation and fame, as *Iaua Maior*, *Iaua Minor*, *Borneo*, *Timor &c.* as thou maiſt ſee in the Mappe, but we cannot in this place ſpeake of euery thing particularly and to the full. Thus farre the religion of Mahomet is profeſſed, and from *Barbary* ouer againſt *Spaine*, euen vnto this place is the Arabicke language ſpoken or vnderſtood. The Moores from *Marrocco*, Ambaſſadours to our late Queene ſome fiue yeares ſince, we ſaw and heard them ſpeake that tongue naturally, in which alſo their commiſsion or letters patents were written: From *Achem* in *Samotra*, and *Bantam* in *Iaua Maior* our Merchants, this other day brought letters vnto his Highneſſe, ſo fairely and curiouſly written in that character and language, as no man will ſcarcely beleeue but he that hath ſeen them, eſpecially from ſo barbarous and rude a Nation.

Of the ancient writers *Diodorus Siculus*, *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Quintus Curtius* and *Arrianus* in the life of *Alexander*, haue deſcribed the *Indies*. So hath *Apuleius* alſo in the firſt booke of his *Floridorum*. *Dion Pruſæus* in his 35. oration hath written much of this country, but very fabulouſly. There is alſo extant an Epiſtle of *Alexander* the Great, written to *Ariſtotle*, of the ſituation of *India*. Of the latter writers *Ludouicus Vartomannus*, *Maximilianus Tranſſiluanus*, *Iohannes Barrius* in his Decades of *Aſia*, and *Coſmas Indopleutes*, whom *Petrus Gyllius* doth cite, haue done the ſame. But ſee the Ieſuites Epiſtles, where thou ſhalt find many things making much for the diſcouery of the ile *Iapan*. But if thou deſire a full and abſolute deſcription of the ſame, I would wiſh thee to haue recourſe vnto the twelfth booke of *Maffeius* his Indian hiſtory. *Iohn Macer*, a Ciuillian hath alſo written bookes of the hiſtory of *India*, in which he hath much of the ile *Iaua*. Moreouer *Caſtagnedo* a Spaniard, hath written in the Spaniſh tongue a diſcourſe of the *Indies*. Of the ilands which lie ſcattering heere and there in this ocean, read the twentieth booke of the ſecond Tome of *Gonſaluo Ouetani*, written in like maner in the Spaniſh tongue.

made of Cedar, or Pine-wood, of an handfull thicke, is changed without table-clothes or napkins. The meats, when they are to be ſet vpon the table, are built, or laid vpon another in forme of a ſteeple or pyramis, beſtrewed with gold, and ſtucke and ſet out for a ſhew with branches of the Cypreſſe tree, like as we vſe to do with Roſe-mary. Many times whole fowles are brought to Noblemens tables, with their bils and legs gilt all ouer. They intertaine their friends and gueſts very kindlie and bountifullie. They haue many orders and lawes of feaſting and drinking, which are performed very curiouſlie & with ſtrange and exquiſite ceremonies. They haue no manner of wine, nor vines amongſt them. A kind of artificiall wine they make and preſſe out of riſe: yet they are eſpecially delighted, more than with any other kind of liquor, to drink water almoſt ſcalding hot, putting it into the powder of an hearb which they call *Chia*, (it is a very wholeſome hearb of ſoueraigne vertues) this kind of drinke they vſe often and are curious in the making of it; ſo that many times Princes and Noblemen, will dreſſe, prepare and mingle it with their owne hands, for an honour and grace vnto their friends: and they haue certaine places in their houſes aſſigned to this purpoſe: in which there is a furnace or fire kindled at all times readie, with a kettle of caſt iron continually hanging ouer the ſame: from hence they fetch drinke to entertaine their friends at their firſt comming to their houſe, and for their farewell at their departure: when their gueſts are to depart, they ſhew them all their treaſure and houſhold-ſtuffe which they do eſpecially eſteeme; which for the moſt part is nothing elſe but thoſe veſſels and inſtruments belonging to the making of the drinke which I ſpake of before, namely the furnace or hearth, the panne or kettle with the treſeet, the tunnell, the drinking cuppes or earthen pots, the ſpoones, and the boxes wherein they keep the hearb and the powder made of the ſame. Theſe things they ſet little leſſe ſtore by, than we do heere in *Europe* by rings beſet with pretious ſtones or bracelets of the beſt and moſt orient pearles. Their houſes for the moſt part are framed of timber, to auoid the danger of earth-quakes, which heere are very frequent and often, although that ſome haue their houſes very artificially and ſtately built from the foundation vpward of a very faire kind of ſtone. They haue many goodly Churches, and Monaſteries both of men and women, very rich and ſumptuous. The language of all theſe ilands is one and the ſame, but ſo diuers and manifold, and of ſuch different dialects, that it may not vniuſtly be ſaid to be many. For they haue of one and the ſame thing diuers and ſundrie names, of which ſome are vſed in ſcorne and bad ſenſe, others in good ſenſe and honourable vſage: other phraſes and words are vſed by the Nobility, others by the common people: others are ſpoken by the men, others by the women. Moreouer, they ſpeake otherwiſe than they write: and in their writing there is a great variety, for they write their priuate letters vnto their friends one way, and bookes and ſuch like another way. They haue diuers bookes, very fairely written, both in verſe and in proſe. Againe, their letters are ſuch, as in one and the ſame character they do expreſſe and ſignifie ſometime one word, ſometime two or more. Laſtly, the Iaponian language is, of indifferent iudges, preferred before the Latine, either in reſpect of the elegancy and ſmoothneſſe of pronunciation, or copy and variety of the ſame: therefore it requireth both great time and labour to learne it. They are a very warlike people and much giuen to follow that kind of life: the chiefe men of dignitie, which haue the command of the kingdome and gouernment of the ſame, they generally call *Tonos*; although amongſt thoſe there are alſo certaine degrees, as there are amongſt our Nobility, Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, and Barons. Another ſort of men there are amongſt them, which haue the charge and managing of matters of their Church: theſe are ſhauen all ouer both head and beard: theſe may neuer marrie, but do vow perpetuall chaſtity. There are diuers and ſundrie ſects of theſe religious perſons amongſt them: ſome there are which after the maner of the Knights of the Rhodes, do iointly profeſſe armes and religion together, but they are generally called by one name, *Bonzij*. They haue in many places diuers great ſchooles, ſuch as we call Vniuerſities. The third ſtate or ſort of people amongſt them, are the citizens and other degrees of gentry: next vnto theſe are the retalers, huckſters, factours, and ſhop-keepers: with artificers and handiecraft-men, of diuers occupations, very ingenious and ſkilfull in their trades. They haue many kinds of armours and warlike weapons, made of ſundrie makings, and excellent temper. They haue alſo the vſe of Printing with letters and ſtamps, not much vnlike our maner inuented and practiſed heere in *Europe*. The laſt ſort and ſtate of people in theſe ilands, are the husbandmen and labourers. Generally it is a very ſubtile, wittie and wiſe Nation, and of ſingular endowments and good parts of nature, both for acute iudgement, aptneſſe of learning, and excellency of memorie. It is no ſhame or reproach to any to be accounted poore. Slaunderous and railing ſpeeches, theeuing, robberies and that vngodlie kind of raſh othes and ſwearing, with all kind of dicing and gaming, they do vtterly abhorre and deteſt. Any offendours againſt the Law, of what degree ſoeuer, are puniſhed by no leſſe puniſhment, than baniſhment, confiſcation of goods or death. Thoſe which are to be executed are for the moſt part beheaded ſuddenlie before they are aware. Notwithſtanding it is the maner in ſome places to cary, ſuch as are taken for robberies, in a certaine kind of carre round about the city, in the face of all the people, and to hang them vp without the wals of the towne. In the ſeruice of God, which is the chiefe point of iuſtice and vertue, they do miſerably erre and ſwarue from the right tract. Their guides and great maſters of religion to informe the reſt, are thoſe which I ſay they name *Bonzij*. Amongſt their ſaints which they worſhip, the chiefe are thoſe which they call *Amida* and *Xaca*: other idols they haue of leſſe eſtimation and note amongſt them, whom they pray vnto for health, recouery in ſickeneſſe, children, money, & other things belonging to the body: theſe they call *Camis*. All *Iaponia*, or the people of that name, were ſubiect in time paſt vnto one Emperour, whom they called *Vo* or *Dair*, (this was his title of honour and dignity) vntill ſuch time as he growen effeminate and giuen to pleaſures and eaſe, became to be ſcorned and contemned by the Lieutenants and Nobility, eſpecially of the *Cubi* (for ſo they called the two chiefeſt Princes vnto whom the gouernment of the country was committed, of which afterward the one did kill the other) therefore the Lieutenants of the ſeuerall ſhires, with the military men, hauing for a time endured ſuch a carpet Knight, by and by began to loath his gouernment, and at laſt wholly ſhaking off the yoke of ſubiection, ſeiſed euery man into his owne hand the prouince ouer which he was ſet as gouernour vnder the Emperour: ſo at an inſtant that vnited body and maine Empire of ſo large command, was ſhattered as it were into many parts and pieces: yet ſo as notwithſtanding the ſtand of ſoueraigne authority doth euen to this day remaine in the *Dair*, of diſtributing and giuing the titles of honour to the Nobility, which eftſoones are altered according to the diuerſity of the degrees, and are deſigned by certaine notes and badges. The chiefe and moſt mightie of all the Princes of *Iaponia* is he that gat either by force or policy *Meacum*, and the beſt kingdomes neere to the ſame, which they generally by one name do vulgarly call *Tenſa*. Thoſe places were lately poſſeſſed by *Nubunanga*, that tyrant which I ſpake of before: this King being ſlaine by treaſon about two yeares before, and his children murdered or baniſhed, one *Faxiba* a chiefe captaine of the rebels, by force and violence ſtepped into his regall throne, and tooke vpon him to ſway the ſcepter of that kingdome.

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INDIA.

THat there is not a more goodly and famous country in the world, nor larger, comprehended vnder one and the ſame name than INDIA, almoſt all writers iointly with one conſent haue affirmed. It was ſo named of the riuer *Indus*. The whole compaſſe of *India* by the iudgement of *Strabo* and *Pliny*, is thus limited: vpon the Weſt, it hath the riuer *Indus*; on the North, the great mountaine *Taurus*; on the Eaſt, the Eaſtern ſea, wherein thoſe famous Ilands, the *Moluccaes*, do lie; on the South, it hath the Indian ſea. In the middeſt it is diuided into two large prouinces by the goodly riuer *Ganges*. Of which that which is on the Weſt ſide of *Ganges*, is called *India intra Gangem*, *India* on this ſide *Ganges*: that on the Eaſt, *India extra Gangem*, *India* beyond *Ganges*. That in holy Scripture it is called EVILAT or *Hauila*: this latter ſome writers call SERIA, the country of the *Seres*, as *Dominicus Niger* teſtifieth. M. *Paulus Venetus* ſeemeth to diuide it into three prouinces, the *Greater*, the *Leſſer*, and the *Middlemoſt*; which he ſaith they name *Abaſia*.

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There are neere vnto this country many goodly ilands, which heere and there lie ſcattering in the maine Ocean, ſo that it may iuſtly be tearmed the *World of Ilands*. But eſpecially IAPAN, which M. *Paulus Venetus* calleth *Zipangri*, ſituate in this ſea, is worth the noting: which, becauſe it is not many yeares ſince that it was knowen to few or none, I thinke it not amiſſe to ſay ſomething of it in this place. It is a very large and wide iland, and hath almoſt the ſame eleuation of the Northren pole and poſition from the South with *Italy*. The Ilanders and people heere inhabiting, are much giuen to learning, wiſedome and religion: and are moſt earneſt and diligent ſearchers out of the truth in naturall cauſes. They vſe to pray and ſay ſeruice oft, which they do in their Churches in the ſame maner as the Chriſtians do. They haue but one King, vnto whom they are ſubiect and do nothing but according to his beheſts and lawes. Yet he alſo hath one aboue him, whom they call *Voo*, to whom the ordering of Eccleſiaſticall matters & gouernment of the ſtate of the Church is ſoly committed. This peraduenture we may not vnfitly compare to the Pope, as their King to the Emperour. To their Biſhop they commit the ſaluation and care of their ſoules. They worſhip only one God, protraitured with three heads, yet they can ſhew no reaſon of this act. They baptize their infants: by faſting, in token of penance, they labour to bring downe their bodies. They croſſe and bleſſe themſelues with the ſigne of the croſſe, againſt the aſſault of Satan: ſo that in religion, certaine ceremonies, and maner of liuing they ſeeme to imitate the Chriſtians: yet notwithſtanding the order of the Ieſuites labour by all meanes poſsibly they can, not refuſing any paines and trauell, to reduce them wholly to Chriſtianity.

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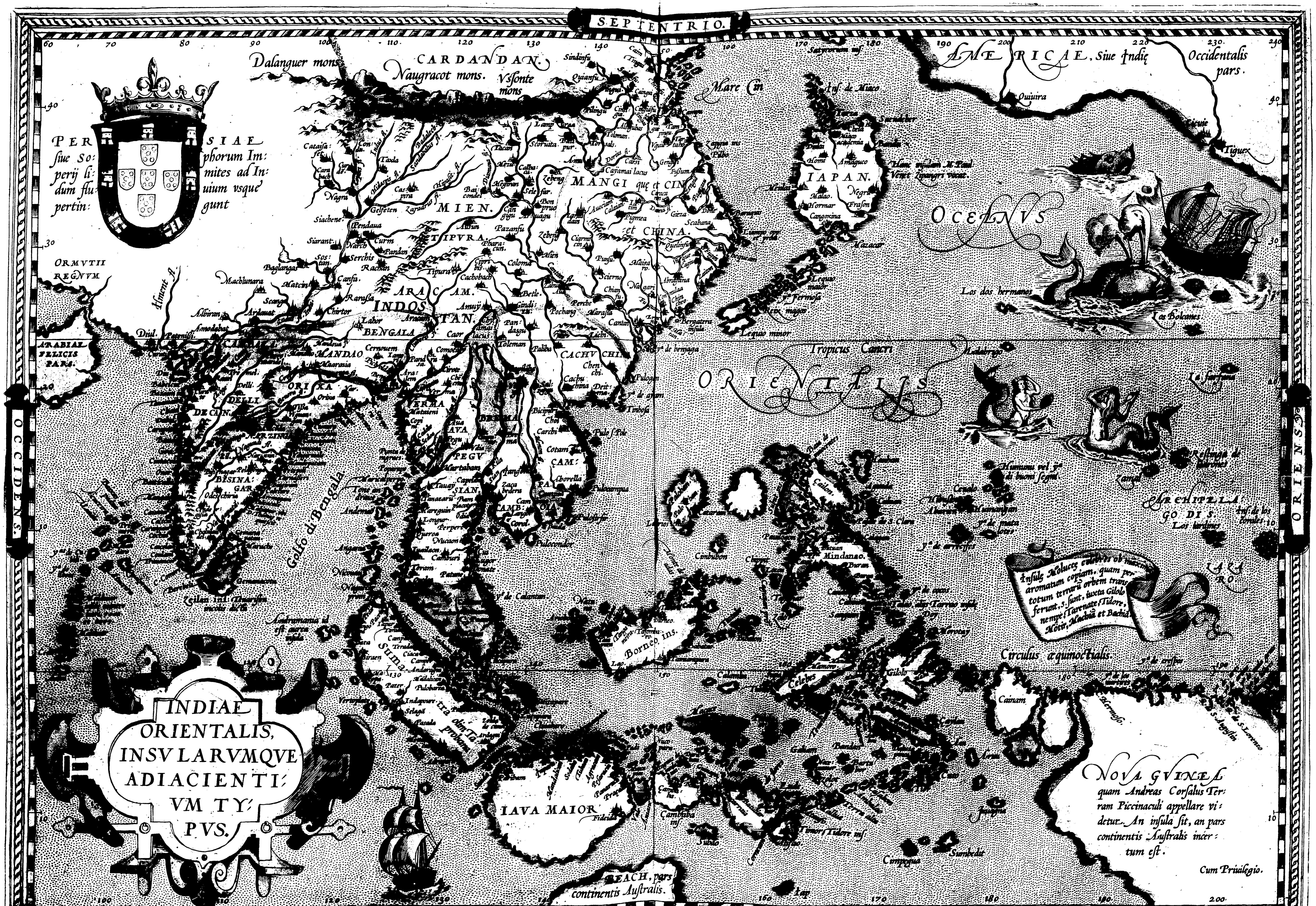
Of the ancient writers *Diodorus Siculus*, *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Quintus Curtius* and *Arrianus* in the life of *Alexander*, haue deſcribed the *Indies*. So hath *Apuleius* alſo in the firſt booke of his *Floridorum*. *Dion Pruſæus* in his 35. oration hath written much of this country, but very fabulouſly. There is alſo extant an Epiſtle of *Alexander* the Great, written to *Ariſtotle*, of the ſituation of *India*. Of the latter writers *Ludouicus Vartomannus*, *Maximilianus Tranſſiluanus*, *Iohannes Barrius* in his Decades of *Aſia*, and *Coſmas Indopleutes*, whom *Petrus Gyllius* doth cite, haue done the ſame. But ſee the Ieſuites Epiſtles, where thou ſhalt find many things making much for the diſcouery of the ile *Iapan*. But if thou deſire a full and abſolute deſcription of the ſame, I would wiſh thee to haue recourſe vnto the twelfth booke of *Maffeius* his Indian hiſtory. *Iohn Macer*, a Ciuillian hath alſo written bookes of the hiſtory of *India*, in which he hath much of the ile *Iaua*. Moreouer *Caſtagnedo* a Spaniard, hath written in the Spaniſh tongue a diſcourſe of the *Indies*. Of the ilands which lie ſcattering heere and there in this ocean, read the twentieth booke of the ſecond Tome of *Gonſaluo Ouetani*, written in like maner in the Spaniſh tongue.


INDIAE ORIENTALIS, INSVLARVMQVE ADIACIENTIVM TYPVS.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
PERSIAE siue Sophorum Imperij limites ad Induum fluuium vsque pertingunt
ORMVTII REGNVM
ARABIAE FELICIS PARS.
AMERICAE, Siue Indie Occidentalis pars.
Quiuira
Tiguex
Dalanguer mons.
CARDANDAN.
Naugracot mons.
Vssonte mons
Mare Cin
IAPAN.
MANGI que et CINA
et CHINA.
MIEN.
TIPVRA
ARACAM.
INDOSTAN.
BENGALA
CACHV CHINA
CAM
CAMBOIA
DECAN.
DELLI
ORIXA
BISINAGAR
PEGV
SIAN
Golfo di Bengala
Zeilan ins. Tenarisim incolis dicta
Sumatra olim Taprobana
Sumatra id est aurea insula
Borneo ins.
Celebes
Mindanao
IAVA MAIOR
BEACH, pars continentis Australis.
OCEANVS
ORIENTALIS
Tropicus Cancri
Circulus aequinoctialis.
Los dos hermanos
Los Bolcanes
ARCHIPELAGO DI S. LAZARO
Los Iardines
Insulae Moluccae celebres ob maximam aromatum copiam, quam per totum terrarum orbem transferunt, 5. sunt, iuxta Gilolo nempe, Tarenate, Tidore, Motir, Machia et Bachian.
Cainam
NOVA GVINEA quam Andreas Corsalus Terram Piccinaculi appellare videtur. An insula sit, an pars continentis Australis incertum est.
Cum Priuilegio.
Hanc insulam M. Paul Venet Zipangri vocat.
Lequio maior
Lequio minor
Candigu
Timor
Ternate
Tidore
Gilolo
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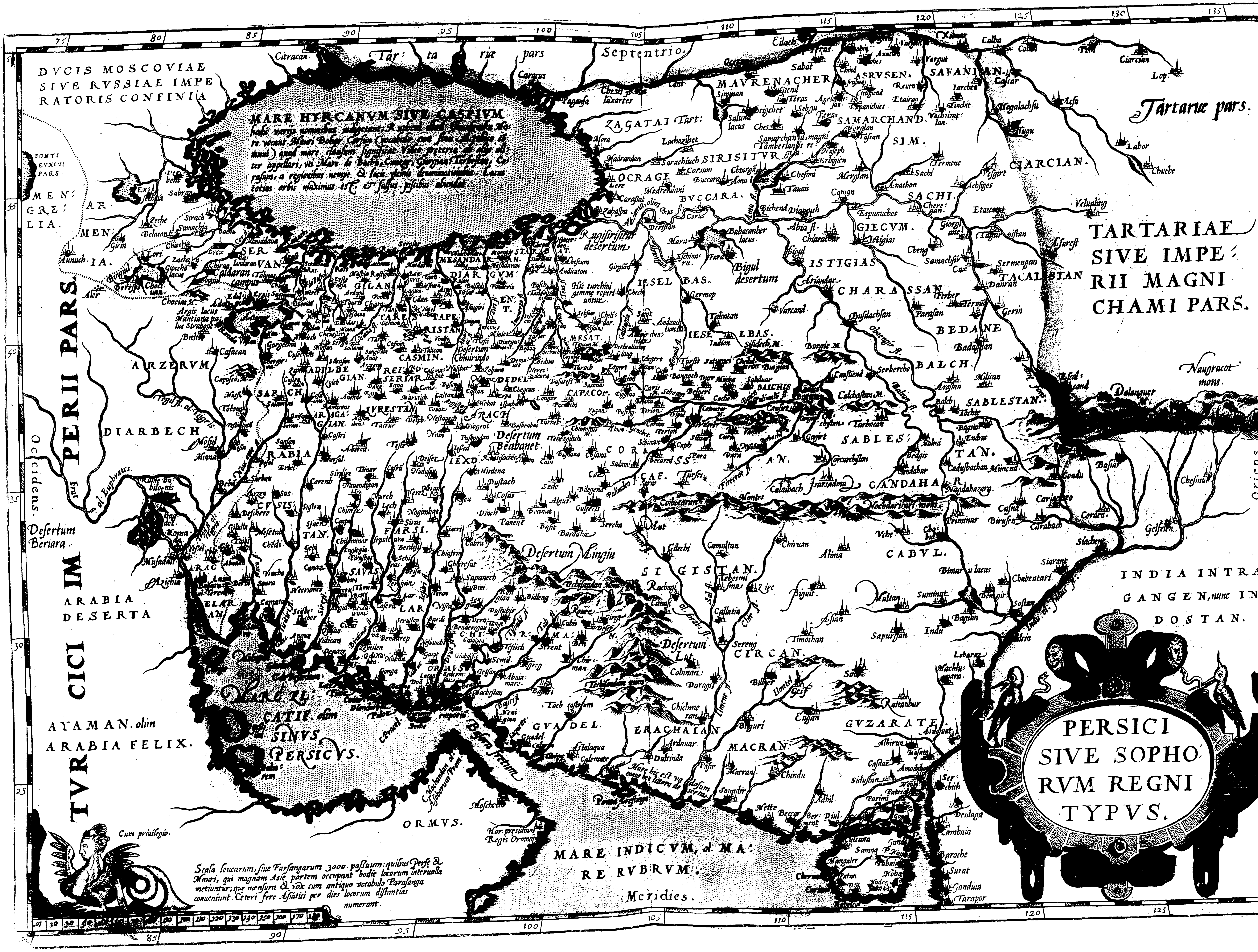
The kingdome of PERSIA, OR The Empire of the SOPHIES.

THe Empire of the Perſians as it hath alwaies in former ages been moſt famous; ſo at this day ſtill it is very renowmed, knowen farre and neere, and conteineth many large and goodly prouinces: For all that whole tract of *Aſia* comprehended betweene the great riuer *Tigris*, the Perſian gulfe, the Indian (which of old writers was called *mare Rubrum*, the Red ſea) the riuers *Indus* and *Iaxartes* (they now call it *Cheſel*) and the Caſpian ſea, is now in theſe our daies poſſeſſed by the *Sophies*, the Kings of *Perſia*. All which tract of ground *Pliny* in the 27. chapter of his 6. booke of the hiſtory of Nature, by the iudgement of *Agrippa*, aſsigneth to the Medes, Parthians, and Perſians. But *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who liued in the time of *Iulian* the *Apoſtata* Emperour of *Rome*, doth aſcribe it wholly to *Perſia*. For he in his foure and twentith booke reckoneth vp theſe eighteen countries in this order, as parts of *Perſia*; *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *Media*, *Perſis*, *Parthia*, *Carmania* the Greater, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, the *Bactriani*, the *Sacæ*, *Scythia* beyond the mount *Emodus* (a part of the mount *Taurus*, the Iewes call it *Iethra*, others, *Moghali*, others *Bereſith*, as *Theuet* reporteth) *Scrica*, *Aria*, the *Paropamiſadæ*, *Drangiana*, *Arachoſia* and *Gedroſia*. All theſe countries euen at this day are ſubiect to the iuriſdiction of the Kings of *Perſia*, (for ought that I can learne either by the bookes of late writers, or relation of ſailours and trauellers into thoſe parts) yet the names are much altered and changed, as you ſhall eaſily perceiue by comparing of the moderne mappes and chartes, with the deſcriptions of ancient Geographers.

Of the originall of the SOPHIES, theſe particulars following, *Cælius Secundus Curio*, hath tranſlated in his Saracen hiſtory, out of the Decades of *Aſia*, written by *Iohn Barrius*: In the yeare of Chriſt 1369. there was a certaine pety king amongſt the Perſians, named *Sophi*, who held the city *Ardenelim* in his poſſeſsion. This man bragged that he was deſcended lineally by his anceſtours from *Muſa Cazino*, nephew of *Aly Muhamed*. He, the Chalife of *Babylon* being dead, & the contrary faction maintained by the Turkes, ſuppreſſed by the Tartars, began more boldly and freely to broach his opinions of religion: and becauſe that *Hocemus*, the ſonne *Aly*, from whom he draweth his pedigree, had twelue ſonnes, minding to ſet ſome marke or badge vpon his ſect and diſciples, whereby they might be diſtinguiſhed and knowen from others, he ordained that they that would follow him, and be of his religion, ſhould weare a tire vnder the vaile, which all the Turkes do wind about their heads (they call it *Tulibant*) ſhould be of a purple colour, and ſhould hang out at the middeſt of the *Tulibant* twelue hand breadth. After his death *Guines* his ſonne ſucceeded in his ſteed: who did purchaſe vnto himſelfe ſuch an opinion of learning, religion and holineſſe throughout all the Eaſtern countries of the World, that *Tamerlanes*, that worthy and famous Emperour of the Parthians, (who ouercame *Bayazet*, the great Turke, and defeating all his forces, tooke him captiue) trauelling through *Perſia*, determined to viſite him as a moſt holy and religious Saint. To *Guines*, *Tamerlanes* freely gaue thirtie thouſand captiues, which he brought thither with him: theſe *Guines* afterward trained vp in his religion; whoſe ſeruice *Secaidar* his ſonne, eſpecially vſed in his warres: For he, after that *Guines* his father was dead, made warre vpon the Georgians, his neighbours bordering vpon his kingdome and countries, a kind of people of *Scythia*, but Chriſtians by profeſsion, and by the help of theſe Muſſulmanes, grieuouſly vexed them many kind of waies &c. Let this ſatisfie thee in this place to be ſpoken of the originall of the *Sophies*. Theſe do make continuall warre with the Turkes about the Mahumetane religion: for becauſe the *Sophies* do follow one interpretour of the Alkora'n and Mahometan religion, and the Turkes another, which interpretours and expoſitours do much diſſent and vary one from the other, ſo that the Sophians by the Turkes are counted but as Heretiques, and contrariwiſe the Turkes are eſteemed for no leſſe by the Sophians. It is by nature a Gentleman-like and honourable Nation, very ciuill and curteous, louing learning and liberall ſciences, and withall do much eſteeme of Nobility and Noble-men: in that are cleane contrary and oppoſite to the Turkes, which do not acknowledge or regard any difference of bloud or deſcent from famous anceſtours and great houſes.

The ſituation of theſe countries, the maners, cuſtomes and behauiour of the people of the ſame, thou maiſt read of in *Aloyſius Iohannes Venetus*, *Ioſaphat Barbarus*, *Ambroſius Contarenus*, *Iohannes Maria Angiolellus*, and a certaine Merchants trauels, whoſe name I know not, together with them imprinted. Looke into alſo the Ieſuites Epiſtles, and the Perſian Commentaries of *Caterino Zeni*, a Senatours ſonne of *Venice*. *Polybius* in his fifth booke doth moſt excellently well deſcribe the middle Country. Moreouer *Petrus Bizarrus*, my ſingular good friend, hath this other day ſet out the hiſtory of *Perſia*. Laſtly, and ſomewhat latter than *Bizarrus*, *Thomas Minadoius* hath done the like, but in the Italian tongue.


PERSICI SIVE SOPHORVM REGNI TYPVS.
MARE HYRCANVM SIVE CASPIVM
hodie varijs nominibus insignitum; Ruthenis illud Chualenske More vocant Mauri Bohar Corsun (vocabulo cum sine Arabico et muni) quod mare clausum significat. Video praeterea ab alijs aliter appellari, uti Mare de Bachu, Cunzar, Giorgian, Terbestan, Corasum, a regionibus nempe & locis vicinis denominationibus. Lacus totius orbis maximus est, & salsus piscibus abundat.
DVCIS MOSCOVIAE SIVE RVSSIAE IMPERATORIS CONFINIA
Tartariae pars Septentrio.
Tartariae pars.
TARTARIAE SIVE IMPERII MAGNI CHAMI PARS.
ZAGATAI Tart.
MAVRENACHER
SAMARCHAND.
SIRISITVR
BVCCARA.
CIARCIAN.
SACHI.
CHARASSAN
BEDANE
BALCH.
SABLESTAN.
CANDAHAR
CABVL.
INDIA INTRA GANGEN, nunc INDOSTAN.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
TVRCICI IMPERII PARS
PONTI EVXINI PARS
MENGRELIA.
ARMENIA.
SERVAN.
GILAN
ARZERVM
DIARBECH
ARABIA DESERTA
AYAMAN. olim ARABIA FELIX.
Desertum Beriara
CVSISTAN.
FARSISTAN.
LAR
SIGISTAN.
CIRCAN.
GVZARATE
MACRAN
ERACHAIAN
GVADEL
Desertum Mingiu
Desertum Beabanet
Desertum Lut
MARE ELCATIF. olim SINVS PERSICVS.
ORMVS.
MARE INDICVM, al. MARE RVBRVM.
Cum privilegio.
Scala leucarum, sive Farsangarum 3000. passuum: quibus Persae & Mauri, qui magnam Asiae partem occupant hodie locorum intervalla metiuntur; quae mensura & vox cum antiquo vocabulo Parasanga conveniunt. Ceteri fere Asiatici per dies locorum distantias numerant.
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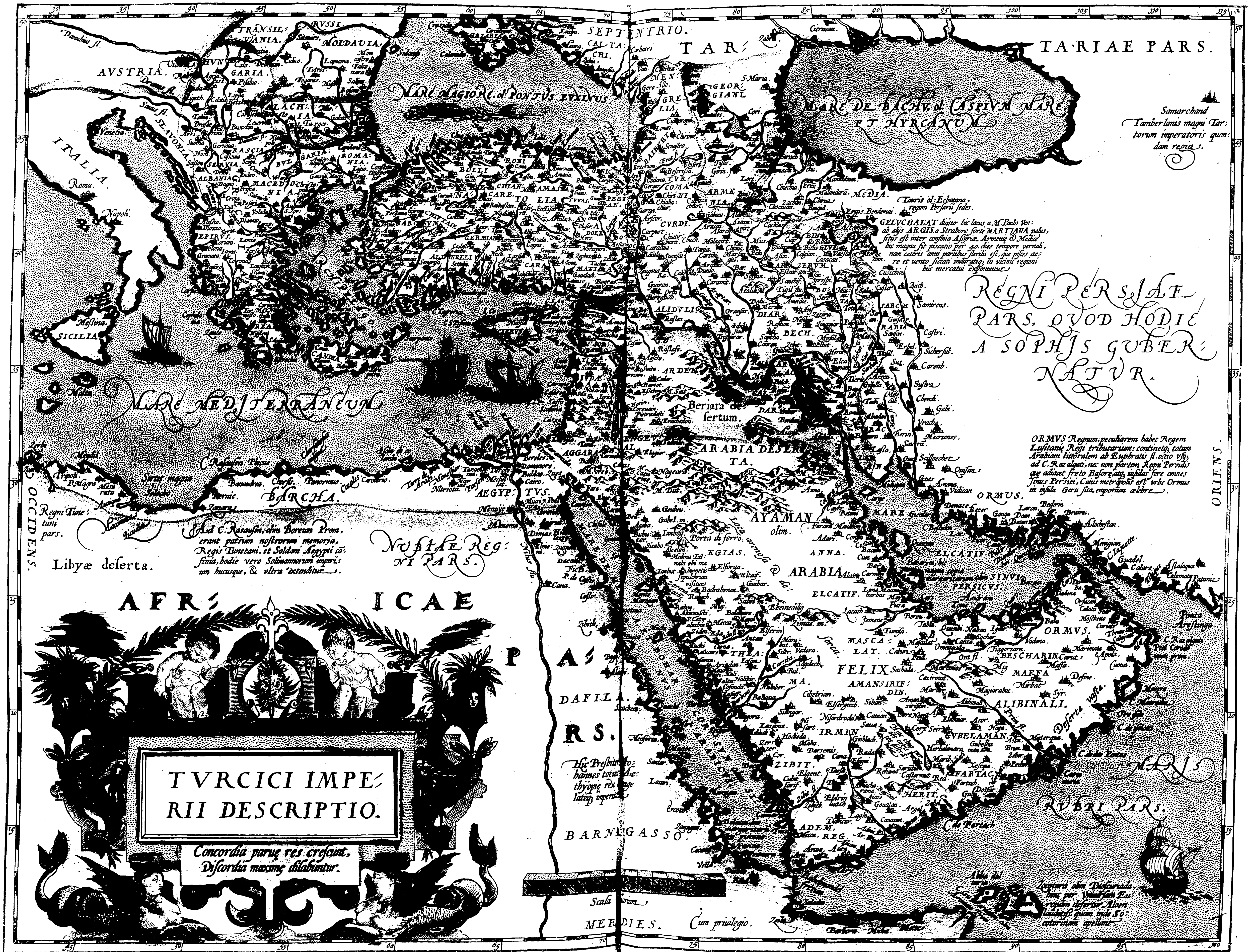
The Empire of the Great TVRKE.

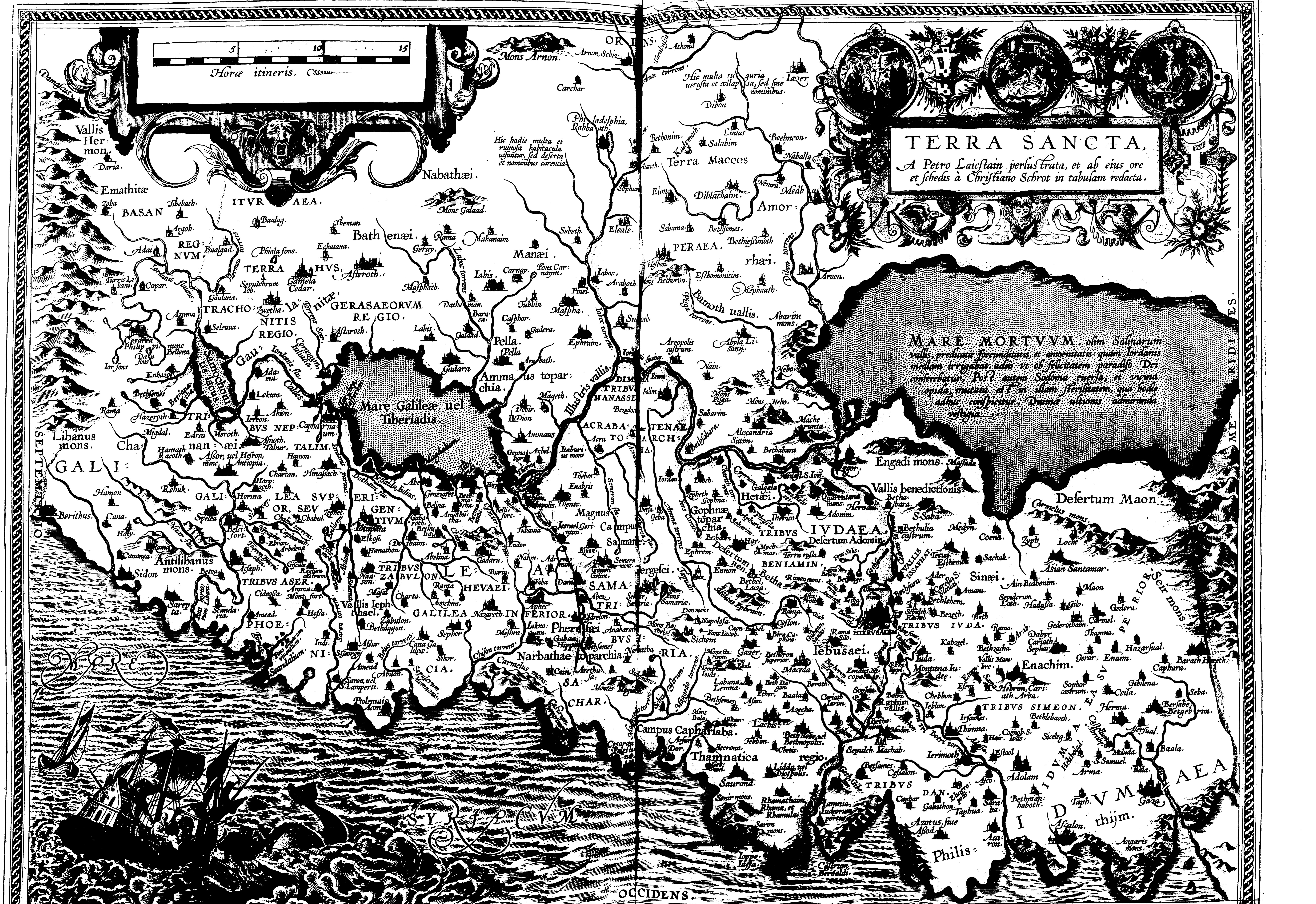
OF the originall and beginning of the Turkiſh Empire, the encreaſing and growth of the ſame, vntill it came by little and little to that greatneſſe that now it is of, whereby it is fearefull to all nations round about, we haue gathered theſe few lines out of the beſt Hiſtoriographers of our time. In the yeare of Chriſt 1300. one OTTOMANNVS a Turke, the ſonne of *Zichi*, a man of meane parentage, began for his pregnant witte and great experience in feats of armes and diſcipline of warre, to grow famous and renowmed amongſt the Turkes. Of this man the ſtocke of the Turkiſh Emperours firſt tooke their name and beginning, and he was the firſt that ordeined a king ouer the Turkes. He raigned ſeuen and twenty yeares, in which ſpace he conquered all *Bithynia* and *Cappadocia*, and ſubdued many ſtrong holds neere vnto *Mar Maiore*, or the great ſea; ſo now the Italians call that ſea which the old writers call *Mare Ponticum* and *Sinus Euxinus*, the Greekes now *Maurothalaſſa*, and the Turkes *Caradenis*, that is, the Blacke ſea. After him ſucceeded his ſonne ORCHANES, who wonne the great and ſtrong city *Pruſia* or *Pruſa*, (now called, as *Bellonius* writeth *Bource*, and was ſometime named *Zellia* and *Theopolitana*) which he made the head of his kingdome and place of reſidence for his Court. He was ſlaine in an vnfortunate battell which he fought againſt the Tartars, in the 22. yeare of his raigne, and left AMVRATHES his ſonne to rule the kingdome after him: who firſt, (the Grecian Princes falling at variance and calling him in) ſailed with an huge army out of *Aſia* into *Europe*: he in a ſhort ſpace ſubdued almoſt all *Greece*, and *Phocis* a part of *Bulgaria*, but himſelfe at laſt being ouercome and taken by *Tamerlane*, died and ended his daies moſt diſhonourably. The father being taken, CALEPINVS his ſonne ſtepped into the throne, and tooke poſſeſsion of the kingdome. But hauing in battell vtterly ouerthrowen *Sigiſmund* and his forces, and begun to waſt and ſpoile the borders and territories of the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, died in the floure of his age, when he had raigned but ſix yeares. *Heere note by the way that*, Adolphus Venerius *doth not reckon this* Calepine *amongſt the Turkiſh Emperours. For immediately after* Baiazeth, *he placeth* Mahomet. *And that I may giue euery man his right, the ſingular learned man, my good friend*, Georgius Bruno Agrippinenſis *hath taught me that the very Turkes themſelues do not account him for an Emperour.* After him MAHOMETES tooke vnto him the crown of the Empire, who made fierce warres vpon the Walachians: ſubdued a great part of *Slauonia*: firſt paſſed with an armie ouer the *Donaw*: conquered *Macedonia*: and pearced through the country euen as low as the Ionian ſea. He tranſlated his Court from *Pruſias* in *Bithynia*, vnto *Adernopoli* in *Greece*, where he died in the fourteenth yeare of his raigne. After him AMVRATH the ſecond ſucceeded in the kingdome. This man conquered *Epirus*, *Ætolia*, *Achaia*, *Bœotia*, *Attica* and *Theſſalonica*, (now *Salonichi*) a city belonging to the ſtate of *Venice*. After him MAHOMET the ſecond tooke vpon him the Diademe, he ouerthrew *Athens* the moſt renowmed Vniuerſity of the World. He wonne by battery the great city of *Conſtantinople*, vpon the nine and twentith day of *May* in the yeare after the birth of Chriſt 1452. He ſubdued the kingdome of *Trapezonda* vnder his command. He tooke *Corinth*. He forced the ilands *Lemnos* (*Stalamine* they now call it) *Eubœa* (*Nigroponte*) and *Mitylene* to yeeld to his obedience. He got *Capha*, a city belonging to the Signiory of *Genua*; and at *Geiuiſen* a city of *Bithynia* died in the 32. yeare of his raigne. BAIAZETH the ſecond, after his death poſſeſſed the crowne. He made warre vpon the Venetians, and wanne from them *Naupactus* (*Lepanto*, or, as the Turkes call it, *Einebachti*) *Methona*, (*Modon* or *Mutune*, a city in *Peloponeſus*) *Dyrrachium* (*Durazzo*) and ſpoiled all *Dalmatia*. He was poiſoned by a Iew his Phyſition. After whom SELYMVS his ſonne ſucceeded in the Emperiall throne. He wanne *Alcairo*, the ſtrongeſt city of *Ægypt*, and killing the Souldan, ſubdued *Alexandria* and all *Ægypt* vnder his obedience. He tooke alſo *Damaſcus* in *Syria*. SOLYMANNVS the only ſonne of *Zelimus*, poſſeſsing his fathers roome, wanne *Belgrad*, tooke *Buda* the Princes ſeat, and ſpoiled *Strigonium* and almoſt all *Hungary*. He gatte the *Rhodes* by compoſition, and vtterly raſed *Quinqueeccleſias* in *Hungary*, (the Turkes call it *Petſcheu*, the Dutch *Funfkirchen*). Hauing ſurprized the city, he beſieged *Zygeth*, where he ended his life. ZELIMVS the ſecond his ſonne, continued the battery, wanne it and ſacked it in the yeare of Chriſt 1566. And thus vnder 11. Emperours, in 260. yeares, a great part of *Africa*, a greater of *Europe* and the moſt of *Aſia* was by Turkiſh tyranny, brought vnder their yoke. But he that deſireth a more abſolute knowledge of the hiſtories of the Turks, let him read *Paulus Iouius*, *Chriſtofer Richer*, *Cuſpinian*, *Baptiſta Egnatius*, *Gilbertus Nozorenus*, *Andreas Lacuna*, *Pius* the ſecond in the fourth chapter of his *Europa*, and others that haue written of the Turkiſh affaires; but no man hath ſet out theſe hiſtories either with greater diligence or more amply than M. *Richard Knolles*, our learned countryman my ſingular good friend. *Laonicus Chalcondylas* hath curiouſly deſcribed the pedigree of the *Ottomans* together with the originall of the Turks. *Iohn Leonclaw* hath very lately imprinted the Annalles of the Souldan *Otthomans*, written by the Turks in their owne language, and interpreted by him into the Latine tongue. Of their ancient maner of life, behauiour and cuſtomes, thou maiſt read in the eighteen chapter of *Leo* the Emperour, of Warlike preparation: as alſo in *Bartholomew Georgieuiz*, who hath written a ſeuerall treatiſe of that argument: but eſpecially the Annalles of the Turkiſh Souldans and the hiſtory of the Muſulmans, both written by the ſingular learned *Iohn Leonclaw*, ſhall ſatisfie thee to the full.


TVRCICI IMPERII DESCRIPTIO.
Concordia parue res crescunt, Discordia maxime dilabuntur.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
TARTARIAE PARS.
MARE MAGIORE, ol. PONTUS EUXINUS
MARE DE BACHU, ol. CASPIUM MARE, ET HYRCANUM
MARE MEDITERRANEUM
REGNI PERSIAE PARS, QUOD HODIE A SOPHIS GUBERNATUR.
Samarchand Tamberlanus magni Tartorum imperatoris quondam regia.
Tauris ol. Echatana, regum Persaru sedes.
GELVCHALAT dicitur hic lacus a M. Paulo Ven: ab alijs ARGIS, a Strabone forte MARTIANA palus, situs est inter confinia Assyriae, Armeniae & Mediae; hic magna fit piscatio per 40. dies tempore vernali, non ceteris anni partibus sterilis est, quae pisces aere et uento siccati indurati, in vicinis regionibus mercatui exponuntur.
ORMVS Regnum, peculiarem habet Regem Lusitaniae Regi tributarium; continetq totam Arabiam littoralem ab Euphratis fl. ostio usq ad C. Razalgate, nec non partem Regni Persidis quae adiacet freto Basoreato, insulas fere omnes Sinus Persici. Cuius metropolis est urbs Ormus in insula Geru sita, emporium celebre.
Ad C. Rasausen, olim Boreum Prom. erant patrum nostrorum memoria, Regis Tunetani, et Soldani Aegypti confinia, hodie vero Solimannorum imperium hucusque, & ultra extenditur.
Hic Presbiter Johannes totius Aethyopiae rex, longe lateque imperitat.
AFRICAE PARS.
NUBIAE REGNI PARS.
DAFILA.
BARNAGASSO.
Libyae deserta.
Regni Tunetani pars.
AUSTRIA.
ITALIA.
Roma.
Napoli.
Venetia.
SLAVONIA.
SICILIA.
Messina.
Malta.
TRANSILVANIA.
RUSSI.
MOLDAVIA.
HUNGARIA.
VALACHIA.
BULGARIA.
ROMANIA.
RASCIA.
SERVIA.
ALBANIA.
MACEDONIA.
EPIRUS.
CANDIA.
CYPRUS.
NATOLIA.
CARAMANIA.
AMASIA.
BOLLI.
GEORGIANI.
MENGRELIA.
ARMENIA.
MEDIA.
CURDI.
DIARBECH.
ALIDULI.
IUDAEA.
ARDEN.
Beriara desertum.
ARABIA DESERTA.
AEGYPTUS.
BARCHA.
Sortes magnae.
ARABIA FELIX.
AYAMAN olim.
Porta di ferro.
ELCATIF.
SINUS PERSICUS.
ORMUS.
MASCALAT.
BESCHARIN.
MAFFA.
ALIBINALI.
GUBELAMAN.
FARTAC.
HERIT.
ADEM REG.
ZIBIT.
IRMIN.
Deserta vasta.
MARIS RUBRI PARS.
Scala milliarium
Cum priuilegio.
Danubius fl.
Nilus flu.

The HOLY LAND.

T*Hat which the ancients called* Paleſtina *and* Phœnicia, *all the Europeans generally now call* The HOLY LAND, *vnder which name they comprehend that whole country which God gaue vnto the Iſraelites by the name of the* Land of Promiſe, *to them and their ſeed to poſſeſſe and inhabite for euer, and which after the death of* Solomon, *we read, was diuided into two kingdomes,* IVDAH, *conteining two tribes* Iudah *and* Beniamin, *whoſe cheife or Metropolitan city was* Ieruſalem: *and* SAMARIA *or* ISRAEL, *which comprehended the other tenne tribes, together with the city* Sebaſte *or* Samaria. *A latter deſcription of the modern ſituation of this country, very curious & exact, done by* F. Brocard *in a ſeuerall treatiſe (vnto whom we ſend the Reader for further ſatisfaction) we offer in this Mappe: for the former tables did preſent vnto thy eie the ancient face and more beautifull countenance of this Land. To him they may adioine, that pleaſe, the treatiſe of* William Tyrius *entituled,* The Holy warres, *and other authours that haue written their Peregrinations to* Hieruſalem, *of which ſort there is a great number written and imprinted in diuers languages. For many Chriſtians not only out of ſundrie parts of* Europe, *but from all quarters of the world, haue in former times and now do daily trauell vnto* Hieruſalem, *for deuotion to viſite the holy ſepulchre of our Lord and Sauiour Ieſus Chriſt, and are there ſometimes by the Franciſcane Friars, dubbed Knights, who thereof are named* Knights of the Sepulchre: *the order & ceremonies of making theſe Knights, we haue thought not altogether impertinent from our purpoſe, to deſcribe in this place, as it is ſet out by* Iod. a Meggē, *an eie-witnes of that, in the* 12 *chap. of his treatiſe intituled,* Peregrinatio Hieruſolymetana. *And thus he hath down the maner of it:*

Firſt of all therefore the Knight that is to be made, prepareth himſelfe vnto his deuotions, that he may receiue the fauour of the degree of the holy order, and making his confeſsion (hauing heard Maſſe & receiued the Sacrament) he is admitted into the roome where the holy ſepulchre is, and then they begin on this manner: Firſt, all being gathered together within the holy ſepulchre, they ſing this Pſalme, *Come holy ſpirit &c.* Then this, *Send forth thy ſpirit &c. The Anſwear.* And renew &c. Lord heare &c. *Let vs pray*, Thou Lord, which know'ſt the harts of the faithful &c. Then the Gardian demandeth of him, what wouldeſt thou haue? *He anſweareth vpon his knees*, I do deſire to be made a knight of the order of the Holy ſepulchre of our Lord and Sauiour Ieſus Chriſt. *Queſtion.* Of what ſtate and condition of life art thou of? *Anſwear.* A noble man, borne of honourable parents. *Queſtion.* Haſt thou ſufficient liuing whereby thou maiſt liue and maintaine the eſtate and dignity of knighthood, without the help of merchandiſe or vſe of any mechanicall or handie-craft occupation? *Anſwear.* I haue, thankes be to God, ſufficient liuing and maintenance by lands and reuenews. *Queſtion.* Art thou prepared to ſweare with hart and mouth, to keep and obſerue, to the vttermoſt of thy power, thoſe militarie ſacraments and orders which ſhalbe heereafter inioined thee, namely theſe which follow? Firſt, a knight of the holy order of the ſepulchre muſt euery day, if opportunity be offered, heare a maſſe or diuine ſeruice. Secondly, when need requireth, viz. when there is any generall warre againſt the Pagans or Infidels, he muſt aduenture both body and goods in the quarrell of the Church; that is, he is bound either to go in his owne perſon, or to ſend thither of his charges, ſome one ſufficient man or other. Thirdly, he is bound by that oath to defend and free, in as much as in him ſhall lie, the holy Church of God, and all the members of the ſame, from their perſecutors, and from the enemies of Chriſtianity. Fourthly, he muſt altogether ſhunne vniuſt warres, filthy lucre and hire, fencing, iuſts, torneaments, combats and ſuch like, but only for exerciſe and making of himſelfe more fit for the ſacred warre. Fifthly, he muſt procure peace and concord between faithfull Chriſtian people, do his beſt to grace and enlarge the bounds of his country, defend orphanes and widdowes, he muſt carefully take heed of curſed oathes, periuries, blaſphemies, rapes, vſurie, ſacriledge, murther, drunkenneſſe, ſuſpected places, infamous perſons, and to ſhunne and keep himſelfe, (as from the deadly plague) from all thoſe vices of the fleſh that mortall man by nature is ſo much ſubiect vnto: and that he do ſo cary himſelfe, that in the iudgement of men he ſhall not be blame worthy, but ſhall ſhew himſelfe worthy of that honour that he is called vnto, by frequenting the Church & procuring the honour and glory of God in what he can. *It is therefore demanded of him*, whether he be ready with hart & voice to proteſt, ſweare & performe all theſe things? *Anſwear.* I N. do proteſt and promiſe before our Lord Ieſus Chriſt and the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* his mother, that I will, to the vttermoſt of my power, obſerue all theſe things. Theſe being done, the Sword is bleſſed or conſecrated by the Gardian, according to the bleſsing beneath preſcribed, if it be not otherwiſe conſecrated before: but if it be bleſſed, then after that bleſsing or conſecration, calling one of thoſe that are to be made Knights, and cauſing him to kneell downe before the holy ſepulchre, the Gardian putteth his hand vpon his head and ſaith: Thou N. be thou a faithfull, true, ſtout, good and braue ſouldiour of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt, and of his holy ſepulchre, whom we pray to vouchſafe thee his heauenly glory with his choſen Saints, *Amen.* Then the father Gardian giueth him a paire of gilded ſpurres, which he muſt put vpon his heeles, ſtanding vpon the ground. Afterward he giueth the naked ſword to the Knight: ſaying, Take thou N. the holy Sword, In the name of the Father and of the Sonne and of the holy Ghoſt, *Amen.* (making withall 3 croſſes vpon the ſame) Vſe it for thine owne defence, & for the defence of the holy Church of God, to the offence and confuſion of the enemies of the croſſe of Chriſt and Chriſtian faith, and to thy vttermoſt power thou ſhalt hurt no man wrongfully with it: which he vouchſafe to grant, who with the Father and the holy Ghoſt raigneth one God both now and for euer, *Amen.* Then the Sword is put vp into the ſcabberd, & the Gardian girdeth the Sword about the Knight ſaying, Be thou N. moſt valiant, girded with thy Sword vpon thy thigh, in the name of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt: and obſerue, that the Saints haue conquered kingdomes not by their ſwordes, but by faith. The Knight thus girded with the Sword ariſeth, and reſting vpon his knees and leaning his head vpon the holy Sepulchre, he is dub'd by the Gardian, 3 times ſmiting the Sword vpon the ſhoulders of the Knight, and ſaying thriſe theſe words, I ordain & make thee N. a Knight of the holy Sepulchre, of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt, in the name of the Father and of the Sonne and of the holy Ghoſt, *Amen.* (making as afore 3. croſſes.) Then he kiſſeth him, and putteth vpon his necke, according to the old maner, a chaine of Gold with a croſſe hanging vpon it; Laſtly, the Knight kiſsing the Sepulcher, reſtoreth all theſe ornaments, goeth aſide, and another is called, which is to be dubbed with the like ceremonies: In the meane time the Knight firſt made muſt ſtay in the hall of the holy Sepulchre, vntill ſuch time as all the reſt that are to be preferred to this dignity, haue obtained the ſame. When they are all made, then *Te Deum* is ſong by the Friars, and from thence they go to the chappell of the Minorites, or elſe there they ſtay ſtill, as the Gardian ſhall pleaſe or appoint. Then theſe words following are ſpoken in the ſingular number, if there be but one: if there be many, in the plurall. In the ſingular it is ſaid, Thou more beautifull than the ſonnes of men, thou N. gird &c. with thy ſword vpon thy thigh, o thou moſt mighty. If there be many it is ſpoken in the plurall number. *The Verſicle.* Lord heare &c. *Anſwear.* And let my crie come vnto thee. The Lord be with you. And with thy ſpirit. *Let vs pray.* Grant vnto thy Church, moſt mercifull God, that being gathered together in the Holy Ghoſt, it may no manner of way be diſturbed by the aſſault of the enimy. Almighty and euerlaſting God, powre the grace of thy bleſſing vpon this thy ſeruant (or theſe thy ſeruants) which at this inſtant deſireth to be girded with the glorious ſword, cauſe him, being defended by the power of thy right hand, to be continually garded with a garriſon of heauenly ſouldiers againſt all aduerſaries, whereby he may not be moleſted in this world with any tempeſtuous ſtormes of bitter wars, by Chriſt our Lord, &c. Laſtly, the Gardian and others, if they pleaſe, do embrace him. *The bleſſing of the ſword.* Hee that bleſſeth it muſt hold the ſword naked before him and ſay, Our help is in the name of the Lord &c. *Let vs pray.* Liſten, we pray thee o Lord, vnto our praiers, and vouchſafe with the right hand of thy Maieſty to bleſſe this ſword, wherewith this thy ſeruant deſireth to be armed, to the end that he may be a defendour of the Church, of widdowes, orphanes, and of all ſuch as ſerue God, againſt the fury of the Paganes and Infidels; and a terrour and dread to ſuch as ſhall aſſault or go about to hurt him, aſſuring him of the certain effect of iuſt & lawfull defence and offence, by Chriſt our Lord, *Amen. Let vs pray.* Bleſſed Lord, holy Father almighty, and eternall God, by the inuocation of thy bleſſed name, by the comming of thy ſonne Ieſus Chriſt our Lord, and by the gift of the holy Ghoſt, bleſſe this ſword, that this thy ſeruant, which this ſame day, by thy bounteous fauour, is to be girded vnto him, may ouerthrow and beat downe all thy enemies both viſible and inuiſible, and he getting the vpper hand may continually abide void of all danger, by Chriſt our Lord, *Amen.* The bleſſed Lord, my rocke, which teacheth my hands to fight, and my fingers to warre: my largeſſe and my caſtle, my high tower, and my deliuerer, my protectour in whom I haue put my truſt, is he that ſubdueth my people that is vnder me. Glory be to the Father and to the Sonne &c. Saue thy ſeruant o Lord God, which putteth his truſt in thee. Be thou, o Lord, vnto him a tower of ſtrength: from the face of his enemie. Lord heare our praier. The Lord be with you &c. *Let vs pray.* O holy Lord, father almighty, who only doſt gouerne and rightly diſpoſeſt all things, who haſt by thy gratious prouidence granted to man, in this world, the vſe of the ſword to repreſſe the malice and audacious lewdneſſe of the wicked, and to maintaine right and equity; and wouldeſt that the order of knighthood ſhould be inſtituted for the ſafegard and protection of thy people, who alſo cauſeſt it to be proclaimed by Saint *Iohn Baptiſt*, to the ſouldiers which came vnto him into the wilderneſſe, that they ſhould ſmite no man, but be content with their owne wages: we do humbly beſeech thy gratious goodneſſe, that as thou gaueſt to thy ſeruant *Dauid* power to ouercome *Goliath*, and madeſt *Iudas Maccabeus* to triumph ouer thoſe fierce nations which called not vpon thy name: ſo alſo to this thy ſeruant N. who lately hath ſubmitted his necke to the yoke of knighthood, grant for thy mercies ſake power & ſtrength to defend faith and iuſtice, giue vnto him the encreaſe of faith, hope, and charity, and in him order all things aright that pertaine to thy feare and loue of thy holy name, to true humility, perſeuerance, obedience, and patience, that he may hurt no man wrongfully with this ſword or any other, & that he may with it defend all things that are iuſt and right: and like as he now is promoted from a low and mean degree, vnto this new and honourable eſtate of knighthood, ſo he putting off the old man with all his affections, may put on the new man, that he may feare and reuerence thee aright, as he ought to do, may ſhunne the company of the wicked miſcreant Infidels, and may extend his charity vnto his neighbour, be truely obedient in all things to him to whom he is ſubiect, and do his duty vprightly in all things that he ſhall be emploied in, by Chriſt our Lord, *Amen.* The forme of the oth which they muſt take before they may be admitted to take this holy order of knighthood vpon them, thou maiſt ſee in the Orientall iournall written by *Leonard Rauwolph*, in the Dutch tongue.


TERRA SANCTA,
A Petro Laicstain perlustrata, et ab eius ore et schedis à Christiano Schrot in tabulam redacta.
Horæ itineris.
5
10
15
ORIENS.
OCCIDENS.
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES.
MARE SYRIACVM
MARE MORTVVM olim Salinarum vallis, prediuitis sperunditatis et amoenitatis quam Iordanis mediam irrigabat adeo vt ob felicitatem paradiso Dei compararetur. Post autem Sodoma euersa, et vicina opida, mutata est in illam sterilitatem, qua hodie adhuc conspicitur. Diuinæ ultionis admirandum vestigium.
Mare Galileæ uel Tiberiadis
Mons Arnon.
Damascus
Vallis Hermon.
Daria.
Emathitæ
BASAN REGNVM
ITVRAEA.
Nabathæi.
Mons Galaad.
Bathenæi.
TERRA HVS,
TRACHONITIS REGIO.
Gaulanitæ.
GERASAEORVM REGIO.
Manæi.
Pella.
Amma us toparchia.
Hic hodie multa et ruinosa habitacula visuntur, sed deserta et nominibus carentia.
Hic multa tuguria uetusta et collapsa, sed sine nominibus.
Philadelphia. Rabbath.
Terra Macces
Amor rhæi.
PERAEA.
Bamoth uallis.
Iazer
Dibon
Libanus mons.
GALILEA SVPERIOR, SEV GENTIVM
TRIBVS NEPTALIM.
TRIBVS ASER.
Antilibanus mons.
Sidon
Sarepta.
Berithus
PHOENICIA.
TRIBVS ZABVLON.
HEVAEI.
GALILEA INFERIOR.
Vallis Iephthael.
Ptolemais Acon
Carmelus mons
Narbathae toparchia
SAMARIA.
TRIBVS ISACHAR.
DIMIDIA TRIBVS MANASSE
ACRABATENAE TOPARCHIA
Magnus Campus Salmane
Gergesei.
Campus Capharsaba.
Thamnatica
Cesarea
TRIBVS BENIAMIN.
Iebusaei.
HIERVSALEM
TRIBVS IVDA.
Gophnæ toparchia
Desertum Adomin.
IVDAEA.
Hetæi.
Engadi mons.
Vallis benedictionis
Desertum Maon.
Carmelus mons
Sinæi.
Seir mons
Enachim.
Hebron
TRIBVS SIMEON.
IDVMAEA SVPERIOR
IDVMAEA
TRIBVS DAN.
Philisthijm.
Azotus
Ascalon.
Gaza
Ioppe Iaffa.
Bethlehem.
Emaus
Sichem
Nazareth.
Tiberias
Capharnaum
Thabur
Cana
Iordanis flu.

NATOLIA,
ſometime called
ASIA The Leſſer.

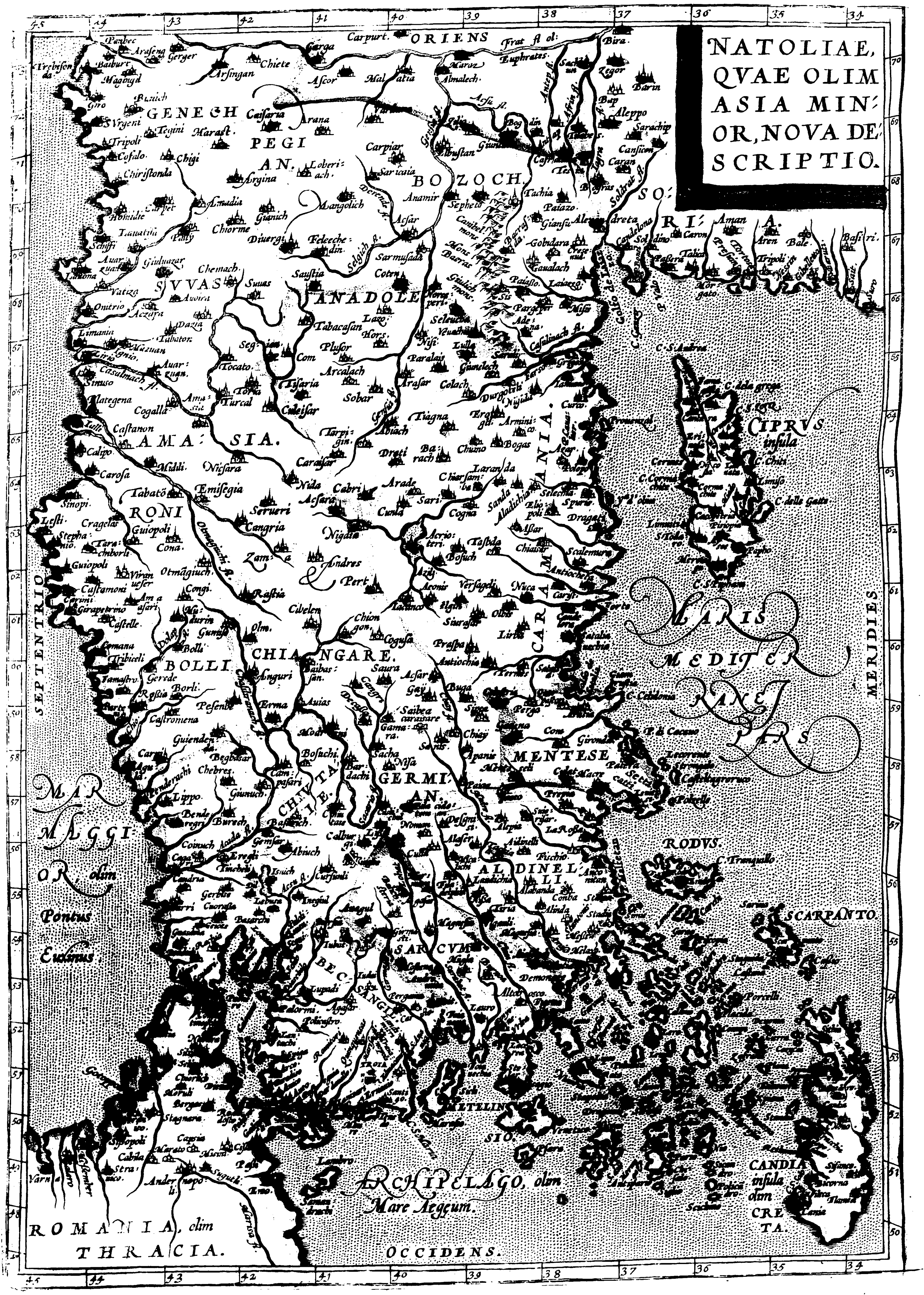
P*Etrus Bellonius* in thoſe learned obſeruations which he made and ſet forth of his trauels, ſaith that this part of *Aſia*, (called of the ancients *Aſia minor*, Little *Aſia*) is at this day named of the Turkes NATOLIA, or *Anatolia*, of the Greeke word *Anatale*, which ſignifieth the Eaſt, vnder which name they comprehend all that part of *Aſia* that is beyond *Propontis (Mar di Marmora*, it is now vulgarly called) and *Helleſpontus*, or, *Stretto di Gallipoli*, the ſtreits of *Gallipoli*, as at this day they terme it: that is to witte, all *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, *Bithynia*, *Pontus*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Paphlagonia*, *Lycia*, *Magneſia*, *Cappadocia* and *Comagena*. The miſerable eſtate and condition of which countries, the maner of life and cuſtomes which the people there do now at this day vſe, if any man be deſirous to know, let him repaire to the ſaid authour, who was himſelfe an eie-witneſſe of the ſame, and he ſhalbe I doubt not, ſatisfied to the full. Let him alſo looke ouer the deſcription of the Eaſt countries, *(Orientalem Coſmographiam)* done by *Andrew Theuet*, the Orientall obſeruations of *Nicolas Nicolai*, and *Peter Gill* his *Boſphorus*, or deſcription of *Conſtantinople* and the places neere about that city. *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* writeth that of all the prouinces of *Aſia Minor*, *Paphlagonia* doth yeeld a mine of Copper or Braſſe, and that the King of this country, *(Iſmaël* he calleth him*)* doth yearely raiſe a cuſtome or reuenue of 10000. roſe-nobles. *(Stater*, the Greeks call this kind of gold coine.*)* Yet it ſeemeth that he meaneth not generally all *Aſia*, when as he addeth this afterward, That this copper is thought to be the beſt in goodneſſe next that of *Iberia*: for *Iberia* is a prouince of *Aſia*, bordering vpon the Caſpian ſea. But peraduenture this may be true of that *Aſia*, which is called *Aſia Minor*, of which *Paphlagonia* is a portion. *Theodoricus Adamæus* of *Suallemberg*, hath deſcribed the *Rhodes*, an iland which lieth not farre from the coaſt of *Aſia Minor*.

AEGYPT.

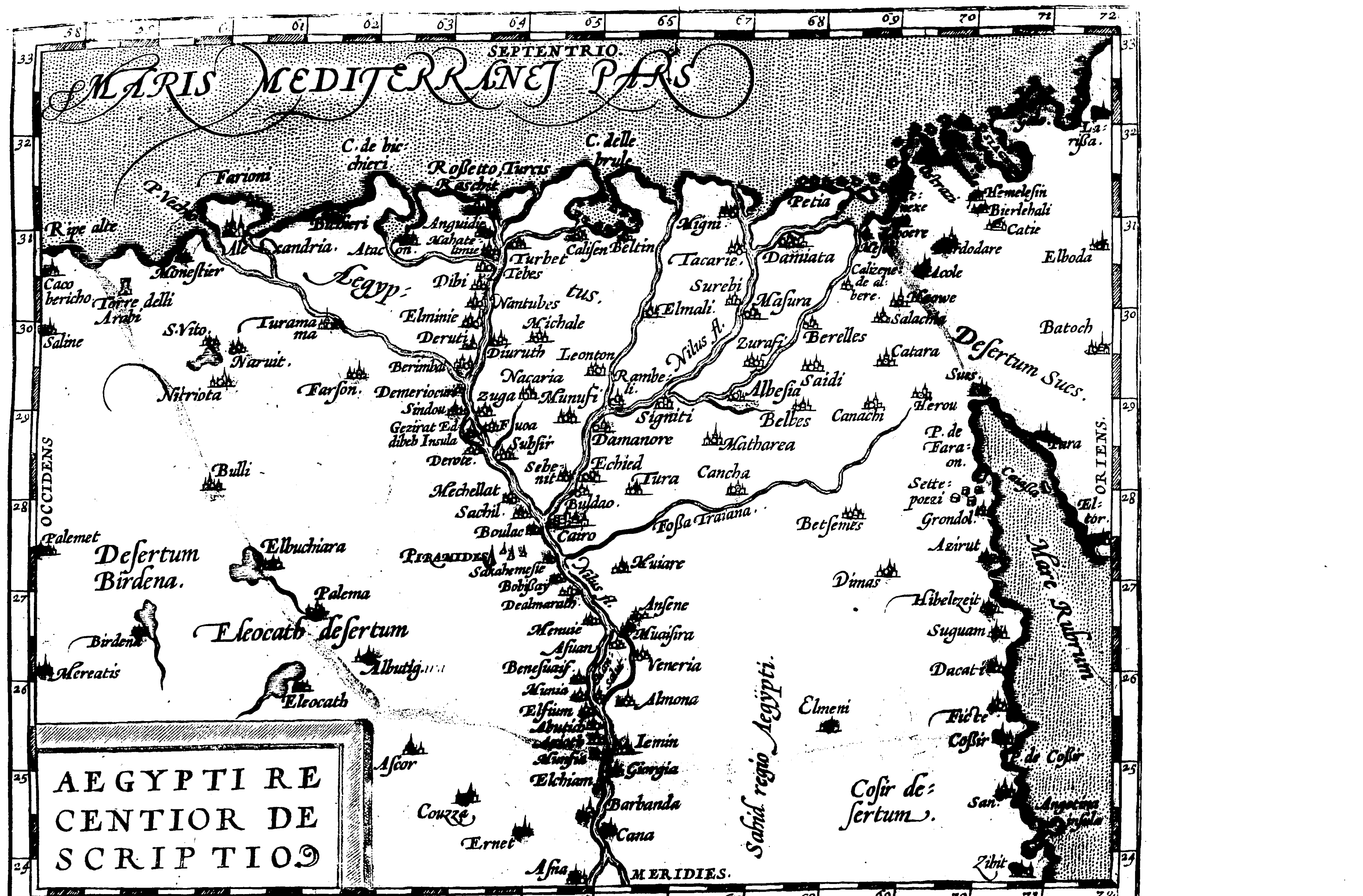
VPon the Weſt, this country is encloſed with the deſerts of *Barca*, *Lybia* and *Numidia*: vpon the Eaſt, with the deſerts which lie between *Nilus* and the Red-ſea: on the North it hath the midland-ſea: on the South it is confined with the territories of the city *Bugia*: Thus it is bounded according to the iudgement of *Iohannes Leo Africanus*, who doth diuide it into three prouinces; *Aſſahid* or *Alſahid*, which lieth between *Bugia* and *Alcairo*: *Erriſia*, from *Alcairo* to *Roſſetto*: and *Bechria*, between *Peluſium* and *Teneſſa*. In *Haithon* the Armenian we read that it was ſometime diuided into fiue ſhires; namely, *Sayt*, *Demeſor*, *Alexandrina*, *Reſnit*, and *Damiata*. That which *Haithon* calleth *Sayt*, and *Leo Aſſahid*, *Tyrius* nameth *Serch*; except the copy be corrupt and faulty. The ſame authour maketh mention of another ſhire of *Egypt*, which the Egyptians do call in their language *Phium*. *Haithon* doth make the country of *Egypt* to be fifteen daies iourney in length *(*a manuſcript copy, which beareth the title of *Antonius Curchinus*, not of *Haithonus Armenus*, hath, corruptly and falſly as I thinke, fiue and twenty daies iourney, for fifteen daies iourney*)* and three daies iourney ouer. To this computation *Gulielmus Tyrius* doth ſeeme to conſent, who ſaith that betweene *Phacuſa* and *Alexandria* cities of the lower *Egypt*, are ſomewhat more than an hundred Italian miles. The vpper *Egypt* is ſcarſely ſeuen or eight miles broad, in ſome places it is ſo ſtraitely beſet and encloſed with mountaines and hils that it is not aboue foure or fiue miles ouer. *Leo* ſaith; that from the Mediterran ſea vnto *Bugia*, it is 450. miles long, the breadth of it, eſpecially in the vpper part, is almoſt nothing to ſpeake of. That *Nilus*, the riuer which runneth through the middeſt of it and watereth all the country, doth empty it ſelfe into the Midland ſea only by foure mouthes, againſt the opinion of all ancient writers, *Gulielmus Tyrius* doth teach vs, who is a man worthy to be beleeued in this caſe: for he was both an eie-witneſſe, and a moſt diligent ſearcher out of the truth of the ſame. I haue a Mappe, which I thinke was made by the pen in *Egypt*, which mentions ſo many, neither doth it point out more that are worth the ſpeaking of. *Haithon* writeth that in this whole country there is beſide *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, neuer a ſtrong city or any that is fortified with ditch, wall or rampart. Yet it is apparant out of the deſcription of this prouince done by *Iohn Leo Africanus*, that there be diuers other cities beſide theſe, although they be not very ſtrong. For in his eighth booke of the deſcription of *Africke*, he reckoneth vp thirty and two, beſide certaine other villages, which he deſcribeth according to their name and ſituation. Of *Egypt* thou maiſt read in the deſcription of the *Holy Land*, ſet forth by *Brocard*, toward the latter end of the ſame; as alſo in *Bellonius* Obſeruations, *Guillandine* and *Niger*. Of *Nilus* read *Goropius* and *Nugarola*, beſide that which ancient writers haue written of it, which thou ſhalt ſee in our Mappe of old *Egypt*.

The Hauen of CARTHAGE.

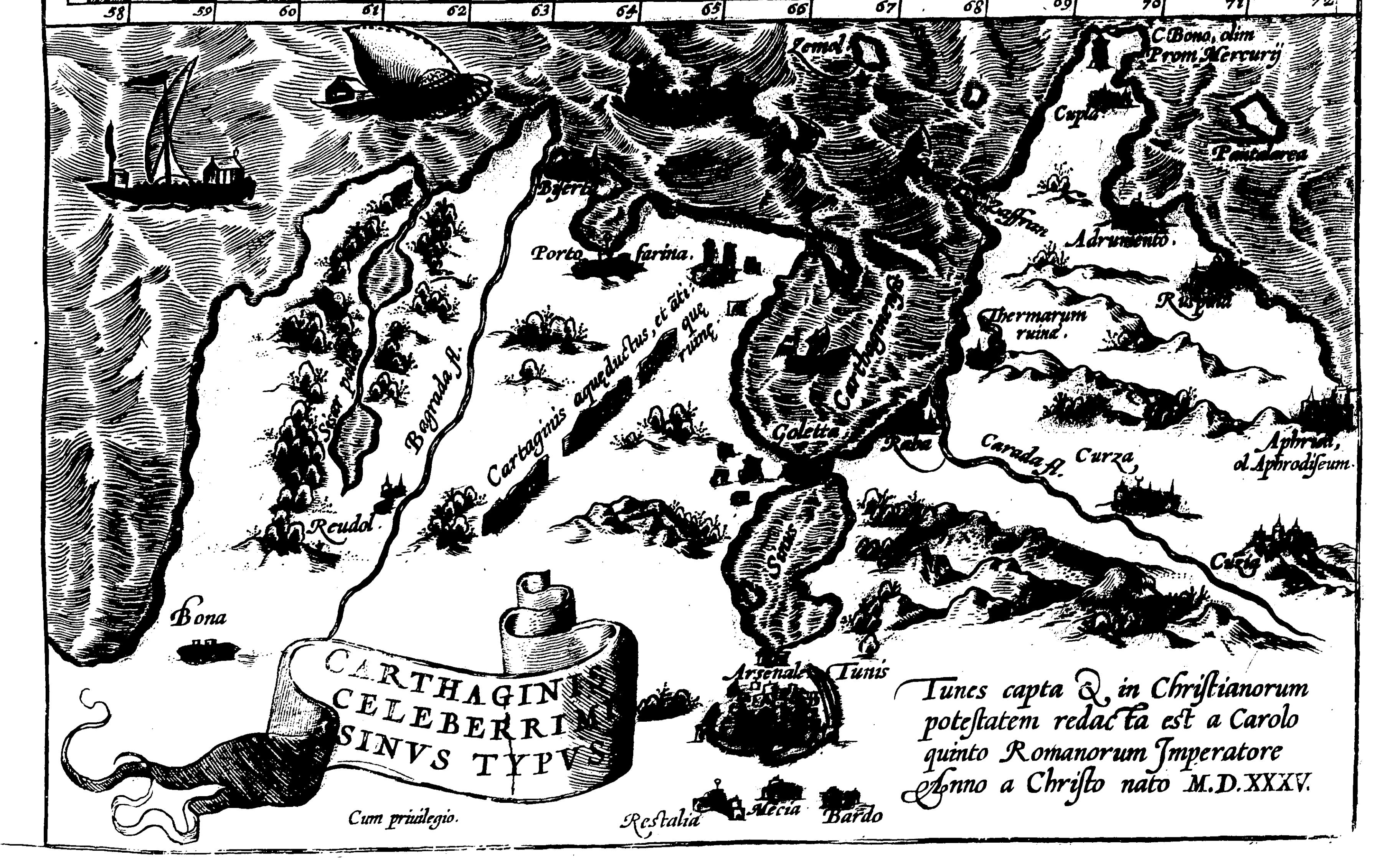
IT is not our purpoſe to deſcribe CARTHAGE that famous city (and next after *Rome* the only glory of the world) which ſo long bearded the Romanes and ſtood out againſt all forren ſubiection: but becauſe we ſaw this his Bay to be ſet out in *Italy* in this forme, I thought it would be a thing, wel-pleaſing the learned ſtudent of Geography, to ioine the ſame alſo to this our worke together with this diſcourſe of *Paulus Iouius* written of the ſame. Such is the forme of the Bay of *Carthage*, that the entrance into it is not to be deſcried by ſuch as ſaile thitherward from the maine ſea: for that the cape *Clupea*, called of old writers *Mercuries Foreland* or *Fairneſſe* ſtretcheth out it ſelfe farre into the Weſt, and againe winding it ſelfe and bending inward maketh another cape, ſometimes called *Apolloes Foreland*, now the ſailours call it *Zafranio*. From thence vnto the ſtraits of *Goletto* it is redoubled in maner of an halfe moone; and at the left hand of the city *Rada (Raba* the chart hath) famous for hot bathes of ſoueraigne vertue, it leaueth the country. Oueragainſt which are to be ſeene the ruines of old *Carthage* and the place where it ſtood. Thus farre *Iouius*. But the places neere adioining are deſcribed more particularly in *Iohn Leo Africanus*.



NATOLIAE, QVAE OLIM ASIA MINOR, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.



AEGYPTI RECENTIOR DESCRIPTIO.



CARTHAGINIS CELEBERRIMI SINUS TYPUS

Tunes capta & in Christianorum potestatem redacta est a Carolo quinto Romanorum Imperatore Anno a Christo nato M.D.XXXV.

Cum privilegio.

ETHIOPIA or ALHABAS,

The country of ABYSSINES, or The Empire of PRESTER IOHN.

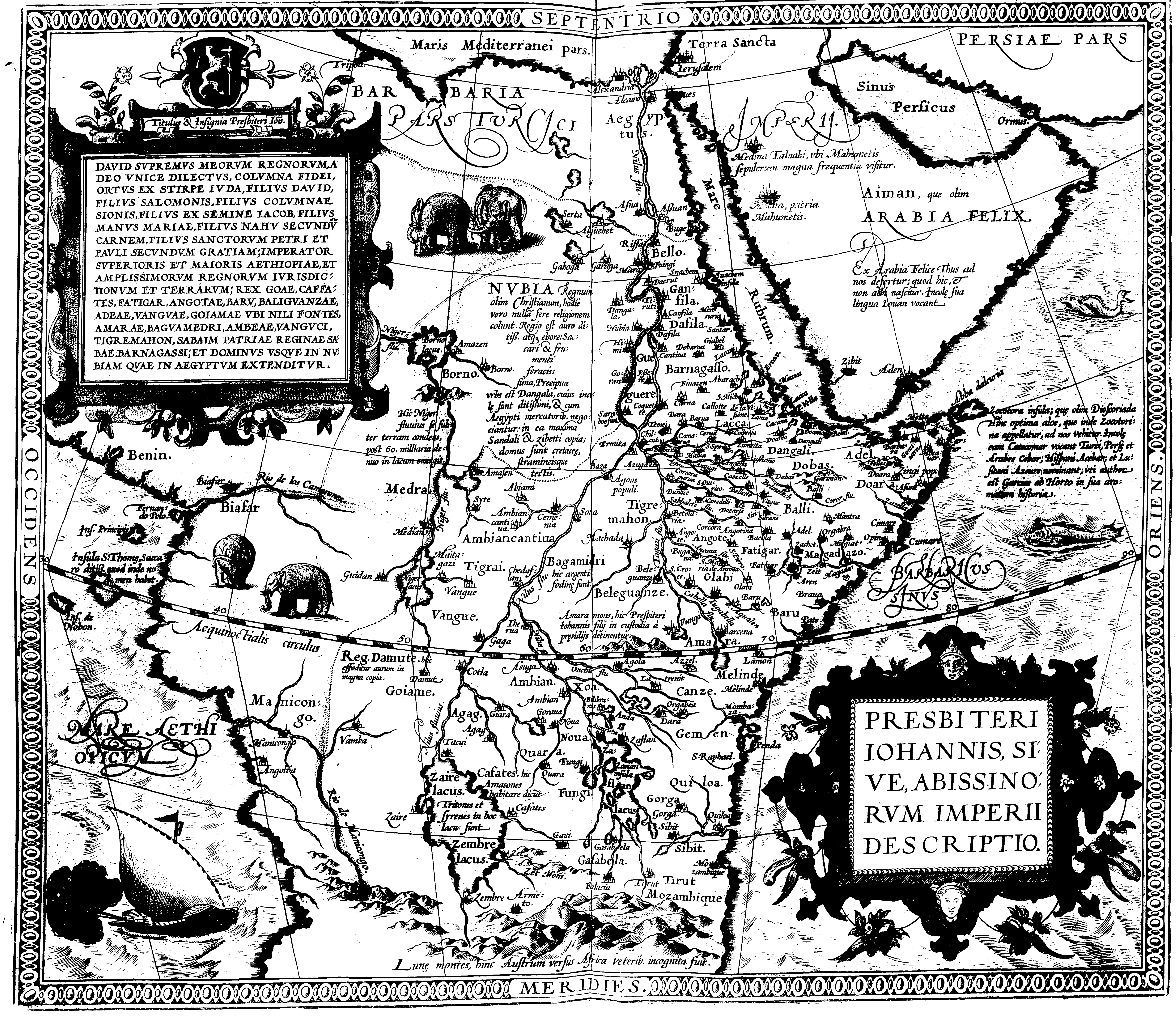
THe ſame whom we in *Europe* call *Preſbyter Iohn*, or *Prieſt Iohn*, the Moores call ATICI ABASSI, themſelues, that is, the Abyſsines or Ethiopians, ACEGVE and NEGVZ, that is, Emperour and King, for his proper name is arbitrarily giuen him (as heere we vſe in *Europe*) at the diſcretion of the parents. It ſeemeth alſo that at his coronation he changeth his name, (like as the Popes of *Rome* vſe at this day to do) and together with his crowne to take vnto him another proper appellation: for he which in our remembrance poſſeſſed the throne and made a league of amity with the King of *Portugall*, was called before his coronation *Atani Tingil*, but after he had taken vpon him the Emperiall diademe he was named *Dauid*. This *Preſter Iohn*, out of doubt, in this our age, is one of the greateſt Monarches of the World, whoſe kingdome lying between the two Tropickes, reacheth from the Red-ſea almoſt vnto the Ethiopian ocean: and that we may ſomewhat more preciſely ſet downe the bounds of this Empire, (for as much as we can gather out of the ſurueihgs of the ſame, made and ſet forth by ſome learned men of our time) it hath vpon the North *Egypt*, (which now is vnder the command of the Turke) on the Eaſt it abutteth vpon the Red ſea and *Barbaricum ſinum* (*Pliny* calleth it *Troglodyticum ſinum*; others *Aſperum mare*, the rough ſea; the ſeamen at this day vulgarly, *Golfo de Melinde*: on the South it is ſtrongly by nature fenſed and encloſed by *Montes Lunæ*, the mountaines of the Moone: on the Weſt it is confined by the kingdome of *Nubia* and the riuer *Nilus*. Theſe bounds do ſeeme to containe that prouince which old writers called *Ethiopia* beneath *Egypt*, together with *Troglodytis*, & *Cinnamomifera regio*, (the country where in thoſe daies Cinnamon grew moſt plentifull, with part of the inner *Libya*. Theſe countries now are diuided into many ſmaller prouinces, and are called by diuers and ſundrie names, as thou maiſt ſee in the Mappe. Theſe countrie people are at this day generally of all our moderne Hiſtoriographers called ABYSSINI, or, as themſelues with the Arabians round about them, pronounce the word *Hbabas*, and with *Al*, the Arabicke article or pronoune, prefixed, *Alhabas*, as *Beniamin* reporteth; and *Abexim*, as *Garcias ab Horto* affirmeth: all which wordes indeed originally are the ſame, and do only differ either in ſound or maner of writing: for the Eaſtern *Hheth*, (a letter I meane proper to thoſe nations, and barbarous to vs borne in *Europe*, the Weſt part of the World) is diuerſlly expreſſed by diuers, (as they do well know which know ought in the Hebrew, Arabicke, Syrian, and Ethiopicke languages) ſometimes by our ſingle *h*, ſometime by the double *hh*, otherwiſe by *ch*, others do wholly omit it, as not finding any letter, in that language in which they write, that is of that nature and power, whereby they may truly expreſſe the ſame. Again the laſt letter of the ſame word which the Hebrewes and Arabians call *Schin*, is ſometime expreſſed by *ſh*, ſometime by *ſſ*, or by the Spaniſh *x*, (which they ſound almoſt like our *ſh*) and ſometimes by *s* or *z*. For thus I find the word written often in the holy Scriptures tranſlated into Arabicke and *Habaſhi* and *Alhabaſſi*, *Pſalm*. 68. 32. and 74. 14. *Item* in *Gen*. 2. 13. where *Ardzi' lhabas*, the land of *Ethiopia*, is the ſame that *Auicenna* in the 283. chapter of the ſecond tract of his ſecond booke, calleth *B'ledi'lhhabaſhah*, the country of the Abyſsines, or as our fathers named it, *India Occidentalis*, the Weſt *Indies*; the interpetour *Gerardus Cremonenſis* hath *Terras alhabes*, *Bellunenſis* hath *Terras Indiæ minoris*, the countries of the Abyſsines, or of the leſſer *India*. Heere alſo it is worth the obſeruing that this word, out of all doubt, had his originall from the Hebrew כוש *Cuſh*, whereby they did long ſince call this nation and people, as it is apparant out of *Gen*. 10. 5. and 2. 13. by the iudgement of all Interpreters, Grammarians and Iewiſh Rabbines. For the Hebrew ו, or *vaw*, which indeed, and in his owne nature is the ſame with our *w*, is pronounced of ſome nations in ſome caſes like the Germane w, or *v* conſonant, as they call it, ſomewhat like the ſound of *b*, altogether the ſame with that pronunciation of the Hebrew *Beth*, when it followeth a vowell, as the modern Grammarians and Iewiſh Rabbines do now teach. According to which cuſtome it is not vnlikely but that this word כוש, which the Iewes ſounded *Cuſh*, ſome other nations might pronounce and vowell thus, חוש *chauaſh*, *chabaas*, *habas*, or *Abyſſi*. And indeed, the Aſians generally, and they themſelues, as *Ortelius* citeth out of *Ioſephus*, do call themſelues *Chuſæos*, and, as he reporteth from the relation of the reuerend *B. Arias Montanus Hiſpalenſis*, they are euen to this day of the Portugals ſtill called *Cuſiy* of *Cuſh*, I make no queſtion. The people are blacke, or of a deep tawny or blackiſh colour: and blacke, we ſay in our common prouerbe, will take none other hue. Whereupon the Prophet *Ieremy* in the 23. verſe of the 13. chapter of his prophecy ſaith thus: Can כושי *Cuſhi*, (the Abyſsine or Blacka-moore) change his skinne? or the leopard his ſpots? For the ſame reaſon alſo the learned Diuines do iudge that *Dauid* in the title or ſuperſcription of the ſeuenth Pſalme, by *Cuſh* did meane *Saul*, for that his deadly hate was ſuch toward him, that by no good meanes that he might vſe, he could make him change his mind, more than an Indian doth his skinne, as *Kimchi* the great Rabbine doth interpret this place. The people are by profeſsion Chriſtians, as appeareth by the letters of the ſaid *Dauid*, written vnto Pope *Clement* the ſeuenth. Of whoſe manner of life, cuſtomes and religion, we haue gathered theſe few lines, out of the trauels of *Francis Aluares*, written and imprinted in the Italian tongue.

In theſe countries there are very many Monaſteries and Religious houſes, both of men and women: Into the Monaſteries of the men, there is neither woman, nor any liuing creature of the female ſex, that may enter or once looke within the gates. Their Monkes, which heere do hold their Lent for fifty daies together, do faſt for the moſt part only with bread and water. For in theſe countries there is ſmall ſtore of fiſh, eſpecially in the vpland places: for although the riuers are well ſtored of fiſh, yet they giue not their mind to fiſhing, becauſe they know not how to catch them; there is none skilled in that art. In time of Lent, certaine of theſe Monkes do not eat any bread at all, only they liue vpon rootes and herbs: ſome of them for all that time do neuer go to bed, nor ſleepe but as they ſit in the water vp to the chinne. In their Churches they haue bels as we haue, but for the moſt part made of ſtone. Their Miniſters and Prieſts are married. They ſay Maſſe, and do go in proceſsion with croſſes and cenſers like as they vſe in ſome Churches in *Europe*. The Friars do weare their haire long, but their Prieſts do not ſo: neither of them weare any ſhoes, nor any man, neither Churchman nor Layman, may once enter within the Church dores, with ſhoes on his feet. They keep Sundaies and Holy-daies, vpon which they do no manner of worke. They are all circumciſed, both men and women: but they are alſo baptiſed in the name of the Father and of the Sonne, and of the Holy Ghoſt, yet not vntill the fortith day after their birth: they which liue not till this day, are buried vnchriſtened: to all thoſe that are baptized the holy communion or Euchariſt, as they call it, is at the ſame inſtant adminiſtred, powring a great deale of water into the childes mouth, that he may ſo much the more eaſily get it downe. The proper names which then are giuen them, are all of ſome ſignification. They affirme that they were conuerted vnto Chriſtian religion by *Candaces*, (a Queen of this country, ſpoken of in the 27. verſe of the 8. chapter of the Acts of the Apoſtles) whoſe proper name they thinke was *Iudith*. They haue a booke diuided into 8. parts, (this they call *Manda* and *Abetilis*) which they do verily beleeue was written by all the Apoſtles being iointly for that purpoſe gathered together at *Hieruſalem*: all the contents of this booke they do moſt diligently and ſtrictly obſerue. The baſer ſort of people do without any controwlement or feare of puniſhment marry 2. or 3. wiues, according to their ability and as they can tell how to maintaine them: but theſe are excommunicated, and forbidden by the Cleargy to enter into the Church. Their lawes do tolerate diuorcements. The Noble-men do eſteem raw beefe, ſerued in with freſh or hot bloud, in manner as we vſe our boiled meats with pottage or ſtewed broth, for a great and dainty diſh.

In all the kingdome of *Preſter Iohn* they haue no manner of braſen or copper money, but in ſteed of it they vſe pure gold vncoined of a certaine weight. In like manner ſalt, (yet not only in theſe prouinces, but alſo generall throughout all *Africa*) is vſed in exchange and buying and ſelling in ſtead of money. In ſome places ſmall pieces of iron bright and burniſhed do ſerue that turne. But pepper amongſt theſe people is of ſuch great price, that whatſoeuer a man will buy, he may eaſily obtaine it for that merchandice. Theſe countries haue almoſt all ſorts of beaſts and fowles; as Elephants, Lions, Tygres, Loſſes, (*Lynces* the Latines call them) Badgers, Apes and Stagges, (contrary to the opinion of the old writers, which haue generally denied that *Africa* doth yeeld this kind of beaſt) but in all that ſix yeare which *Aluares* this our authour, dwelt in theſe countries, he writeth that he neuer ſaw any Beares, Conies, Linnets, Magpies, or Cuccoes. Yet *Iohn Leo* an African borne, in his 9. booke ſaith, that in *Barbary* there is wonderfull ſtore of Conies.

The Locuſts do more vex and hurt this country, than any place of the World beſide, ſo that this plague is almoſt proper and peculiar to them. Such oftentimes is the number and abundance of them, that as they flie they do ſeeme to darken the aire and ſhadow the earth: they flie together in ſuch great flockes and thicke troupes that they do vtterly ſpoile and conſume the fruits ſometime of one prouince ſometime of another; wholly almoſt deuouring all their corn vpon the ground, eating vp the leaues and barkes of the trees, leauing their meddowes and paſtures bare of graſſe, ſo that the people do oftentimes leaue their natiue ſoile where they were bred and borne, and are forced, for want of victuals, to go ſeeke ſome other place to dwell in.

There is in theſe quarters a city named *Caſſumo*, ſometime the ſeat (as their hiſtories do record) and place of the Queen of *Saba*, *Maquedam*, (that is, as I thinke, *Antiſtes*, a Prouoſt or Preſident) they ſay ſhe was called. By whom they affirme that *Salomon* King of *Iſrael*, had a ſonne named *Meilech*, (that is, *The King*.) In this city they are perſwaded that the Queen *Candaces* did afterward dwell. But it is beſt that the Reader that is deſirous of further ſatisfaction, to haue recourſe to the ſame *Francis Aluares*, who hath very curiouſly deſcribed thoſe things which he did moſt diligently obſerue in that his Ambaſſage into theſe countries. *Item Iohn Bermundes*, who ſet foorth his Ambaſſage vnto the Abyſsines, in the Portugall language. Let him alſo read a little treatiſe of *Damianus à Goes*, which he wrot out of *Ethiopia*, and *Sabellicus* his 10. *Enneas* of his 8. booke. Of the originall of *Preſter Iohn*, and by what meanes he came out of *Aſia* (where he was knowen to writers about 200. yeares ſince) and ſeated himſelfe in *Africa*, read *Iohn Nauarchus* in his *Epiſtol*. *Aſiatica*, and *Gerard Mercator* in his Vniuerſall Mappe.



PRESBITERI IOHANNIS, SIVE, ABISSINORVM IMPERII DESCRIPTIO.

Titulus & Inſignia Preſbiteri Iois.

DAVID SVPREMVS MEORVM REGNORVM, A DEO VNICE DILECTVS, COLVMNA FIDEI, ORTVS EX STIRPE IVDA, FILIVS DAVID, FILIVS SALOMONIS, FILIVS COLVMNAE SIONIS, FILIVS EX SEMINE IACOB, FILIVS MANVS MARIAE, FILIVS NAHV SECVNDṼ CARNEM, FILIVS SANCTORVM PETRI ET PAVLI SECVNDVM GRATIAM; IMPERATOR SVPERIORIS ET MAIORIS AETHIOPIAE, ET AMPLISSIMORVM REGNORVM IVRISDICTIONVM ET TERRARVM; REX GOAE, CAFFATES, FATIGAR, ANGOTAE, BARV, BALIGVANZAE, ADEAE, VANGVAE, GOIAMAE VBI NILI FONTES, AMARAE, BAGVAMEDRI, AMBEAE, VANGVCI, TIGREMAHON, SABAIM PATRIAE REGINAE SABAE; BARNAGASSI; ET DOMINVS VSQVE IN NVBIAM QVAE IN AEGYPTVM EXTENDITVR.

BARBARY,

and

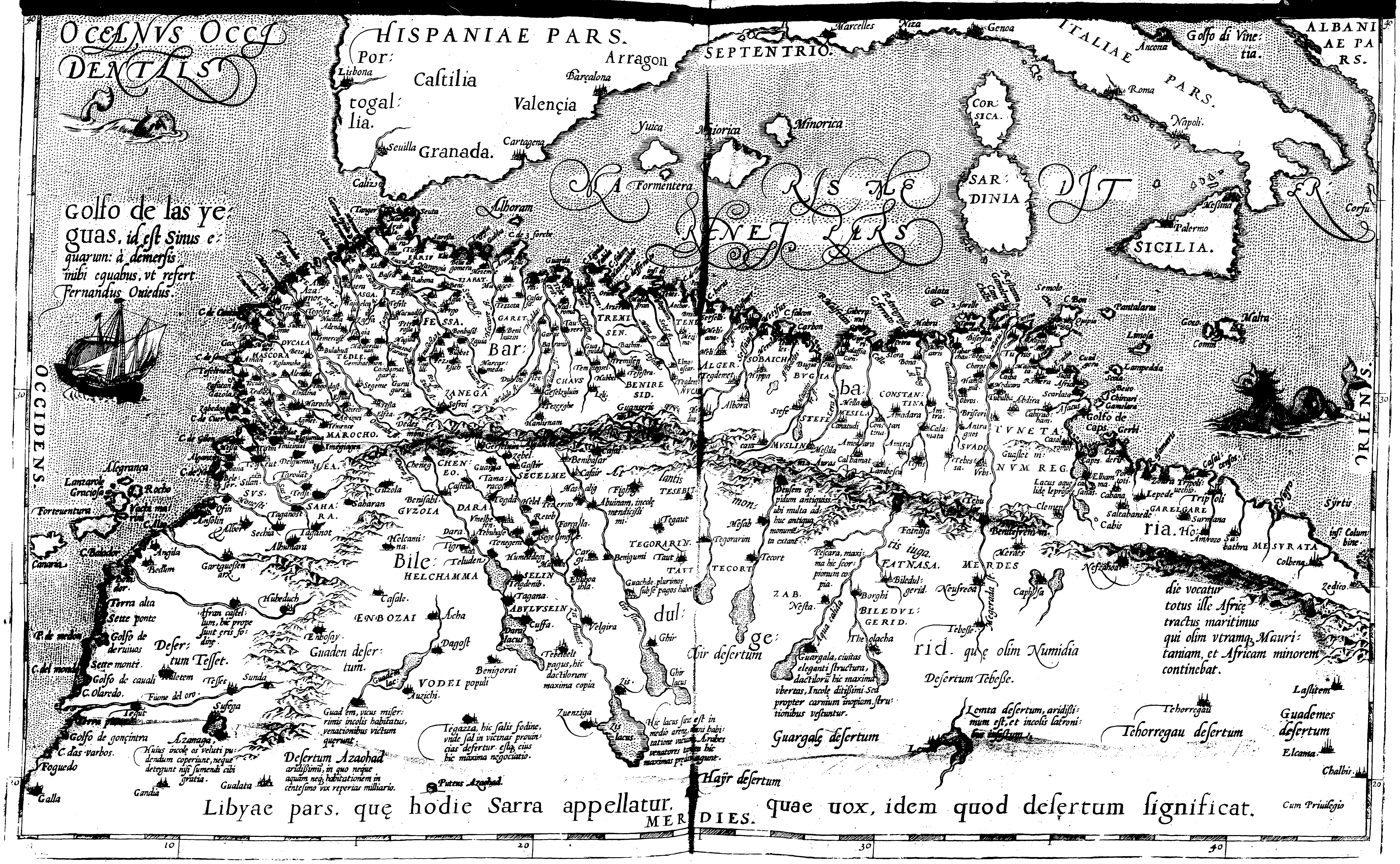
BILEDV'LGERID.

THe later writers, which haue diuided *Africa* into foure parts, do name this *Barbary* for the chieſe: and they do thus bound it; On the Eaſt toward the riſing of the ſun it hath the deſerts of *Marmarica* (at this day they call it *Barcha*) euen as farre as that part of the mount *Atlas*, which now is vulgarly called *Meies*, which part peraduenture was deſcribed by *Strabo* vnder the name *Aſpis*. This mountaine (which runneth all along by the ſide of it from the Eaſt vnto the Weſt, euen to the maine ſea which of it is called *Mare Atlanticum*, the Atlanticke ſea) doth bound it vpon the South. On the Weſt it abutteth vpon the ſaid Atlanticke ſea. On the North coaſt the Mediterran ſea doth beat: therefore all that whole tract of *Africa* which formerly conteined both the *Maurita-nics*, *Africa*, properly ſo called, and *Cyrene*, is generally by one name called BARBARIA; all which tract, as *Suidas* witneſſeth, was vnder the command of King *Maſiniſſa*.

This now is held for the beſt and moſt famous part of all *Africa*, and is diuided into foure kingdomes, or, if you like that terme better, foure prouinces: namely, *Marroccho*, *Feſſe*, *Teleſine*, and *Tunete*. The people generally of this whole country are of a browniſh or tawny complexion. They which dwell in cities, are very ingenious in Architecture and ſuch like Mathematicall inuentions: which a man may eaſily gather by their rare and artificiall workmanſhip ſhewed in their buildings. They are (if we may beleeue *Iohn Leo Africanus*) moſt ſingular honeſt men: without any deceit or couen: not only making a ſhew of ſimplicity and true dealing outwardly and in word, but alſo approouing the ſame by their actions to be ſo indeed and in hart. They are very ſtout and ſtrong men; but eſpecially thoſe which dwell in the hils and mountaines. There is no Nation vnder Heauen that is more zealous, ſo that they had rather die, than to put vp any wrong or diſgrace offered by their wiues. They are very couetous of wealth and as ambitiouſly giuen to ſeeke after honour and preferment, and therefore they trade and traffique almoſt into all quarters of the World. They which dwell in tents, that is, ſuch as follow graſing and do liue by cattell, are very kind men, courageous, patient, curtuous, good houſekeepers, and as great louers of vprightneſſe, as any men in the whole world elſewhere. But ſeeing the ſtate of the world is ſuch, that there is no man altogether bleſſed, none but haue their faults, theſe alſo are not without their vices: for the citizens, which before we ſpake of, are exceeding haughty and proud, haſty and fumiſh, ſo that the leaſt iniury or indignity that may be offered, they do, as the common ſaying is, engraue in marble, they will neuer forget it. The coun- try or vplandiſh people are ſo clowniſh and of ſuch rude behauiour, and that ſo deepely imprinted in their mindes, that they will hardly be wonne to acquaint themſelues with any ſtranger, he ſhall hardly e- uer winne their fauour. They are ſo plaine and ſimply minded, that they are eaſily drawne to beleeue things told them, although almoſt incredible. Of naturall Philoſophy they are ſo ignorant, that they hold all things done by the naturall force and operations of Nature, to be wholy ſupernaturall. They are ſo haſty and cholericke that one ſhall hardly in the day time walke the ſtreets but he ſhall ſee two or three either quarrelling or together by the eares. They neuer ſpeake but haſtily, aloud and as if they would eat one another. Thus farre of the quality and behauiour of the people, now it remaineth that we ſhould ſpeake ſomewhat of the nature of the ſoile and country.

That part of the country which is toward the Mediterran ſea, is full of hils and mountaines. From theſe mountaines euen vnto famous *Atlas*, it is plaine and champion, yet heere and there riſing with knols and hils. Heere are very many goodly ſpringes, and therefore it is well watered with diuers pleaſant brookes and riuers. It yeeldeth great ſtore of Dates and Pomegranates: it is not very fertile for corne and graine: but of figges, and oliues with ſuch like fruites it affoordeth yearely great plenty. Mount ATLAS, verie cold and barren, on all ſides full of woods, and couered ouer with ſnow, breedeth almoſt all the riuers of *Africke*. Yet the cold heere is neuer ſo great and ſharp that one need to deſire to come to the fire to warme him. The later end of Autumne, all the Winter and a great part of the Spring haue many boiſterous and bitter ſtormes of wind and haile: and oftentimes they are in theſe places much vexed and affrighted with terrible thundrings and lightning: in ſome places they haue great and deep ſnowes, &c. But *Iohannes Leo Africanus* hath deſcribed theſe countries and people very curiouſly and at large, who will ſatisfie thee at the full; to whom if thou pleaſeſt thou maieſt adioine what *Ludouicus Marmolius*, and *Fazellus* in the firſt chapter of the ſixth booke of the latter decade of his hiſtory of *Sicily*, haue written of this prouince. *Cælius Auguſtinus Curio* hath ſet out the deſcription of the kingdome of *Marocho* in a ſeuerall treatiſe, to him, he that pleaſeth, may adioine *Diego de Turribus*, who in the Spaniſh tongue hath written a booke of the Originall and Succeſsion of the *Xariffes*.

BARBARIAE ET BILEDVLGERID, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

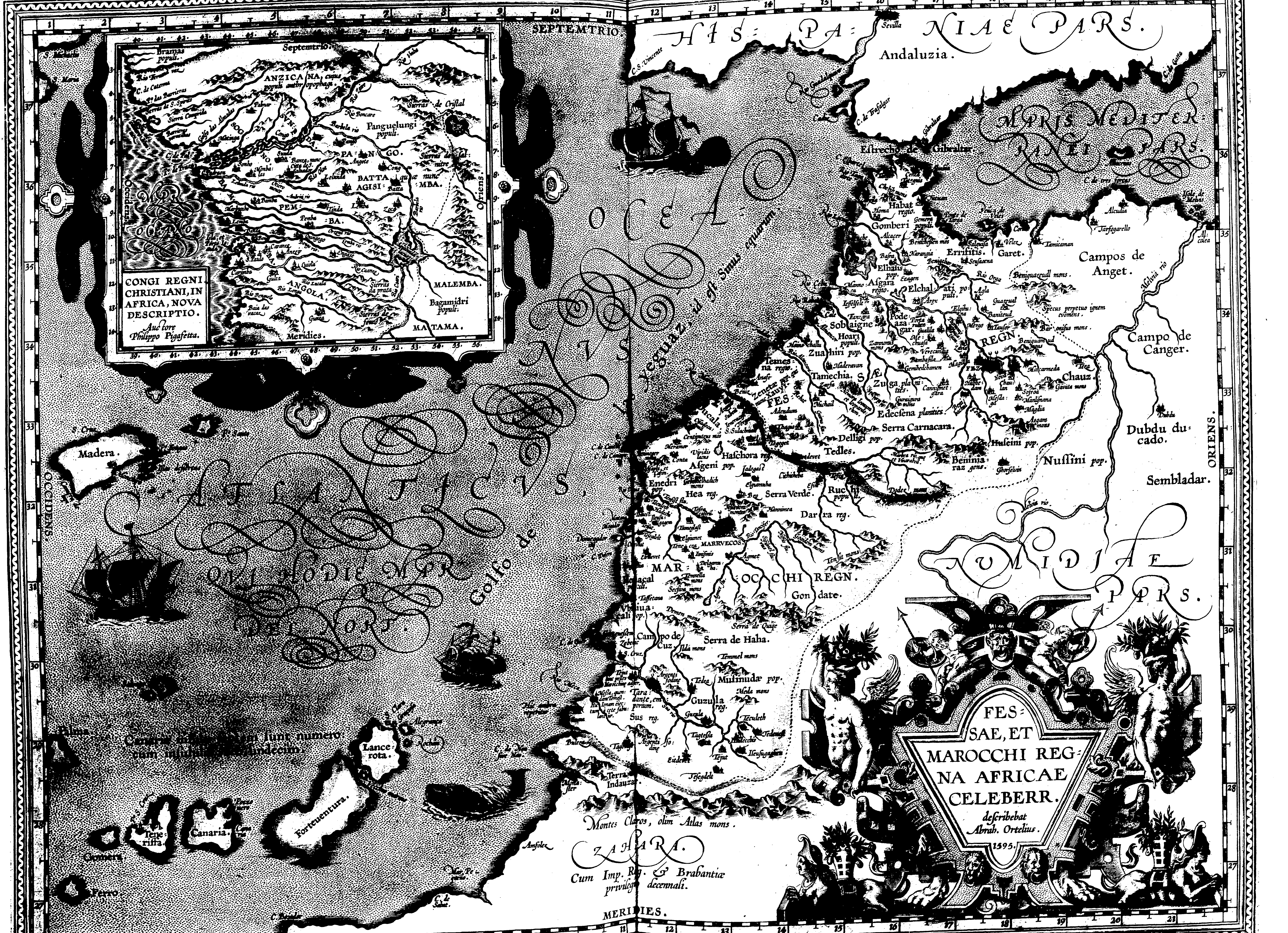


The kingdomes of FESSE and MAROCCHO.

THat part of *Africa*, which of old was called MAVRITANIA TINGITANA, at this day comprehendeth the kingdomes of *Feſſe* and *Maroccho*, which heere we preſent vnto thy view in this Mappe. Of the which MAROCCHO, taketh the name of *Marocho* (they call it *Marox*, the Spaniards *Marwechos*) the chiefe and metropolitane citie of the ſame. The territories round about this city, and generally the ſoile and fields of the whole kingdome, as *Iohn Leo Africanus* writeth, are moſt pleaſant and fertile, euery where beſpread with heards of cattell, flockes of ſheep and diuers ſorts of deere and wild beaſts: in all places are green and goodly paſtures, moſt plentifully yeelding whatſoeuer is neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life, whatſoeuer may recreate the ſenſes by pleaſant ſmels, or pleaſe the eies with delightſome ſhewes. The whole kingdome is almoſt nothing elſe but one large champion, not much vnlike *Lombardy*, the Paradiſe of *Italy*. The hils that are (which are but very few) are exceeding bleake, cold, and barren, ſo that they will beare nothing but barly. *Marocho* which we ſaid was the chiefe city of this kingdome, is accounted one of the greateſt cities of the whole world: for it is of ſuch a wonderfull bigneſſe, that in the raigne of *Haly* the ſonne of *Ioſeph* their king, it had more than an hundred thouſand families. It hath about it 24. gates. The wall of a maruelous thickneſſe, is made of a kind of white ſtone and chalke vnburned. There are heere ſuch abundance of Churches, Colledges, ſtoues or hothouſes and innes, as iuſtly more may not be deſired. Amongſt the Churches, there is none more artificially and gorgeouſly built, than that which ſtandeth in the middeſt of the city built by the foreſaid *Haly*. There is another beſide this firſt, raiſed by *Abdu'-lmumen*, his ſucceſſour, and enlarged by *Manſor*, his nephew: and laſtly more richly ſet out with many goodly columnes, which he cauſed to be brought out of *Spaine*. He made a fountaine or ceſtern vnderneath the Church, as large and wide as the whole Church it ſelfe. The roofe of the Church he couered all ouer with lead. At euery corner he made ſpoutes, by which the raine water falling vpon the roofe might runne into the ceſtern vnderneath. The ſteeple made of a very hard kind of ſtone, like that of the Amphitheater of *Veſpaſian* at *Rome*, is higher than that towre of *Bononia* in *Italy*. The greeſes or ſtaiers, by which they go vp to the toppe of it, are euery one nine handfull thicke, but in the out ſide of the wall are tenne. This tower hath ſeuen roomes or lofts one aboue another. Vpon the toppe of it is ſet another turret or ſpire like a pyramis, ſharpe toward the top. This hath three lofts one aboue another, into which they go vp from one to another by ſtaires or ladders made of wood. On the toppe of this ſpire vpon a ſhaft of iron, in ſteed of a weather-cocke, doth ſtand a moſt goodly Moone of pure gold, with three golden globes ſo put vpon the iron ſhaft, that the greateſt is loweſt, the leaſt higheſt of all. If any man from the toppe of the ſteeple ſhall looke downe toward the ground, the talleſt man that is ſeemeth no bigger, than a child of a yeare old. From the toppe alſo of this the cape or fore-land which they call *Azaphy*, being an hundred and thirty miles off, may eaſily be deſcried. And although one ſhould skarcely find a greater Church if one ſhould trauell all the world ouer, yet the place is almoſt wholly deſert: for none do euer vſe to come hither but vpon Fridaies. Vnder the cloiſters of this Church they report that there were wont to be an hundred Stationers, and as many ouer againſt them on the other ſide of the Churchyard, which daily heere kept ſhoppe, where as now I do not thinke that all this whole city can affoord at this time one booke-ſeller. Hardly the one third part of the towne is inhabited. Heere hence it is that within the wals there are many vineyeards, large gardens of palme-trees and other fruites, with goodly corne fields moſt fertile and well manured: for without the wals they cannot till the ground by reaſon of the frequent inrodes of the theeuiſh Arabians. This one thing is moſt certaine, that this city is ſuddenly growne old before the time: for it is not aboue fiue hundred and ſix yeares, ſince it was firſt built. There is alſo in this city a very ſtrong caſtle, which in reſpect of the large bigneſſe, the great thickeneſſe and compaſſe of the wals, the high and many towers, or laſtly, the goodly and ſtately gates built of the richeſt Tiburtine marble, may iuſtly be accounted for a faire towne. Within this caſtle is a moſt beautifull Church with a very high ſteeple, vpon whoſe toppe is a golden moone, with three golden globes of different bigneſſes, all of them weighing 130. crownes. There haue been ſome kings of this country, who, moued with the loue and valew of the gold, haue attempted to take theſe globes downe and to put them into their purſes, but alwaies ſome ſtrange euent or misfortune or other did hinder their purpoſe and croſſe their deſires. So that it is now commonly amongſt the people held for a very ominous thing for any man but once to offer to touch theſe globes with his hand. Let this be ſufficient to haue ſpoken of this city in this place: he that deſireth a larger diſcourſe both of the city and caſtle, let him haue recourſe vnto *Leo Africanus*, who in his 2. booke will ſatisfie him to the full. In this kingdome alſo is the city TARADANT, (the Moores call it *Taurent*) a very great and goodly city built by the ancient Africanes. It conteineth about 3000. houſes or families. The people are more ciuill and curtuous than in other places heere about. Heere are many artificers of diuers and ſundry occupations. The townesmen do yearely raiſe a great profit by keeping of a gard to defend merchants, that from hence do trauell vp higher into the country, from the aſſault of theeues and robbers, and to conduct and lead them the neereeſt and beſt way: for it is a place of great reſort of ſtrangers aſwell of Chriſtians as others. There are alſo other cities, as the mappe doth ſhew: amongſt the which is MESSA, hauing a Church not farre from the ſea, which they do moſt religiouſly reuerence. For there are ſome heere that moſt fondly do beleeue and affirme that the Prophet *Ionas*, when he was ſent of God to preach vnto the Niniuites, was at this place caſt vp of the fiſh, which before had ſwallowed him. The ſparres of this Church and the beames are made of whale bones: for it is a common thing, for the ſea to caſt vp heere dead whales of maruailous bigneſſe. Vpon the coaſt alſo of this country is found that kind of Amber, which we call *Amber-greeſe*. Not farre from this city is TEINT, a towne where all thoſe rich skinnes are dreſſed, which are commonly called *Marocho* pelts. More of this kingdome thou maiſt read of in *Leo Africanus*, *Marmolius*, and in the Saracen hiſtory of *Cælius Auguſtinus Curio*, where he hath a ſeuerall treatiſe of this prouince. Thus farre of *Marocho*: it remaineth now that we ſhould ſpeake likewiſe of *Feſſe*.

FESSE, like as *Marocho*, is a kingdome ſo called of the chiefe city and metropolitane of the ſame. This city is ſituate in the hart and middeſt of the kingdome. It was built as they affirme about the yeare of our Lord 786. Neither is it only the head city of this kingdome, but it is eſteemed, *The Metropolitane of all Barbary*, and is vulgarly called, as *Marmolius* teſtifieth, *The Court of all the Weſt part of the World*. Some there are which do thinke it to haue been named *Feſſe* of a maſſe of gold, that heere was found when firſt they began to lay the foundations of the ſame: for *fes* in Arabicke ſignifieth an heap or maſſe. The greateſt part of the city ſtandeth vpon hils, only the middeſt of it is plaine and leuell. The riuer vpon which it is ſeated entreth it at two ſundry places, (for the one is diuided into two parts) and being entered within the wals it ſpreadeth it ſelfe almoſt into infinite branches, and is by and by, in channels, troughs, and pipes conueighed almoſt to euery priuate houſe, church, colledge, inne and hoſpitall. Laſtly, running through their vault, ſewers and ſinkes, it carieth with it all the ordure and ſoile of the city out into the maine riuer, and by that meanes keepeth it continually neat and cleane. The greateſt part of their houſes, built of bricke and coloured ſtones, are very beautifull and do make a goodly ſhew to the beholder. Moreouer the open places, galleries and porches are made of a kind of party-coloured bricke or pauement, much like vnto thoſe earthen diſhes which the Italians call *Maiorica*. The roofe or ſeelings of their houſes they ouerlay with gold and other moſt orient coloures very finely and gorgeouſly. The toppes of their houſes on the out ſide are couered ouer with boord and are made plaine, ſo that in the ſummer time they may be ouerſpread with couerlets and other clothes: for heere in hot weather they vſe to lie and ſleepe all night. *Item*, for the moſt part euery houſe hath a turret ſeuered into many roomes and lofts, whither the women, being toiled and weary, may with-draw themſelues, to recreate and refreſh their mindes: for from hence they may almoſt ſee al-ouer the city. Churches and Chappels they haue in this city to the number almoſt of 700. whereof 50. are very large and goodlie, moſt ſumptuouſlie built of free

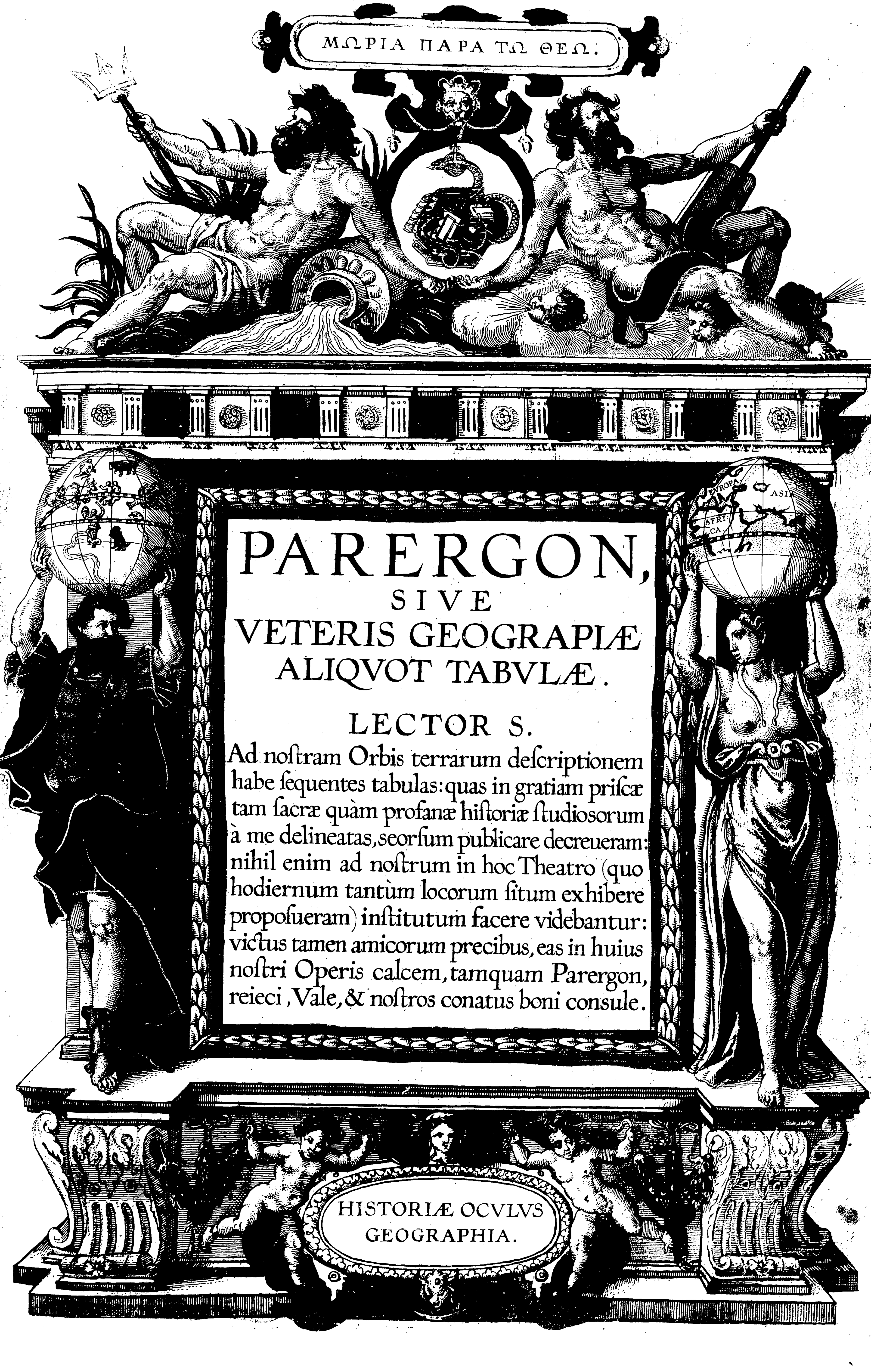
ſtone


FESSAE, ET MAROCCHI REGNA AFRICAE CELEBERR.
deſcribebat Abrah. Ortelius. 1595.
CONGI REGNI CHRISTIANI, IN AFRICA, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.
Auctore Philippo Pigafetta.
Cum Imp. Reg. & Brabantiæ privilegio decennali.
SEPTEMTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
HISPANIAE PARS
Andaluzia
Sevilla
Eſtrecho de Gibraltar
MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS
OCEANVS ATLANTICVS, QVI HODIE MAR DEL NORT
Golfo de Yeguaz, id eſt Sinus equarum
NVMIDIAE PARS
ZAHARA
Montes Claros, olim Atlas mons
FES REGN
MAROCCHI REGN
MARRVECOS
Campos de Anget
Campo de Canger
Dubdu ducado
Nuſſini pop.
Sembladar
Serra Carnacara
Serra de Haha
Serra Verde
Campo de Cuz
Madera
Lancerota
Forteuentura
Canaria
Teneriffa
Gomera
Ferro
Palma
Canariæ inſulæ ... ſunt numero cum inſulis ... undecim.
ANZICANA
PANGO
BATTA
PEMBA
ANGOLA
MALEMBA
MATAMA
Bagamidri populi
Panguelungi populi
Septemtrio
Meridies
Occidens
Oriens

ſtone or bricke, euery one hauing a fountaine or conduict adioining to it, made of a kind of marble or ſtone vnknowen of the Italians. Euery Church hath one Prieſt belonging to it, whoſe charge is to ſay ſeruice there and to read praiers. The greateſt and chiefe church in this city called *Carrauen*, is of that greatneſſe that it is ſaid to be almoſt a mile and a halfe about. It hath one and thirty gates of maruellous bigneſſe and height. The ſteeple of this Church, out of which the people with a very lowd and thundering voice are called to Church, (like as we do vſe by the towling of a bell) is very high. Vnderneath this is a cellar or vault, where the oile, lights, lampes, mats and ſuch other things neceſſarily and ordinarily vſed in the Church, are kept and laid vp. In this Church there are euery night in the yeare *900*. lamps lighted at once. Moreouer, in this city there are more than an hundred Bathes: *Item*, two hundred innes, euery one hauing ſix skore chambers apeece at the leaſt: for diuers of them haue many more. Euery inne hath a well or fountaine of water priuat to it ſelfe. In about foure hundred places you ſhall find mill-houſes, euery place hauing in it fiue or ſix mils: ſo that in all you may account heere certaine thouſands of mils. All occupations heere are allotted their ſeuerall and proper places to dwell in, euery one by it ſelfe, ſo that the beſt and more worſhipfull trades are placed neereſt the cathedrall Church. All things which are to be ſold, haue their ſeuerall market places appointed out for them. There is alſo a place aſſigned as proper to the Merchants, which one may iuſtly call a little city, encloſed round with a bricke wall. It hath about it twelue gates, ech of which hath a great iron chaine drawne before it, to keep horſes and cartes out. And thus much of the Weſt part of *Feſſe*. For the other ſide which is vpon the Eaſt, although it haue many goodly churches, buildings, noblemens houſes, and colledges, yet it hath not ſo many tradeſmen of ſundry occupations. Notwithſtanding heere are about fiue hundred and twenty weauers ſhops, beſides an hundred ſhops built for the whiting of thread. Heere is a goodly caſtle, equall in bigneſſe to a prettie towne, which in time paſt was the Kings houſe where he vſed to keep his court. Theſe particulars we haue heere and there gathered out of the third book of *Iohn Leo* his deſcription of *Africa*, where thou maiſt read of very many other things of this city, both pleaſant and admirable. *Item Iohn Marmolius* hath written ſomething of the ſame. Moreouer *Diego Torreſio*, in that his booke which he ſometime wrot of the Seriffs, (or Xariffs as the Spaniards vſually write it) hath done the like. Out of whom I thinke it not amiſſe in this place to adde this one thing worth the remembrance. There is a ſtone ſaith he, at one of the gates of this city, which hath vpon it this inſcription in Arabicke letters, FEZ VLEDEELENES, *id eſt, populus gentium*, or thus, *Fes bleadelenes: Feſſe* is a world of men: like as they commonly ſpeake of *Norway* calling it *Officinam hominum*, the ſhoppe or workehouſe where men are made. Againe he alleadgeth this as a common prouerbe vulgarly ſpoken of this city: *Quien ſale de Fez, donde ira? y quien vende trigo, que comprera?* as much to ſay in Engliſh, He that is weary of *Feſſe*, whither will he go? and he that ſelleth wheat, what will he buy? anſwerable to that of the poet, ſpoken of *Rome*, *Quid ſatis eſt, ſi Roma parum eſt?* What will content thee, if all *Rome* be not inough? This S. *Hierome*, in his ſecond Epiſtle vnto *Geruchia* a virgine, doth cite out of *Ardens* the Poet.

The kingdome of CONGI.

OF Congi *this kingdome of* Africa *(which others corruptly call* Manicongo*; for this word properly ſignifieth the king of* Congi, *and cannot be ſpoken of the country alone) my good friend* Philippus Pigafetta, *the authour of this Mappe, wrote a booke in the Italian tongue, this other day imprinted at* Rome. *Which he penned from the mouth and relation of* Odoardo Lopez, *a Portugall, who had himſelfe been a long time a dweller there, and ſo a man very skilfull of the ſtate and ſituation of this country, and an ey witneſſe of that which heere is ſet downe, out of whom we haue drawen theſe few particulars: This kingdome is diuided into theſe ſix prouinces:* Bamba, Sogno, Sundi, Pango, Batta *and* Pemba. *The firſt of which is inhabited and poſſeſſed by a warlike and very populous nation: ſo that this one by it ſelfe is able, if need be, to make* 40000. *fighting men. The chiefe city of this prouince, and ſeat of their Kings, is* Banſa, *which now they call* Citta de S. Saluador. *All this whole prouince is very rich of ſiluer and other mettals, eſpecially about the iland* Loanda, *where alſo they catch abundance of thoſe ſhell fiſh which breed the pearles: theſe they do vſe in this kingdome for exchange in buying and ſelling in ſteed of money: for heere there is no manner of vſe of coine: neither do they much eſteeme of gold or ſiluer. Heere is alſo great trafficke for ſlaues, ſo that the Portugals do yearely buy and carry from hence aboue* 5000. *Negroes. This country doth breed great ſtore of Elephants, which they in their language call* Manzao. *There is alſo found in theſe quarters a kind of wild beaſt, which they call* Zebra, *of the bigneſſe and faſhion of a mule. But that it is not a mule, it is apparent, in that this beaſt is not barren, as the mule is: for this doth breed and bring forth yong, as other beaſts do. The pelt or hide of it is different from thoſe of other liuing creatures of like ſort: for it is ſtraked with ſtrakes of three diuers colours, namely, blacke, white and yeallow or lion tawny as they call it. It is ſo wonderfull ſwift of foote and ſo wild that by no meanes it may be tamed or be made ſeruiceable for any vſe of man: whereupon they commonly vſe this for a prouerbe,* As ſwift as the Zebra. *There are alſo, as in other places, Lions, Tigers, Woolues, Hartes, Hares, Conies, Apes, Chamæleons with diuers and ſundry kindes of Serpents: beſide hogges, ſheep, goats, hennes and parrattes. Crocodiles, which they terme* Cariman, *are heere very plentifull. But horſes, oxen and other beaſts fit for ſuch kind of ſeruices and vſes for mankind, they haue none at all. Heere doth grow great ſtore of Palme-trees. Of the leaues of this tree they make and weaue almoſt all kind of ſilke garments and apparell. For the vſe of the ſilke-wormes, which in other places is well knowen, is heere altogether vnknowen. The maner of their poſts, or maner of trauell from one place to another (for as we haue ſhewed before, they haue no horſes) I thinke it well worth the while to ſet downe in this place, out of the* 15. *booke of* Maphey *his Indian hiſtories, who affirmeth that they haue no other but wooden horſes; which ſtory he thus laith downe. Vpon a rafter or beame, ſaith he, about nine inches thicke, and eight foot long, they ſpread a piece of a buffe hide of the breadth and compaſſe of a ſaddle; vpon this the traueller ſitteth ſtradling: two men beare the bayard vpon their ſhoulders, and if the iourney be long, then other two do ſhift and eaſe them of their burden. The forenamed authour* Pigafetta, *deſcribeth another kind of carying of paſſengers from place to place, yet it is not very much different from this. Vpon the North part of this kingdome do abutte the* Anzicanes, *a mankind nation, a people I meane that eateth mans fleſh: ſo that heere mans fleſh is openly ſold in their ſhambles and fleſh markets, as beefe and mutton and other meat is amongst vs. That alſo which they report of* Loanda, *an iland vpon the coaſt of this country, I thinke it worth the noting in this place; namely, that they ſay it lieth ſo exceeding flatte and low, that it is ſcarcely ſeene aboue the water, and that it is a made ground compounded of the mudde and ſand, which the riuer againſt which it lieth, caſteth out into the ſea. Laſtly, that if any man ſhall digge but two or three handfuls deepe within the ground, he ſhall find freſh water, very wholeſome and good to drinke: and that which is moſt wonderfull, this ſame water when the ſea ebbeth will be ſalt, but at full ſea only it is freſh. How this nation was by the meanes of King* Iohn, *King of* Portugal, *in the yeare of Grace* 1491. *conuerted vnto Chriſtianity, and with what ſucceſſe they haue continued and gone forward, and yet ſtill conſtantly do perſiſt in the ſame, any man that liſt, may read of in the forenamed authours;* Pigafetta *in his ſecond booke:* Maphey, *in his firſt booke of the hiſtory of* India: *and* Iohn Barros *in the third chapter of the third booke of his firſt decade of* Aſia. *Before the entrance of the Portugals into this country, the people had no proper names; but were called by common names, ſuch as alſo ſtones, trees, herbs, birdes, and other creatures amongſt them were called by.*



ΜΩΡΙΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩ ΘΕΩ.

PARERGON,
SIVE
VETERIS GEOGRAPIÆ
ALIQVOT TABVLÆ.

LECTOR S.

Ad noſtram Orbis terrarum deſcriptionem habe ſequentes tabulas: quas in gratiam priſcæ tam ſacræ quàm profanæ hiſtoriæ ſtudioſorum à me delineatas, ſeorſum publicare decreueram: nihil enim ad noſtrum in hoc Theatro (quo hodiernum tantùm locorum ſitum exhibere propoſueram) inſtitutum facere videbantur: victus tamen amicorum precibus, eas in huius noſtri Operis calcem, tamquam Parergon, reieci, Vale, & noſtros conatus boni conſule.

HISTORIÆ OCVLVS
GEOGRAPHIA.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOLY WRITERS.

THat which we haue promiſed, behold now, ye ſtudents of Diuinity and Holy writte, at length we offer to your view, namely, a Map of Sacred Geography, or of ſuch places as are named by holy writers in the bookes of the Old and New Teſtaments, whether ſo exactly as the matter requireth and thou doeſt looke for, I know not: but that it is done with my beſt ability & skill (to which in any matter, and therefore in this eſpecially, I dare not much rely.) I know and can truly proteſt. Yet notwithſtanding, that I haue not bereaued the learned of their due commendation in doing the like; I do acknowledge and do willinly confeſſe, we haue done what we could, ſeeing that we might not performe what we would. Therefore what heere we offer it is rather our will, than our wiſh. Two things, moſt kind Reader, we deſire thee to obſerue and marke, before thou iudge and cenſure this our labour. Firſt, that in the Geographicall names of places, we haue followed the tranſlation of Septuagints: becauſe that is but one and vniforme. The Latine tranſlations as they are many, ſo alſo they are different, and in naming of places they vary much and diſſent one from another: ſo that that word which one doth interpret properly, another otherwiſe doth tranſlate it according to the ſenſe and meaning. Which is, that I may vſe *Varroes* phraſe, to make a noune appellatiue of a proper name: and contrariwiſe of proper names to make appellatiues. Examples of which thou maiſt ſee in the annotations of *Emanuel Sà*, as alſo in our Geographicall Treaſure. Therefore where we ſticke as doubtfull, which of theſe different readings and writings of proper names we may take, we runne vnto the 72. interpretours as vnto a ſure ground. If any man be deſirous to know how otherwiſe the Latine interpretors do call theſe proper names, let him haue recourſe to our Treaſurie, and he ſhall without any great dificulty eaſily ſatisfie his deſire. For in this he ſhall find all the Synonymes of places digeſted according to the order of the Alphabet. The other thing, gentle Reader, which I would haue thee to obſerue, and neceſſarily ought to be done, leaſt preiudice do go before ſound iudgement; is this, the ſeats of all places of *Paleſtina* are not ſet downe in this our Mapp, but a few of thoſe that are more famous, according to the capacity of the table: (for thou ſeeſt how ſtraite and narrow it is:) what heere is wanting may be ſupplied out of the Tables following; two of *Tilman Stella*; the third intituled the *Peregrination of S. Paul*, and the fourth intituled the *Peregrination of the Patriarch Abraham*. For if all theſe ſhould haue been portraitured and ioined together in one and the ſame Mappe, it would grow too much too great: yea it would be ſo great and huge that it would exceed this, which heere we giue, an hundred times; and ſo by reaſon of the greatneſſe, it would not only be troubleſome in vſe, but alſo vnpleaſant to the eie. In the hart and middeſt of the plotte, where thou ſeeſt *Syria*, as it hath been ſufficiently repleniſhed and filled with places, ſo in places round about vpon the coaſts on all ſides, it is moſt empty and barren: ſo that it would appeare like a ſmall iland in the vaſt ocean, and would ſoone haue growen into a great, burdenſome and chargeable bigneſſe to no purpoſe or profit at all.

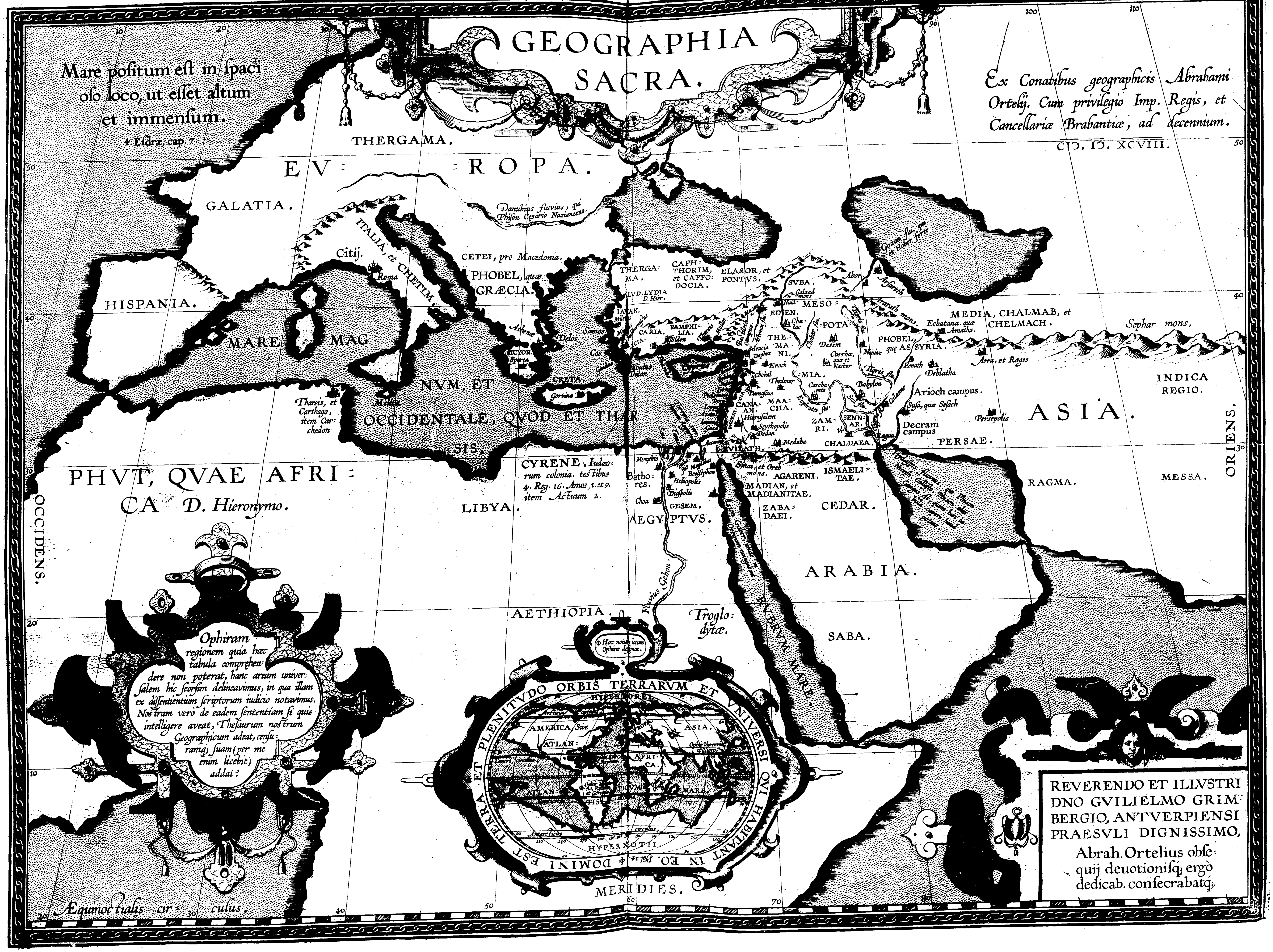
We haue vpon the ſide in a void place ſet the Mappe of the whole World, whereby the diligent ſtudent of Diuinity by conferring might eaſily ſee, what and how great a portion of the ſame, the holy hiſtory doth mention and comprehend: and at once; iointly with the ſame labour to find out the ſituation and poſition of two famous places mentioned in the holy Scriptures: namely of the ſituation of the country *Ophyr* and the earthly *Paradiſe*. Of the which although many men do write many and diuers things, and the opinions of the learned be different, yet we haue alſo ſet downe our iudgement, willingly giuing leaue to the learned Reader, in his diſcretion, to take which him pleaſeth: and he may read, if he thinke good, that which in our Geographicall Treaſurie, we haue written more at large of *Ophyr*. Of *Paradiſe* alſo there is the like controuerſie and queſtion amongſt the Diuines. The moſt men do place it in the Eaſt, others in *Syria*; *Poſtellus*, vnder the pole Arcticke. Some there are which do geſſe it to haue been vnder the Equinoctiall line. *Goropius*, our countrieman, is perſwaded by many arguments that it was in *Indoſcythia*, a prouince of *India* in the Eaſt, abutting vpon the riuer *Indus*. Some of the old writers did imagine it to reach as high as the ſphere of the moone: others do place it in other places. *Cæſarius* the brother of *Nazianzene* in his Dialogues, in what place he ſuppoſeth it to be, I cannot deuiſe: for he maketh *Donaw* one of thoſe foure riuers; namely, that which ſacred antiquity called *Phiſon*: this Saint *Hierome* and *Euſebius* do vnderſtand to haue been *Nilus* in *Ægypt*, others *Ganges* in Eaſt *India*: S. *Auguſtine* againſt the Manicheies hath this opinion: *Beatam vitam, Paradiſi nomine ſignificatam exiſtimo*: By *Paradiſe* I do thinke the bleſſed life to be vnderſtood. Others more later, which purpoſedly haue written of the ſituation of *Paradiſe*, are *Moſes Bar Cepha*, in the Syriacke tongue, and tranſlated by the learned *Maſius*; *Pererius* vpon *Geneſis*; *Iohn Hopkinſon*, an Engliſhman, in a peculiar treatiſe, where alſo thou maiſt ſee a Geographicall Mappe of the ſame. Others alſo haue done the like, as *Beroaldus* in his Chronicle; *Vadianus* in the deſcription of the three quarters of the World; and *Ludouicus Nugarola* in his booke intituled *Timotheus* or *Nilus &c.* *Phiſon* one of the riuers of *Paradiſe*, which ſome do expound to be *Ganges*, which runneth too farre toward the Eaſt; this Mappe by reaſon of his narrowneſſe, cannot by any meanes containe: the ſituation of which thou maiſt ſee in another Mappe of ours in this our by-worke, intituled *Æui veteris Geographiæ tabula*, A Geographicall chart of the old World.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOLY WRITERS.

THat which we haue promiſed, behold now, ye ſtudents of Diuinity and Holy writte, at length we offer to your view, namely, a Map of Sacred Geography, or of ſuch places as are named by holy writers in the bookes of the Old and New Teſtaments, whether ſo exactly as the matter requireth and thou doeſt looke for, I know not: but that it is done with my beſt ability & skill (to which in any matter, and therefore in this eſpecially, I dare not much rely) I know and can truly proteſt. Yet notwithſtanding, that I haue not bereaued the learned of their due commendation in doing the like, I do acknowledge and do willinly confeſſe, we haue done what we could, ſeeing that we might not performe what we would. Therefore what heere we offer it is rather our will, than our wiſh. Two things, moſt kind Reader, we deſire thee to obſerue and marke, before thou iudge and cenſure this our labour. Firſt, that in the Geographicall names of places, we haue followed the tranſlation of Septuagints: becauſe that is but one and vniforme. The Latine tranſlations as they are many, ſo alſo they are different, and in naming of places they vary much and diſſent one from another: ſo that that word which one doth interpret properly, another otherwiſe doth tranſlate it according to the ſenſe and meaning. Which is, that I may vſe *Varroes* phraſe, to make a noune appellatiue of a proper name: and contrariwiſe of proper names to make appellatiues. Examples of which thou maiſt ſee in the annotations of *Emauel Sà*, as alſo in our Geographicall Treaſure. Therefore where we ſticke as doubtfull, which of theſe different readings and writings of proper names we may take, we runne vnto the 72. interpretours as vnto a ſure ground. If any man be deſirous to know how otherwiſe the Latine interpretors do call theſe proper names, let him haue recourſe to our Treaſurie, and he ſhall without any great difficulty eaſily ſatisfie his deſire. For in this he ſhall find all the Synonymes of places digeſted according to the order of the Alphabet. The other thing, gentle Reader, which I would haue thee to obſerue, and neceſſarily ought to be done, leaſt preiudice do go before ſound iudgement; is this, the ſeats of all places of *Paleſtina* are not ſet downe in this our Mapp, but a few of thoſe that are more famous, according to the capacity of the table: (for thou ſeeſt how ſtraite and narrow it is:) what heere is wanting may be ſupplied out of the Tables following; two of *Tilman Stella*; the third intituled the *Peregrination of S. Paul*, and the fourth intituled the *Peregrination of the Patriarch Abraham*. For if all theſe ſhould haue been portraitured and ioined together in one and the ſame Mappe, it would grow too much too great: yea it would be ſo great and huge that it would exceed this, which heere we giue, an hundred times; and ſo by reaſon of the greatneſſe, it would not only be troubleſome in vſe, but alſo vnpleaſant to the eie. In the hart and middeſt of the plotte, where thou ſeeſt *Syria*, as it hath been ſufficiently repleniſhed and filled with places, ſo in places round about vpon the coaſts on all ſides, it is moſt empty and barren: ſo that it would appeare like a ſmall iland in the vaſt ocean, and would ſoone haue growen into a great, burdenſome and chargeable bigneſſe to no purpoſe or profit at all.

We haue vpon the ſide in a void place ſet the Mappe of the whole World, whereby the diligent ſtudent of Diuinity by conferring might eaſily ſee, what and how great a portion of the ſame, the holy hiſtory doth mention and comprehend: and at once, iointly with the ſame labour to find out the ſituation and poſition of two famous places mentioned in the holy Scriptures: namely of the ſituation of the country *Ophyr* and the earthly *Paradiſe*. Of the which although many men do write many and diuers things, and the opinions of the learned be different, yet we haue alſo ſet downe our iudgement, willingly giuing leaue to the learned Reader, in his diſcretion, to take which him pleaſeth: and he may read, if he thinke good, that which in our Geographicall Treaſurie, we haue written more at large of *Ophyr*. Of *Paradiſe* alſo there is the like controuerſie and queſtion amongſt the Diuines. The moſt men do place it in the Eaſt, others in *Syria*; *Poſtellus*, vnder the pole Arcticke. Some there are which do geſſe it to haue been vnder the Equinoctiall line. *Goropius*, our countrieman, is perſwaded by many arguments that it was in *Indoſcythia*, a prouince of *India* in the Eaſt, abutting vpon the riuer *Indus*. Some of the old writers did imagine it to reach as high as the ſphere of the moone: others do place it in other places. *Cæſarius* the brother of *Nazianzene* in his Dialogues, in what place he ſuppoſeth it to be, I cannot deuiſe: for he maketh *Donaw* one of thoſe foure riuers; namely, that which ſacred antiquity called *Phiſon*: this Saint *Hierome* and *Euſebius* do vnderſtand to haue been *Nilus* in *Ægypt*, others *Ganges* in Eaſt *India*: S. *Auguſtine* againſt the Manicheies hath this opinion: *Beatam vitam, Paradiſi nomine ſignificatam exiſtimo*: By *Paradiſe* I do thinke the bleſſed life to be vnderſtood. Others more later, which purpoſedly haue written of the ſituation of *Paradiſe*, are *Moſes Bar Cepha*, in the Syriacke tongue, and tranſlated by the learned *Maſius*; *Pererius* vpon *Geneſis*; *Iohn Hopkinſon*, an Engliſhman, in a peculiar treatiſe, where alſo thou maiſt ſee a Geographicall Mappe of the ſame. Others alſo haue done the like, as *Beroaldus* in his Chronicle; *Vadianus* in the deſcription of the three quarters of the World; and *Ludouicus Nugarola* in his booke intituled *Timotheus* or *Nilus &c.* *Phiſon* one of the riuers of *Paradiſe*, which ſome do expound to be *Ganges*, which runneth too farre toward the Eaſt; this Mappe by reaſon of his narrowneſſe, cannot by any meanes containe: the ſituation of which thou maiſt ſee in another Mappe of ours in this our by-worke, intituled *Æui veteris Geographiæ tabula*, A Geographicall chart of the old World.

GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.



Mare poſitum eſt in ſpacioſo loco, ut eſſet altum et immenſum.

4. Eſdræ, cap. 7.

Ex Conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij. Cum privilegio Imp. Regis, et Cancellariæ Brabantiæ, ad decennium.

CIↃ. IↃ. XCVIII.

Ophiram regionem quia hæc tabula comprehendere non poterat, hanc aream univerſalem hic ſeorſim delineavimus, in qua illam ex diſſentientium ſcriptorum iudicio notavimus. Noſtram verò de eadem ſententiam ſi quis intelligere aveat, Theſaurum noſtrum Geographicum adeat, cenſuramq; ſuam (per me enim licebit) addat.

REVERENDO ET ILLVSTRI DNO GVILIELMO GRIMBERGIO, ANTVERPIENSI PRAESVLI DIGNISSIMO,
Abrah. Ortelius obſequij deuotionisq; ergo dedicab. conſecrabatq;

PALÆSTINA,
OR
The HOLY LAND.

CANAAN, *The moſt ancient name of this country was* Canaan, *which it tooke of* Chanaan *the ſonne of* Cham, *whoſe poſterity diuided it amongſt themſelues and firſt inhabited it. Their names were theſe,* Sidon, Heth, Iebuſy, Emory, Gergeſy, Heuy, Arky, Siny, Aruady, Semary, *and* Hamathy, *Gen.* 10.15.16.17.18. *Euery one of theſe gaue his owne name to that part of the country of* Canaan, *which he enioied for his portion and poſſeſſed, and of them mention afterward is made* Gen. 13.14.15.23.24.25.27.34.36.38.49.50. Exod. 3.13.23.34. Num. 13.22.32. Deut. 1.2.3.4.7.20. Ioſu. 2.3.5.7.9.10.11.12.13.15.16.17.19.24. Iudg. 1.3.10.11.18. 1. King. 7. 1. Chron. 1. Iud. 5. Pſalm. 105.106.134.135. Eſa. 21. Ezech. 16.27. *This country was called by the name of the* Land of Canaan, *vntill the Iſraëlites, hauing partly ſlaine and partly ſubdued all the poſterity of* Canaan, *poſſeſſed the ſame: from which time it began to be called the* Land of Iſrael, *which name was by the Angell giuen to the Patriarke* Iacob, *for that he had wreſtled with God; and from thence the country grew to be called by that name,* Gen. 32.28. *For the word* Iſraël *in the Hebrew tongue ſignifieth, to preuaile with God, or a mighty man preuailing againſt the mighty God. Heere hence were the ſonnes and offſpring of* Iacob *named* Iſraëlites, *and the country wherein they dwelt the* Land of Iſraël; *as is apparant out of the booke of* Iud. *and the* 1. *booke of the* Kings. *Although the whole land of* Chanaan *were indeed generally called* Iſraël, *yet neuertheleſſe the portion or iuriſdiction of euery Tribe, which ſeuerally* Ioſua *aſſigned to euery one of the twelue Patriarkes, receiued a proper appellation of the chiefe of that family, as is apparant by diuers places of Holy Scripture.*

The names of the Tribes were theſe, Ruben, Simeon, Iuda, Zebulon, Iſſachar, Dan, Gad, Aſer, Nephtali, Beniamin, Manaſſe, Ephraim: *and ſo the name of euery one of the ſonnes of* Iacob, *remained in his poſterity and place of abode in the ſame, ſo that the whole land of* Chanaan *was diuided into twelue parts, as the holy Scripture doth teſtifie.*

Then vnder Roboam, *when as* Iſrael *and that kingdome was rent into two parts, the Tribes of* Iuda *and* Beniamin, *being vnited, retained the name of* Iuda: *and that for theſe reaſons: Firſt, for that of the two it was the mightieſt: Secondly, by reaſon that out of it the Meſſias was to come, it was the more famous, and the name of the whole was taken from the moſt honourable. But the other tenne Tribes, which were commanded by the Kings of* Samaria, *ſtill retained the ancient name, and were called* Iſraël.

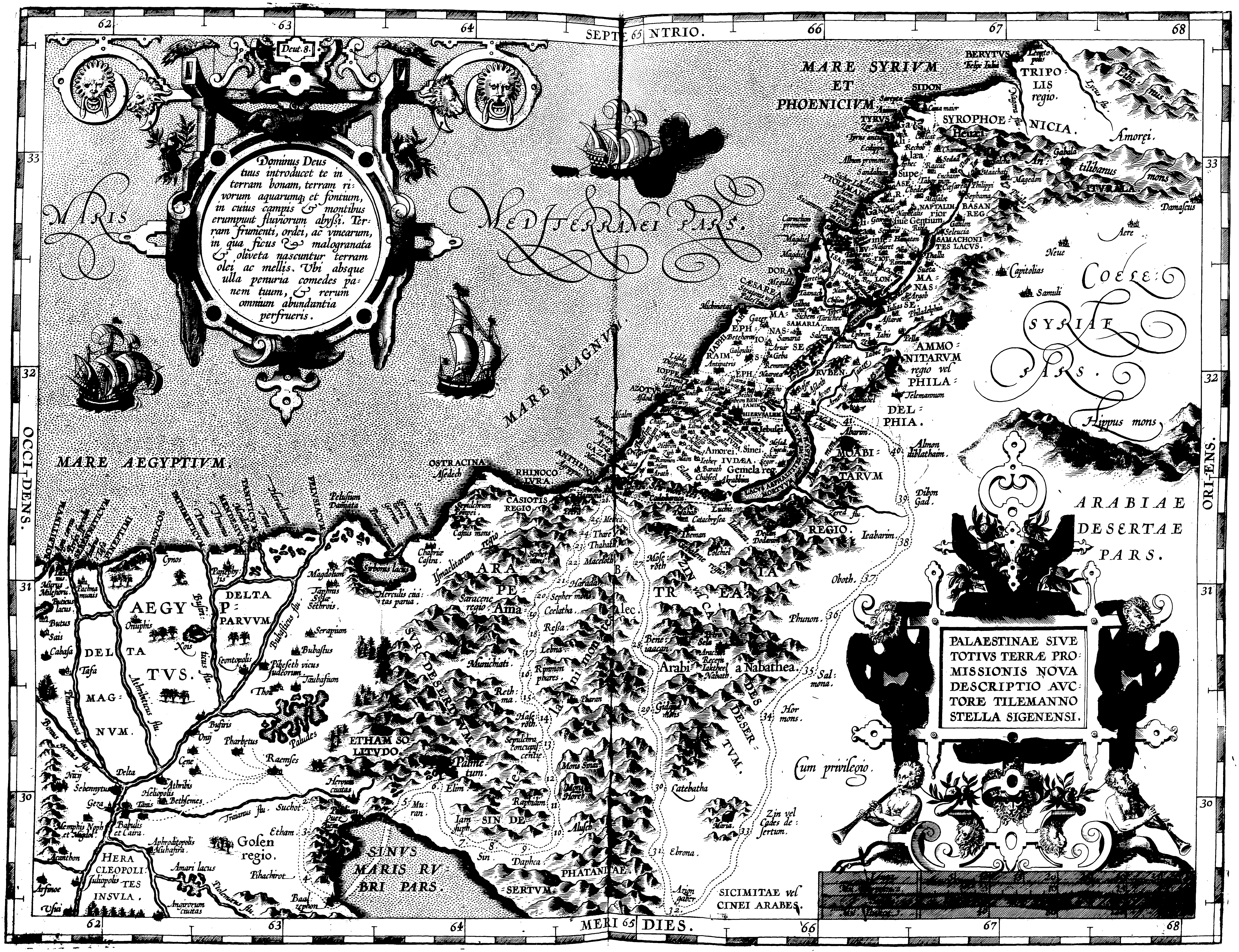
Againe, the later part, after the captiuity of Babylon, *was diuided into two prouinces,* Samaria *and* Galilee. Samaria *the Metropolitane or chiefe city (of which the country tooke the name) was the ſeat of the Kings of* Iſrael. *But* Galilee *was poſſeſſed and inhabited by forreners and ſtrangers,* 3. King. 9. *and* 4. King. 17. *and therefore grew to be much enuied and deſpiſed of the reſt of the Iewes: ſo that they did vſe to ſpeake all villany and reproachfull ſpeaches of the people of this prouince. The North part of this in ſcorne was called* Galiley of the Gentiles, *and in reſpect of the ſituation, the* Higher Galiley: *the other part of it, toward the South, was called the* Lower Galiley. *Therefore afterward euen vnto the time of Chriſt and his Apoſtles, and ſo foorth, the land of* Chanaan *or* Iſrael *was diuided into three parts, and called by three diſtinct names. The Higher country toward* Sidon *and* Tyre, *they called* Galiley; *the Middle,* Samaria; *the Lower, toward the South and* Arabia Petræa, *was properly called* Iudæa, *Iewrie, as is manifeſt out of the ſecond chapter of Saint* Matthew, *and the fourth of Saint* Iohn. *This later did containe onely two Tribes,* Iuda *and* Beniamin. *Although alſo all the land of* Canaan, *euen as high as the mountaines of* Thracon *neere* Antioch, *and the country of* Ammon, *was called* Iudæa, *as is euident by the ninteenth chapter of Saint* Matthew, *and the tenth of Saint* Marke: *and therefore alſo* Pliny *mentioneth* Iudæa citerior, Iewry *on this ſide* Iordan. Strabo *in his ſixteenth booke, and* Lucane *in his ſecond booke do alſo call the ſame* Iudæa: *which name, as we ſaid before, had the originall from the Tribe of* Iuda. Ptolemey *and others call it* Palæſtina, *of the* Palæſtini, *which according to the propriety of the Hebrew pronunciation in the Holy Scriptures are named* Philiſtiim, *(Pheliſtines) this Nation indeed both for their great command and warres made with their neighbours for certaine yeares together, were very famous.* Herodotus *in* Polymnia *and* Dion *in his ſeuen and twentieth booke, calleth that part of* Syria *which is next to* Ægypt, Syriam Palæſtinam, Palæſtina *of* Syria. Ptolemey *calleth it* Palæſtinam Iudæam, Palæſtina *of* Iewrie, *or* Palæſtinam Syriæ, Palæſtina *of* Syria: *Becauſe that* Palæſtina *is a part of* Syria, *as* Pomponius Mela *thinketh, who calleth it* Syriam Iudææ, Syria *of* Iudæa. *Many places of this* Palæſtina *are expreſſed in that his Mappe: and therefore heere they are omitted.*

OF ÆGYPT. *The country ſituate between* Syene, *or the* Catarractæ Nili, *the fall or mouthes of* Nilus; *through the middeſt of which this riuer runneth, and by his yearely inundation and ouerflowing, watereth all the grounds of the ſame, in old time was called* CHAM, *of* Cham *the ſonne of* Noe, *to whoſe lot this country fell when the world was diuided preſently after the confuſion at* Babel; Pſalm. 78. v. 51. & 105. v. 23. *and* 106. v. 22. *Afterward it was called* Miſraim, *of* Miſraim *the ſonne of* Cham, Gen. 5. *and* 10. Ioſephus *in the twelfth chapter of his firſt booke calleth it* Merſin, *which name doubtleſſe is made of* Miſraim, *either by contraction or ſhort kind of ſpeaking, deprated by cuſtome, or fault of the writer.* Herodotus *in* Euterpe *affirmeth, that* Ægypt *was ſometime named* Thebes. *Of ſome it was called* Aëria, *or* Aëtia, *as ſome copies write it.* Marmolius Theuet, *and* Pinetus *affirme that the Turkes, and country people in and about* Ægypt, *do now call this country* Chibth, Elchibet *or* Elchebitz. *And indeed the Arabs that turned* Geneſis, *the firſt booke of* Moſes *into Arabicke, in the* 45. *and* 46. *chapters, for* Ægypt *hath* Elchibth, *from whence no doubt, the Greekes and Latines fetched their* Ægyptus: *like as of* Phrat, *the Hebrew name is made* Euphrates.

Ægypt *had three ſpeciall prouinces or ſhires; the Higher, which was called* Thebaica, *the Middle and the Lower.* Thebaica *and the Middle ſhire of* Ægypt *which the mountaines of* Æthiopia, *and the vtter ſection or parting of the riuer* Nilus *at* Sebemytus *do define, are called the* Higher Egypt; *through the middeſt of which the riuer* Nilus *doth iointly runne in one maine channell: and is both vpon the Eaſt and Weſt encloſed with high and ſteep mountaines. The other Prouince, from thence euen vnto the Ægyptian ſea, is called the* Lower Egypt. *This alſo they call* Delta: *for that this country or part of* Egypt, *which is conteined between the parting of the riuer at* Sebemytus, Canopus *and* Peluſium, *or the two mouthes of the ſame riuer where it falleth into the Mediterran ſea, neere theſe townes, is in faſhion three cornered, or triangular repreſenting the forme of the Greeke Capitall letter* Δ.

Theſe countries by the diſcreet aduiſe of Alexander *the Great, were diuided into* ΝΟΜΟΥΣ, *that is, Shires: for by* Nomòs, Nomè *and* Nomarchía, *the Greekes do vnderſtand a ſhire and ward, ouer the which is ſet* Nomárches, *a Lieutenant or Lord-warden.* Thebes *comprehended tenne ſhires, and the middle prouince ſixteen ſhires: ſo that in all, the Higher* Egypt *conteined ſix and twenty ſhires. But in the Lower* Egypt *or* Delta *there were onely tenne.*

Egypt *is very often mentioned in the holy Scripture: and the places where it is ſpoken of, are very famous and memorable:* Gehon, *that is, as ſome do expound,* Nilus, Gen. 2.13. Bethſhemeſh, *the Sunnes houſe,* Heliopolis *the Greekes call it,* Gen. 41. *and* 46. Eſa. 19. *This alſo is called* On, Ezech. 30. Geſſen *or* Goſen *a country or prouince of* Egypt, Gen. 45.47.50. Exod. 9. Phitom, Exod. 1. *a city of ſtore ſituate vpon* Nilus. *This the Iſraelites were forced to build.* Rameſſe *or* Raemſes, Gen. 47. Exod. 1.12. *which alſo was built by the Iſraelites in their bondage, when they were ſlaues and ſerued the Ægyptians.* Sucoth, Exod. 12.13. Etham, Exod. 12. Piachiroth, Magdalum, Beelſephon, *The red ſea,* Exod. 14. Migdal *or* Migdalum, Ierem. 44.46. Taphnis, Ierem. 2.43.44.46. Exod. 30. Phatures, Paturos, Pathros, Ierem. 44. Ezech. 19.30. Tanis, Num. 13. Eſa. 19. Ezech. 30. Pſalm. 77. *This* Ioſephus *calleth* Protanis. Alexandria, Ierem. 46. Ezech. 20. Peluſium *and* Bubaſtus, Ezech. 30. Memphis, *called of the Hebrews* Noph *and ſometimes* Moph, *and* Migdol, Eſa. 19. Ierem. 2.44.46. Ezech. 30. Oſe. 9. *This was the ſeat of the Kings of* Egypt, *where they ordinarily kept their court, and was the Metropolitane city of all that whole kingdome.*


SEPTE 65 NTRIO.
MERI 65 DIES.
OCCI-DENS.
ORI-ENS.
Deut. 8.
Dominus Deus tuus introducet te in terram bonam, terram rivorum aquarumq; et fontium, in cuius campis & montibus erumpunt fluviorum abyſsi. Terram frumenti, ordei, ac vinearum, in qua ficus & malogranata & oliveta nascuntur terram olei ac mellis. Ubi absque ulla penuria comedes panem tuum, & rerum omnium abundantia perfrueris.
PALAESTINAE SIVE TOTIUS TERRÆ PROMISSIONIS NOVA DESCRIPTIO AUCTORE TILEMANNO STELLA SIGENENSI.
Cum privilegio.
MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS.
MARE MAGNUM
MARE AEGYPTIUM.
MARE SYRIUM ET PHOENICIUM.
COELESYRIAE PARS.
ARABIAE DESERTAE PARS.
SYROPHOENICIA.
TRIPOLIS regio.
BERYTUS
SIDON
TYRUS
Amorei.
Antilibanus mons
Damascus
Hippus mons
AMMONITARUM regio vel PHILADELPHIA.
MOABITARUM REGIO.
ARABIA PETRAEA.
SUR DESERTUM.
ETHAM SOLITUDO.
SIN DESERTUM.
ZIN DESERTUM.
PHATANITAE.
SICIMITAE vel CINEI ARABES.
SINUS MARIS RUBRI PARS.
AEGYPTUS.
DELTA PARVUM.
DELTA MAGNUM.
HERACLEOPOLITES INSULA.
Gosen regio.
Raemses
Heliopolis
Babylon et Cairo
Memphis
Delta
Bubastus
Pelusium
Sirbonis lacus
RHINOCOLURA
OSTRACINA
CASIOTIS REGIO
GAZA
ASCALON
AZOTUS
IOPPE
CÆSAREA
DORA
SAMARIA
HIERUSALEM
IUDÆA
Arabi a Nabathea.
Mons Sinai
Mons Horeb
Asiongaber
Zin vel Cades desertum.
Catebatha
Elim
Raphidim
Hor mons.
Oboth.
Iebarim.
Phunon.
Salmona.
Dibon Gad.
Almon diblathaim.
Abarim.
RUBEN.
EPHRAIM.
MANASSE.
NAFTALIM
BASAN REG.
Capitolias
Gadara
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OF ARABIA. This country the Hebrews call Arab, that is, a miſture, hotchpotch or dwelling of diuers and ſundrie Nations together in one and the ſame country, as is probably to be gathered out of the ſix and twentith chapter of the ſecond booke of Chronicles. But there being three Arabiaes, Deſerta, Felix and Petræa: we are eſpecially in reſpect of the neereneſſe and neighbourhood of it to Iudæa, to ſpeake of the later in this place. ARABIA PETRAEA, tooke the name of Petra, the Metropolitane city of this prouince and place of reſidence of their Kings. This alſo was called NABAIOTH, by the Hebrews of Nabaioth the ſonne of Iſmaël, Eſa. 60. Ezech. 27. whereupon the name and appellation of Nabatæa aroſe amongſt the old Hiſtoriographers. It ſometime did belong to the Edomites and Amalechites, and was a part of their lands and country. Whereupon the Iſraelites by the commandement of God were conſtrained to paſſe by this country. Saint Hierome ſaith that Petra the city, is of the Hebrews called Iacteel, and of the Syrians Recem. This country by reaſon of the paſſage of the children of Iſrael through it, and the great workes and wonders of God done in it, is very famous and oft mentioned in the holy Scriptures. The places of it oft ſpoken of in the booke of God, are theſe: The Red ſea, Exod. 13. 14. 15. 23. Num. 11. 14. 21. 33. Deut. 1. 2. 11. Ioſu. 2. 24. Pſalm. 77. 105. 113. Act. 7. 1. Cor. 10. Sur and Mara, Exod. 15. Elim, Exod. 15. 16. There were twelue wels and ſeuenty palme trees, of which Strabo doth ſpeake, in the ſixteenth booke of his Geography. The wilderneſſe of Sin, Exod. 16. Arabia Petræa in many places was a vaſt and horrible deſert, as is apparant out of the firſt and eight chapters of Deuteronomy, of which there are alſo diuers other teſtimonies euery where to be obſerued. Sinay, Exod. 16. Raphidim, Exod. 17. 19. Horeb, Exod. 3. 17. Obſerue in this place, that Horeb was part of thoſe mountaines which the Greekes call Mélanas, that is, the Blacke hils; which are of ſuch a wonderfull height, that vpon the toppe of them the ſunne may be deſcried at the fourth watch of the night, that is, about three or foure of the clocke in the morning, an houre or two before her appearance to thoſe which dwell in the plaine. But Sinay was the Eaſt part or ridge of mount Horeb. This is proued by theſe places of Scripture, Exod. 33. Deut. 4. 5. 9. 10. 29. Pſalm. 105. Actor. 7. In Deut. 33. Sinay is called the hill Pharan: and in Exod. 18. the Holy mount. Moreouer there is mention made of the hill and wilderneſſe of Sinay almoſt in euery chapter throughout the whole bookes of Exodus, and Leuiticus, and in the two and thirtith chapter of Deuteronomy it is againe ſpoken of. The country round about it, is called the Wilderneſſe of Sinay, Num. 9. 10. 26. Amalec, Exod. 17. Num. 14. 24. Deut. 25. Madian, Exod. 18. Num. 10. Act. 7. The Graues of luſt, and Haſeroth, Num. 11. 12. Deut. 1. Pharan, Num. 12. 20. Deut. 1. 33. The Deſert of Zin, Num. 13. 20. 26. Deut. 32. The Deſert of Cades and Cadesbarne, Num. 13. 20. 26. 32. 34. Deut. 1 9. Ioſu. 10. 15. Horma, Num. 14. 21. Hor, Num. 20. Deut. 32. The Waters of ſtrife, Num. 20. 26. Oboth, Ieabarim, Zared, the Brooke, Mathana, Nahaliel, Bamoth, Num. 21. Deut. 2. Alſo of Zared and Seir, mention is made in Num. 24. Deut. 1. 2. 33. Ioſu. 24. Tophel and Laban, Deut. 1. Elath, Deut. 2. Aſiongaber, Deut. 2. 3. Kings 22. 2. Paral. 8. Beroth, Moſera, Gadgad, Iatebatha, Deut. 10. In the three and thirtith chapter of Numbers the foure and twenty manſions or places of abode where the children of Iſrael, in that their tedious peregrination between Ægypt and the Holy Land, pitched their tents, are recited by name. Which manſions, and encamping places of theirs, were greatly famouſed with many miracles and wonderfull workes of God, which he wrought there in the ſight of that peruerſe and froward generation. Theſe places were not remote one from another by equall diſtances, as is very probable by theſe places of the Old Teſtament, Exod. 14. 15. 19. Num. 10. 14. 33. Neither did the people of Iſrael, being led through this wilderneſſe vp and downe, euer croſſe the firſt way which they had gone before: but by winding & turning this way and that way, they came thriſe to the Red-ſea: as may eaſily be demonſtrated out of the three and thirtieth of Numbers, the ſecond of Deuteronomy, and the eleuenth of Iudges. Theſe do neceſſarily appertaine to the vnderſtanding of the tract of that their iourney and orderly placing of thoſe forſaid manſions and reſting places.

Of SYRIA and PHOENICIA. Although in old time the name of SYRIA, and the bounds thereof were more large: yet that is properly called Syria which is encloſed within the mount Amanus, (Monte Negro, Poſtellus calleth it) a part of the riuer Euphrates, Iudæa, and the Phœnician ſea. PHOENICIA a part of Syria, famous by many reaſons and accidents, amongſt his more notable cities had Tyre and Sidon: But the chiefe or Metropolitane city of COELESYRIA, (Hollow Syria or Holland in Syria we may call it) lying Eaſtward from Iudæa, was Damaſcus, oft mentioned both in holy and prophane writers. Of which places we haue ſpoken of in Palæſtina.

Thus farre Stella the authour of this Mappe hath diſcourſed vpon the ſame. Of the old Palæſtina read Saint Hierome, and that which the learned B. Arias Montanus hath written of it in his Chaleb. Iacobus Zieglerus, Wolfangus Wiſſenburgius and Michaël Aitzinger, haue deſcribed the ſame in ſeuerall and peculiar treatiſes. Ioſephus in the ſix and ſeuen bookes of the warres of the Iewes, Adam Reiſner in ſeuen bookes, and Chriſtianus Adrichomius haue deſcribed Ieruſalem, the chiefe city of Palæſtina.

IEWRY and ISRAEL.

An expoſition, with an hiſtory or diſcourſe vpon certaine places of this Mappe.

ADER or Eder, a tower. The Iewes do call a flocke or herd, Eder; although others do thinke that the word rather ſignifieth a defect or want: and I know not whether it do in thoſe places ſignifie a floore or plot of ground, I meane that which the Latines do call Aream. In this place ſome write that the natiuity or birth of our Sauiour Chriſt was by the Angels told vnto the Shepheards. Beerſabe, the well of the oth, or, the well of confirmation made by an oth: ſo called for that Abimelech King of Gerar, made a couenant neere this place, firſt with Abraham, Gen. 21. then with Iſaac, Gen. 26. Againe Iacob going into Ægypt, when he came vnto this well, he was encouraged and commanded by a voice from heauen that he ſhould boldly go downe into Ægypt and not feare, God promiſing him that out of his ſeed ſhould come the Captaine or Leader of the Gentiles, and the Redeemer of Iſrael, Gen. 46. It is alſo called the Fountaine of fulneſſe or ſatiety: for Agar the handmaid of Abraham, when ſhe was with her ſonne Iſmaël caſt out by Sara her miſtreſſe, ſhe wandred vp and downe in this place, ready to die preſently with her ſonne for want of drinke: but the Angell ſhewed her this well, whereby ſhe with the child drunke their fill and were ſatisfied, Gen. 21. Neither is that Beerſabee, Gen. 22. 3. King. 13. diuerſe from this. BETHANIA, the houſe of obedience, or the houſe of affliction, or the houſe of the grace of God: where our Sauiour Chriſt maniſeſted his infinite power by a ſufficient teſtimony, raiſing Lazarus, who had lien three daies by the wals, from death to life againe. This place is ſpoken of in Matth. 21. Marc. 11. 14. Iohn. 11. 12.

BETHABARA, the houſe of Paſſing ouer, or the Ferry-houſe: For there the waters of Iordan were diuided into two channels, and therefore there they yeelded a ſafe paſſage to Ioſua and all the children of Iſrael through the middeſt of this riuer, Ioſu. 3. 4. Heere Iohn baptized Chriſt and many others, Matth. 3. Moreouer Saint Iohn ſpeaketh of this place in the firſt and tenne chapters of his Goſpell.

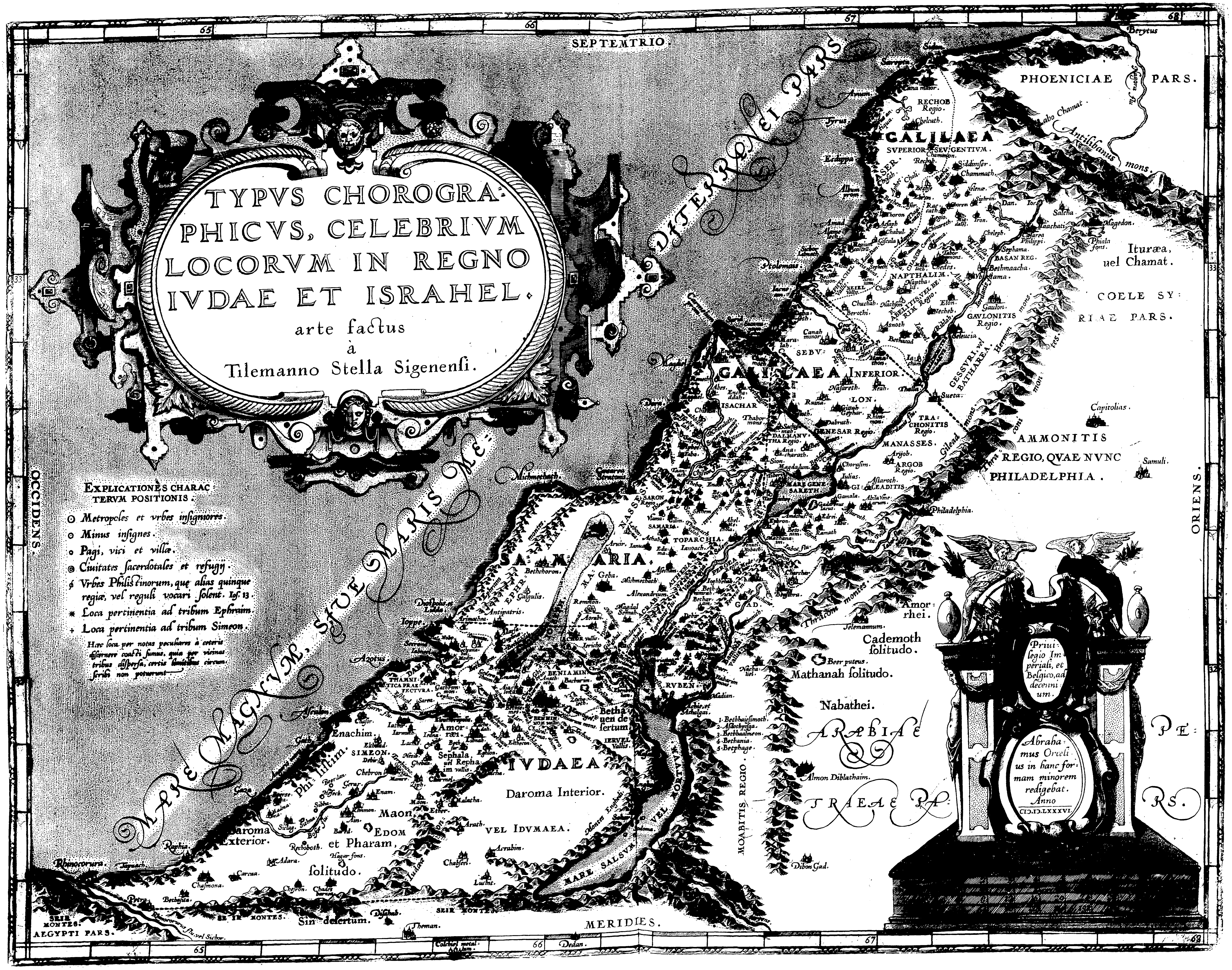
BETHEL, Gen. 12. Thither Abraham remoued his houſhold, after his departure from Sichem. For there is no doubt but that they are two diuers places. Firſt, it was called Luza, that is, an Almond tree, or place where Almond trees did plentifully grow. There Iacob ſaw the Lord ſtanding vpon a ladder, as it is related in the 28. chapter of Geneſis. Therefore vpon that accident the place was called by a new name, Bethel, that is, the houſe of God. In the ſame Ieroboam erected the Golden calfe, that he might ſeeme in that to imitate the example of the Patriarkes and holy men before him, who worſhipped God in that place. Heereupon the Prophets changed the good name Bethel, and called it Bethauen, that is, the houſe of wickedneſſe or villany. BETHSAIDA, the houſe of fruites, or the houſe of corne, prouiſion or huning. Heere Philip, Andrew and Peter, the Apoſtles of Chriſt were borne, Iohn 1. The Euangeliſts alſo Matthew and Marke haue made mention of this place, Matth. 2. Marc. 5. CANA the Greater, the country of Syrophœniſſa, whoſe daughter Chriſt cured being poſſeſſed with a Diuell, Matth. 15. Marc. 8. of this ſee more beneath in Sarepta. CANA the Leſſer, a towne of Galiley, in which Chriſt with his preſence and miracle of turning water into wine, honourably graced matrimony. Cana ſignifieth a reed or cane. CANANAEA, it is the name of a country, ſo called of Chanaan the ſonne of Cham. Chanaan ſignifieth a Merchant, and indeed the poſterity of Chanaan dwelling vpon the ſea coaſt did trade as Merchants. For Sidon the ſonne of Canaan built the city Sidon. And in the tenth chapter of Geneſis, the land of Canaan is ſo deſcribed, as it is certaine that it contained all that whole tract of ground which afterward the Iſraelites did poſſeſſe, from Iordan euen vnto the ſea, and ſo along as farre as Ægypt. There as yet was no diſtinction between the Philiſtiim and Canaan. For Canaan alſo was ancienter than Philiſtiim, which was not borne of Canaan, but of Miſraim. Yet afterward when the power and iuriſdiction of the Nation of the Philiſtines grew to ſome heigth and greatneſſe, they cauſed the country, eſpecially all along the ſea coaſt, beneath Tyre Southward, to be called after their name PALESTINA. And in the 13. chapter of the booke of Ioſua there are reckoned vp 5. cities of the Philiſtines, Azotus, Accaron, Aſcalon, Geth and Gaza. When therefore the Canaanites for that they poſſeſſed the places neere Iordan, were almoſt vtterly deſtroied, their name by a little and little began to periſh and to fade away. And although alſo the Philiſtines, which greatly enlarged their bounds and territories in that countrie, which afterward was giuen to the tribes of Iuda, Beniamin, Simeon, Manaſſes, and Iſſachar, were driuen from thence, and were for the moſt part conſumed: yet they retained, as I ſaid, certaine ſtrong cities vpon the ſea coaſt beneath Tyre, and ſo ſomewhile they greatly flouriſh and were lords ouer others: within a while after they grew weaker and were commanded of others. In the time of Abraham the ſeat and court of Abimelech was at Gerar, who in the 26. chapter of Gen. is named King of the Philiſtines. The city Gerara was ſituate in that country which afterward the tribe of Iuda did poſſeſſe, not farre from Hebron: and was indeed placed between Hebron and Gaza. It is therefore to be conceiued that the name of Cananæa, Canaan is ſomewhat more ancient, and comprehending more Nations, than the name of the Philiſtines, which neuer poſſeſſed all that tract and compaſſe of ground which afterward the Iſraelites enioyed. But notwithſtanding becauſe the Philiſtines had certaine great cities vpon the ſea coaſt, the name of Palæſtina was, by reaſon of their traffique, more famous and better knowen to the Greeke writers, than Canaan or Cananæa. Herodotus in Polymnia ſaith, that the Phœnicians and Syrians poſſeſſing Palæſtina ſent 300. ſaile of ſhips to Xerxes, and afterward he addeth that the whole country, euen from the ſkirtes of Ægypt vnto Phœnicia, was called Paleſtina. And therefore alſo afterward the Greekes, as Ptolemey, vnder the name of Palæſtina haue comprehended Iudæa, Samaria and Galiley, when as notwithſtanding the Philiſtines did not poſſeſſe all that large ſpace and compaſſe of ground. But often times names are giuen to countries of ſome principall prouince of the ſame, that doth in power and command ſurpaſſe the reſt. The Grammaticall interpretation and reaſon of the Etymology of the word Philiſtiim, is thought to be, for that this nation inhabiting along the ſea coaſt, where earthquakes are very frequent, and ſo whole townes and cities are couered with ſand, beſprinkled and ſoiled with duſt and dirt. For the word in the Hebrew tongue ſignifieth Sprinklers, or beſprinklings, as when any thing is beſprinkled and ſoiled with duſt: or it ſignifieth otherwiſe Batteries and ſhakings, as when a building is violently ſhaken and mooued by an externall force, whereby it is in danger and ready to fall. Like as Aſcalon and Azotus hauing their names giuen them of Eſh, fire. CAPERNAVM, that is, a pleaſant and delightfull village. Heere Chriſt firſt began to publiſh his Goſpel, Matth. 4. Luc. 4. and 7. For he was a citizen of that corporation, betaking himſelfe to that place, when as he fled for feare of Herod, when he put Iohn Baptiſt to death. Therefore of Chriſt and his Diſciples they demanded there a didrachma for poll mony, as of the reſt of the citizens and dwellers in this city. Of this city mention is made Matth. 8. 11. 17. Marc. 1. 2. 5. 9. Luc. 4. 7. Io. 2. 6. DALMANVTHA, that is, the poore mens habitation. Chriſt with his Diſciples came alſo into this country, Matth. 16. Marc. 8.

DAMASCVS. It is diſtant from Ieruſalem 42. Germane miles. Breitenbach writeth that Damaſcus is 6. daies iourney from Ieruſalem. The map ſheweth the ſituation of it to be in the mount Antilibanas. It is a very ancient city, which alſo at this day is very populous and much frequented by merchants. Diuers etymologies and reaſons of the impoſition of this name, diuers men do curiouſly ſeeke; I do hold this for the likelieſt, The ſacke of blood: becauſe the old opinion is, that in this place Abel was ſlaine by his brother Cain. Surely it is very probable and generally agreed vpon, that our firſt parents Adam and Eue did firſt dwell not farre from this place. DECAPOLIS, the name of a prouince in the vttermoſt ſkirtes of Phœnicia and Galiley, which comprehended tenne cities: theſe, although thoſe authours, which write of them, do not wholly agree which they ſhould be, it is certaine by the iudgement of all men, were neighbour cities. And it is that country which is contained between Damaſcus and Sidon: and between the Lake Geneſareth and Cæſarea Philippi.

EMMAVS, afterward it was called Nicopolis. And in my iudgement the Greeke name is but an interpretation & ſenſe of the Hebrew name, which ſignifieth the mother of ſtrength & fortitude or victory. Others haue giuen out that the interpretation of it is, the Mother of counſell. EPHRATA which alſo is otherwiſe called Bethláchem or Bethlehem, as our bookes vulgarly haue. Ephrata, ſignifieth abundance, fertility; a fertile ſoile plentifully bringing foorth all maner of fruites. For in the whole earth there was no place more fruitfull than Ephrata, that is, than Bethláchem, where Ieſus Chriſt, the Lord of Heauen and Earth, and Redeemer of all mankind, was borne: whom the Prophet Micheas, in his fift chapter, did foretell ſhould be borne in this place. And therefore was it called Bethlachem, that is, The houſe of Bread. In the ſame place was alſo ſeated Bethhacaris, (Beth-haccarem, I thinke he meaneth) that is, the houſe of vineyeards. Bethlachem was the natiue ſoile of Dauid, where he was annointed king of Iſrael, 1. King. 16. 17. GALGAL, this word ſignifieth a wheele, or a wheeling and turning about, the trundling of any thing that is round. It may be that this name was giuen to that place and roſe vpon this occaſion, for that Ioſua the captaine and generall of the Iſraelites, out of the camp heere and ſtanding garriſons, did vſe to draw new ſupplies and armies, wherewith he conquered and ouercame the enemies, and by chacing vp and down and continually vexing the nations round about, at length vtterly conſumed them. Heere the royall army and campe was continually reſident, vntill ſuch time as the whole land was diuided into 12. tribes, and ſo was quietly and freely poſſeſſed and inhabited of the Iſraelites. Theſe were the firſt campes that the children of Iſrael had in Iudæa, the land of promiſe, and heere the Manna ceaſſed. For now they began to eat and liue vpon the fruites of the land. Heere alſo the Paſſeouer was celebrated, and all thoſe almoſt were heere circumciſed which had paſſed ouer Iordan. For they which had been circumciſed in Ægypt, they were dead long ſince in the wildernes, Ioſ. 4. 5. The ſame Galgala is mētioned in the 1. king 11. 15 2. king. 19 4 king. 4. GALILEA, that is, a limit or bound; it was a country ſituat in the borders of Iudea.

GAZA, AZOTVS, ASCALON, GETH, ACCARON. The expoſition of which names is thus: Gaza or Aza ſignifieth ſtrength or might. Azotus or Aſdod, a robbing or ſpoiling, or elſe, the fire of the beloued: or rather in my iudgement, a fortification, bulwarke, blockhouſe or munition: for ſo the Arabicke, a neere dialect of the Hebrew tongue, doth moſt properly ſignifie. For the theme or Arabicke roote Schadada, ſignifieth to ſtrengthen, fortifie, bind together or encloſe with a defence, Pſalm. 147. 13. Gen. 12. 10. Auicen. lib. 2. tractatu 2. cap. 596. Luc. 12. 35. from hence is deriued Teſhdid, a note or marke vſed by the Grammarians, anſwering vnto Dageſh forte of the Hebrew: ſo named of his power and force; for it doth double the letter ouer which it is put: therefore the forme of it is like vnto the Greeke omega, or our double oo. Againe Shadid ſignifieth ſtrong, hard, ſtubborne: Matt. 25. 24. Pſalm. 60. 5. as alſo in Mahomets Alkoran, in the 32. Azoara. Shaddah, ſtrength, might, 2. Pet. 2. 11. Firmamentum, the Firmament, any thing that is ſolid and firme. Pſalm. 73. 4. Aſcalon, the keeper of fire or fire of ignominy. Geth, that is, a wine preſſe. Accaron, a barrenneſſe, weakeneſſe, feebleneſſe, a plucking vp by the rootes, a body or ſtumpe of a tree. Theſe were the chiefe cities of the Nation of the Philiſtines, which was ſo mighty a people, that all the whole country of Iudæa or Iſraël, euen from Ægypt vnto Phœnicia, was after their name called PALESTINA. This their power and greatneſſe continued from the firſt entrance of the Iſraelites into the Holy Land, euen vnto the daies of king Hezechia, 4. Reg. 18. For all the while between theſe times they maintained almoſt continuall and cruell warres with the Iſraelites. GEHENNA, the vale of Hinnon: compounded of Ge which ſignifieth a valley, and Hinnon, the proper name of a man to whom that piece of ground did belong. It was a dale in the tribe of Beniamin, where thoſe deuiliſh ſacrifices were made, in which they burnt and ſacrificed children to their idols. For this cruell fact it came to paſſe that the name afterward figuratiuely was vſed for Hell and place of the damned: and indeed the etymologie alſo doth ſomewhat fauour this ſenſe, for Hinnon, is a ſpoiler, deſtroier, conſpiratour or traitour, Eſ. 15. 18. Mat. 18.

GENESARETH,


TYPVS CHOROGRAPHICVS, CELEBRIVM LOCORVM IN REGNO IVDAE ET ISRAHEL.
arte factus
à
Tilemanno Stella Sigenensi.
EXPLICATIONES CHARACTERVM POSITIONIS.
○ Metropoles et vrbes insigniores.
○ Minus insignes.
○ Pagi, vici et villæ.
◎ Ciuitates ſacerdotales et refugij.
Vrbes Philiſtinorum, quę alias quinque regiæ, vel reguli vocari ſolent. Ioſ. 13.
✱ Loca pertinentia ad tribum Ephraim.
+ Loca pertinentia ad tribum Simeon.
Hæc loca per notas peculiares à ceteris diſcernere coacti ſumus, quia per vicinas tribus diſperſa, certis limitibus circumſcribi non potuerunt.
Priuilegio Imperiali, et Belgico, ad decennium.
Abrahamus Ortelius in hanc formam minorem redigebat. Anno CIƆ.IƆ.LXXXVI.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
65
66
67
68
33
32
MARE MAGNVM, SIVE MARE MEDITERRANEVM
MARE INTERNVM, SIVE MARIS PARS
PHOENICIAE PARS.
Antilibanus mons.
Ituræa, uel Chamat.
COELE SYRIAE PARS.
GALILAEA SVPERIOR, SEV GENTIVM.
GALILAEA INFERIOR.
NAPTHALIM.
ZEBVLON.
ISACHAR.
TRACHONITIS Regio.
GAVLONITIS Regio.
BASAN REG.
MANASSES.
ARGOB REGIO.
GESSVRI vel BATHAREA.
AMMONITIS REGIO, QVAE NVNC PHILADELPHIA.
Capitolias.
Philadelphia.
SAMARIA.
TOPARCHIA.
BENIAMIN.
GAD.
RVBEN.
Cademoth solitudo.
Mathanah solitudo.
Nabathei.
ARABIAE PETRAEAE PARS.
MOABITIS REGIO.
Almon Diblathaim.
Dibon Gad.
IVDAEA
Daroma Interior.
VEL IDVMAEA.
Daroma Exterior.
EDOM et Pharam, solitudo.
SIMEON.
Enachim.
Sephala uel Rephaim vallis.
Chebron.
MARE SALSVM VEL MORTVVM.
Tyrus
Sarepta
Berytus
Sidon
Ptolemais
Ecdippa
Ioppe
Azotus
Ascalon
Gaza
Raphia
Rhinocorura
Sin desertum.
SEIR MONTES.
AEGYPTI PARS.
Theman.
Dedan.

GENEZARETH, a lake in Galiley, of most pure water, well stored with diuers sorts of fish. It was so called of the pleasantnesse of the country round about it: For Genesar signifieth the Princes orchyeard. Moreouer, both the cities neere adioining, and the lake are called Cinnereth of the forme and figure: For Cinnereth is the same in Hebrew that Cinnor, that is, an Harpe, a kind of musicall instrument which the Latines call Cithara, and which doubtlesse was made of the foresaid Hebrew Cinnor. This place, diuersly written, you haue mentioned in diuers places of Holy Scripture, 1. Machab. 11. Matt. 14. Marc. 6. In the 6. chapter of the Gospell of S. Iohn at the first verse it is called the Sea of Galiley, for that it was situate in the Lower Galiley; or the Sea of Tiberias, of the city Tiberias, so named by flattering Herod the tetrarch, in honour of Tiberius Cæsar Emperour of Rome, as Iosephus in the 18. chapter of his 4. booke of the warres of the Iews, and Egesippus in the 2. chapter of his 2. booke do witnesse, when as formerly it was named, as before is signified, Cinnereth, which, together with the lake vpon which it standeth, is notably described by the same Egesippus in the 26. chapter of his 3. booke of the destruction of Ierusalem.

GERAR, signifieth a Peregrination. Because that Abraham, going from Hebron, soiourned in Gerar, where Sara his wife was violently taken from him by Abimelech, the king of that place: whose straying lust God did so punish that he was forced to restore Abraham his wife againe before euer he had come neere vnto her, as is shewed in the 20. chapter of Genesis. Heere Isaac was borne, Gen. 21. to whom in this place Christ was promised, after that Agar forced by hunger, had fled from the well vnto Abimelech king of Gerar. Gen. 26.

HAI, in Genes. 12. signifieth an heap. It stood ouer against Bethel. Saint Hierome labouring to expresse the Hebrew letter Ain, writeth it Hagai, and saith that in his time it was parua [illegible] a small heap of rubbish.

HEBRON. When Abraham returned out of Ægypt, after his long Peregrination, seeking a new resting place, leaueth Bethel, and trauelleth vnto Hebron. Hebron oft mentioned in diuers places of Holy Scripture had many more ancient names. Of which one was Cariath-arbe, that is, Tetrapolis, Foure cities. For antiquity diuided the principall and Metropolitane cities into foure parts: (wardes we would call them) The first was the court of the Prince, where also the Counsell, the Nobility and Princes did keep: The second, was for the souldiers and military men: The third, was reserued for the husbandmen: In the Fourth, the artificers and trades men dwelt. There also was the vale of Mamre, so called of an Ammonite who possessed it, Gen. 14. and made a league with Abraham. Heere three guests who went to destroy Sodom and Gomorrhe, were interteined of Abraham. There Abraham buried Sara his wife, Gen. 23. And therefore some thinke it was called Cariath-arbe, that is tetrapolis, the city of 4. great men; for that heere were buried 4. Patriarkes, Adam, Abraham, Isaac, and Iacob, Gen. 25. 35. 49. IABOC, the riuer Iaboc, that is, of emptinesse, or scattering or wrestling. The things done heere, and the histories recorded are agreeable to the etymologie and reason of the name: for heere Iacob wrestled with the Angell, and therefore he was after that named Israel, that is, a Prince of God, or preuailing with God. But the place where he wrestled, Iacob called Penuel, that is, seeing God, or the face of God.

IERICHO. Some do expound it, his moone, others his moneths, or his smell. We do approue the later exposition of smelling, rather than either of the two former: and that for the pleasant and fragrant smell which partly issued from the gardens and orchyeards of the rare and soueraigne Balsam, a plant only growing in this place: and partly from the Palmetrees, which heere do grow in greater abundance, than any where else in the world beside. And therefore in the 34. of Deut. it is called the City of Palme trees. IERVSALEM, that is, The vision of peace. It enclosed two mountaines, vpon the which it stood: the name of the one was Sion, vpon the which stood the castle or palace of Dauid. Now Sion signifieth a watch tower, a beacon. The name of the other was Moria, vpon which the temple of Salomon was built. For the very name also doth shew, that the fathers in old time did sacrifice in that place. And Abraham lead his sonne Isaac, to sacrifice him to the Lord, to this mountaine. As concerning the etymologie of mor-iah, we are contented with that deriuation of Abraham, who nameth it, God shall see. Therefore let this be receiued that mor-iah signifieth, the beholding or the demonstration of God. Yet other etymologies and deriuations, are not altogether from the purpose and to be reiected, as these, the illumination of God, or the feare of God. IORDANIS. A famous riuer running through the middest of the country, arising out of the foot of the mount Libanus. It hath two fountaines or heads, like vnto our riuer of Thames; one called by the name of Ior, which name in the Hebrew tongue signifieth a brooke: the other by the name of Dan. These meeting and running together in one channell, they are called by one name Iordan, compound of the names of the seuerall heads.

MACHANAIM, that is, two camps, Gen. 23. These are the campes of God, as Iacob himselfe nameth this place. For as he returned out of Mesopotamia by Gilead, the Angels of God met him. Whereupon he called this place Mahanaim, the tents or camp of God, that is, the presence and gard or garrison of the Lord.

NAIM, a city so called of the pleasant situation of it, as seemeth by the etymologie of the word: for Nahim, signifieth pleasant, delightsome. Our Sauiour Christ going from Capernaum, entreth into Naim, and in the very gate and entrance of the city, he raiseth the only sonne of a widdow from death to life, and so turneth the heauinesse and mourning of the mother into ioy and gladnesse.

SALEM, was the dwelling place of Melchisedecke. Iosephus saith, that it was that towne which afterward was named Ierusalem. Neither will I oppose my selfe against this opinion receiued by so many great and learned men. But there was another Salem, which afterward was called Sichem, as is left recorded in the 33. chapter of Gen. as we haue touched before. Thou seest therefore how Abraham, Loth, Melchisedecke (who was the same with Sem the sonne of Noe) dwelt not farre one from another. SAMARIA, the keeper of God. (Obserue heere that our Authour mistooke the name of a man for the name of a place: For Samariah, 1. Chronic. 12. 5. was one of Dauids friends, that went with him when he fled from the presence of Saul: or, else one of the sonnes of Harim, of the number of those that had maried strange wiues, as is manifest out of 1. Esdr 10. 32. when as the city was named in the Hebrew tongue, not Samaria but Shomrom) This city was the seat of the Kings of Israel, the Metropolitane of the tenne tribes, where their princes vsually kept their court. It was battered and laid leuell with the ground by Hyrcanus the high Priest of the Iewes. This afterward being reedified againe by Herod the sonne of Antipater, was called, for the honour of Augustus Cæsar, by a Greeke name Sebaste, that is, AVGVSTA. Heere Philip (whose consorts and fellow helpers were Peter and Iohn) first preached the Gospell Actor. 8. 5. Samaria is spoken of, 3. king. 18. 19. and 4. king. 6. 7. 10. 17. SAREPTA, a melting house, a refining or clensing house: For the Sidonians which first inuented the maner of making of glasse, heere first erected and built their furnaces or glasse houses. In the time of that great famine which raged and was spread all ouer Iudæa, Elias by the prouidence and commandement of God was sent vnto a widdow of Sarepta, whom he together with her sonne preserued from famine and death, 3. King. 18. Moreouer in the 15. chapter of S. Matth. there is mention made of the Chanaanite woman that besought Christ to heale her daughter. SICHEM, or Sechem, Gen. 12. Thither Abraham went presently after he came from Charram in Mesopotamia. Sichem stood in that part of the country which afterward was allotted to the tribe of Ephraim, neere the famous mount Garizim, and not farre from whence, not many yeares after, the city Samaria was built. The word Shecem signifieth a shoulder, and the city peraduenture was so named of the situation neere the mount Garizim. But the name also of the sonne of Hemor was Shecem, of whom some thinke this place was so called. This towne is oft spoken of in the holy Scriptures. In the last chapter of Iosua it is expresly written, that the bones of Ioseph were buried in this place, as it is also in the 7. chapter of the Acts of the Apostles againe recorded. The same is that Sichem which is mentioned in the 11. and 21. chapters of the booke of Iud. and in the 12. of the 3. booke of King. Ieroboam built Sichem in mount Ephraim. This same is it which in the 4. chapter of the Gospell by S. Iohn is named Sychar, the last syllable being varied whether of purpose or chance, God knoweth, I cannot tell. In the time of S. Hierome it was Neapolis, Naples. This is it which in the 33. of Gen. was called both Sichem and Salem. Now there was another Salem in this country, as we haue shewed before. SICLAG. In this place Dauid dwelt a yeare and 4. months: whereupon it came to passe that euer after the kings of Iuda held this towne as their owne inheritance, 1. Reg. 27. This city in the absence of Dauid, was sacked and fired, 1. Reg. 30. SODOMA, GOMORRHA, ADAMA, SEBOIM and SEGOR were the 5. cities situate in the vale of Siddim, that is, the champion vale or the vale of Salt-pits, Gen. 14. 10. which by reason of the great fertility and pleasant situation of it, was compared to the Paradise or garden of God, or like Ægypt the garden of the world, Gen. 13. 10. In it were many slime pits, (bitumen the Latines call it) Gen. 14. 10. In that same place now is Mare salsum, the salt sea, otherwise called Mare mortuum, the dead sea, or Lacus asphaltites, the lake of slime, a kind of liquid matter like pitch, that issueth out of the earth, and therefore is called Pissaphaltus: this they vse in those countries in the laying of stone or bricke, in steed of lime or mortar. Sodom as seemeth tooke the name of the champion plaine wherein it stood. Gomorrha, of an handfull or gauell of corne. In the Arabicke tongue the theme doth signifie to abide, liue, or stay in a place, Psalm. 25. 13. Hebr. 7. 23. To prolong life, to cause to liue long, Mahomet in the 45. Azzoara, his Alkoran, and the interpretours of the Psalmes and New Testament, do often vse the word thus. And from hence Gomor, or Homor, (for so they sometime expresse the orientall letter ain) signifieth vitæ prolixitatem, the continuance and length of daies of a mans life. Azzoara 31. 32. and 36. Item Psal. 31. 11 and 90. 9. Lastly, Magburah, is the same that Thebel is in Hebrew, or Oecoumene in Greeke, that is, so much of the earth as is habitable, Psa. 33. 81. Psa. 107. 7. and in Auicen. very often, as also in the Geography of Nazaradin, where it is opposed to Chala, that is, desert, forestie, wast, inhabitable. And so I thinke the more probable deriuation is to be fetched from the Arabicke, rather than from that of the Hebrew. For such is the situation of this place, whether you respect the wholesomnesse and kindnesse of the aire, or fertility of the soile, that before the fall it was so well inhabited, as no place better in all this land. Adama or Admah, red earth, the best kind of soile for earable land. Zeboim a pleasant and beautifull country. Zeor or Sohar, a little prouince.

THABOR, a mountaine in the tribe of Nephtalim neere to Chedes. Thabor signifieth purity, cleannesse, or (by the changing of Thau, into Teth, a letter of like force and instrument of pronunciation) a nauell, bullion, bosse or pommell. For it ariseth vp in the middest of the plaine, like the nauell vpon the belly. For it is 30. furlongs high, and the diameter of the flatte of the toppe is almost 20. furlongs ouer. TYRVS, was a colony drawne forth of Sidon. The Hebrew name is Zor, which signifieth a rebell, or traitour. For it is probable that a part of the citizens of Sidon falling to mutiny, departed out of the city and to haue sought where they might dwell in some other place to their better liking. This great Alexander tooke after he had besiedged it 7 months, putting 7000. citizens to the sword & hang'd vp other 2000.

ZIDON, so named of Zidon the sonne of Chanaan, as it is left recorded in the 10. chap. of Gen. The word signifieth an hunting, or taking of any pray. This city being taken by Ocho K. of Persia, by the treachery of the souldiers, was burnt by the straglers & baser sort that followed the camp, in which fire perished about 40000. men. In the 5. chapter of S. Marks Gospell, and the 8. of S. Lukes, there is mention made of the country of the Gadarenes, in that history where Christ casteth the diuels out of the mad man, and the diuels rushing into the heard of swine do cary them headlong into the lake. This country S. Matthew calleth the country of the Gergesenes, which S. Hierome translateth Gerasens. It is therefore to be vnderstood that the town Gerasa, famoused also by Stephanus, stood not vpon the South bank of Iordan, where the most fertile and pleasant plaine of Galiley is seated, but toward the desert and wast land, beyond the riuer, vpon the North banke. So that the diuers names of one and the same towne, are Gerasa, Gadara and Gergasa. Neither is the cleare lake of Genesareth, of which we haue spoken before, to be thought to be one and the same with the lake of the Gadarens, but another situate neere the towne Gadara far distant and remote from thence, of which Strabo thus speaketh. The water also of the lake of Gadara is troubled and muddy, of which if any beasts do drinke, they will cast their haire, their hoofes and their hornes.

THE PEREGRINATION of SAINT PAVL.

THere is no man of meane learning but doth know, that the knowledge of Geography and skill of Mappes and Chartes, is necessary for the vnderstanding of the historicall bookes of holy Scripture: and if they will not confesse it, yet the thing it selfe doth sufficiently approue it to be so. And thereupon certaine learned men in these our daies haue freely bestowed their labour in this businesse for the furtherance of the studious Diuine. Amongst the which the great Mathematician, Orontius Fineus *of* Dolphine *in* France, *was to my remembrance, the first, in that his charte which he made for the vnderstanding of the Old and New Testaments:* Tabula ad vtriusque Testamenti intelligentiam concinnata; *for such is the title of that his Mappe: After him followed* Peter Appian, *in his* Peregrination of Saint Paul. *The same was done by* Marke Iordan *of* Holstein. *Lastly,* Christianus Schrot, *in that his Mappe which he intituled,* The Peregrination of the Children of God: *and* B. Arias Montanus, *of* Ciuill *in* Spaine, *in his* Apparatus Biblicus, *a learned worke adioined to the King of* Spains *Bible. This is that, which I in this Mappe attempt to do, according as the narrownesse of roome will permit. For as this Mappe of mine may not compare with theirs for multitude of places, which I do freely confesse, so, that this of ours shall aswell as theirs make for the vnderstanding of both the Testaments, I dare boldly promise. For as all these (only excepting* Montanus*) haue stuffed their Mappes with the prophane names of places taken out of* Ptolemey, *which do nothing at all pertaine to this sacred purpose: So I on the contrary do labour in this my Mappe, not to omit any one place that is spoken of in the New Testament.*

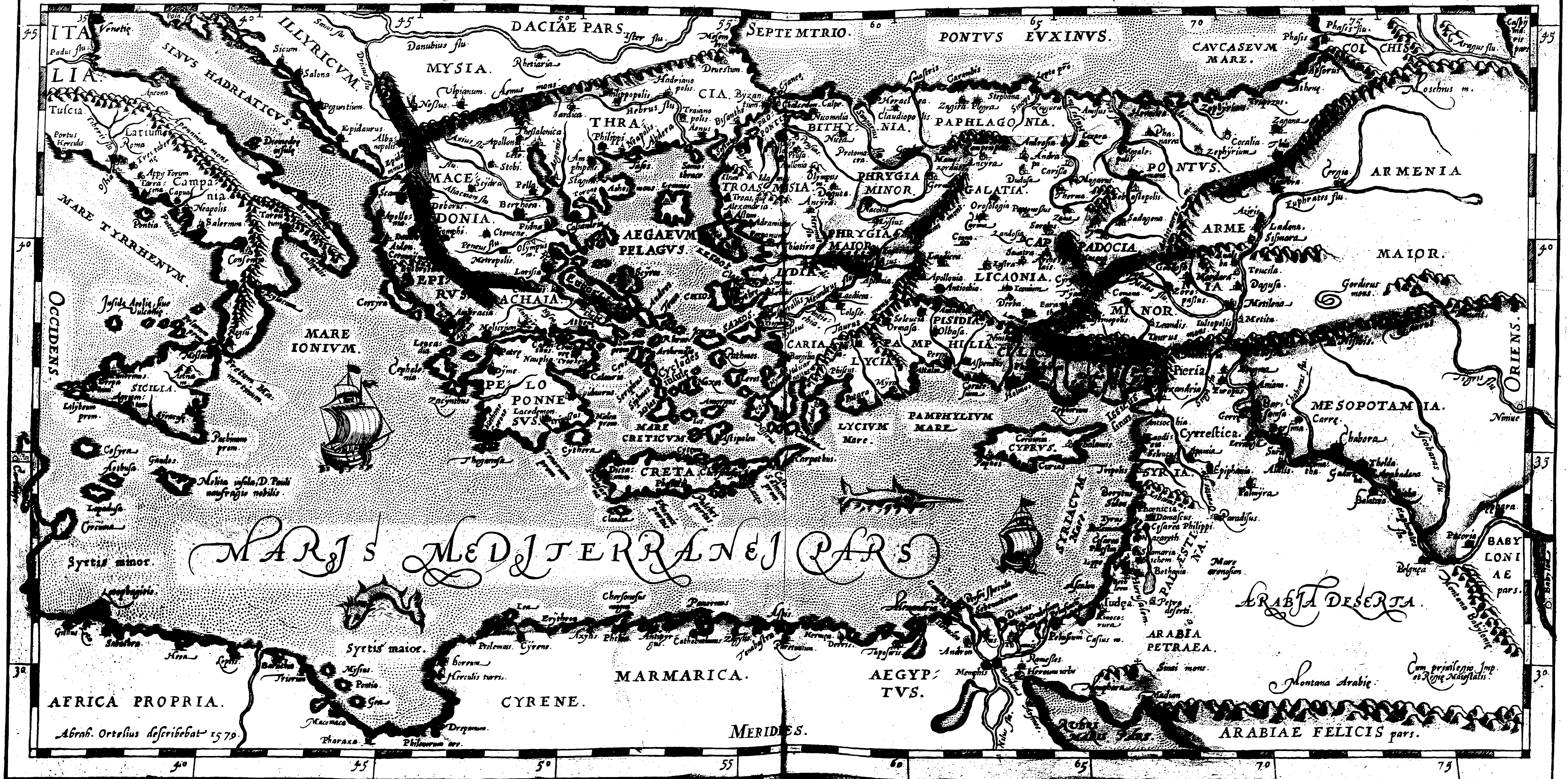
This description of the *Peregrination of Saint Paul*, we haue heere willingly put downe
in this place, framed out of the Mappe of *Europe*
done by *Gerard Mercator.*

IN the yeare after Christs incarnation 34. he came from Ierusalem to Damascus, from thence he went into Arabia, and so againe he returneth to Damascus, and then to Hierusalem three yeares after his conuersion, where he remaineth fifteen daies with Peter, Galat. 1. 17. 18. From whence, flying from the persecuting Iewes, he came vnto Cæsarea in Phœnicia, from thence to Tharsus in Cilicia, Act. 9. 30. from which place he was drawne by Barnabas to Antioch in Syria, where he abode one whole yeare, where it seemeth Peter was reprehended by Paul, Galat. 2. 11. and so were sent iointly to Ierusalem with a subsidie or succour, to supplie the want of the distressed brethren in Iudæa, against the famine that Agabus prophecied should come vpon the inhabiters of the whole world, Actor. 11. 28. 29. 30. They come vnto all the Churches throughout all Iudea, and hauing fulfilled their duty which was inioined them, they returne to Ierusalem, and in the mean time Peter being taken and imprisoned by Herod, is deliuered by the Angel, Actor. 12. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. They returne to Antioch in Syria, from whence being sent by the Holy Ghost, taking with them Iohn Marke, v. 25. they came downe to Seleucia, and from thence by sea they sailed to Salamine in Cyprus, and thence by land to Paphus, Act. 13. 4. 5. 6. from whence againe they ship themselues for Perga in Pamphylia, (where Iohn Marke left them and went to Ierusalem) v. 13. thence to Antioch in Pisidia, v. 14. from thence to Iconium, a city of Lycaonia, v. 51. from whence they flie to Lystra, then to Derbe the Higher, townes of Lycaonia, Act. 14. 6. then backe againe to Lystra, Iconium, Antioch of Pisidia, v. 21. thus hauing passed through Pisidia, they came to Perga in Pamphylia, v. 24. thence to Attalia a city of Pamphylia, v. 25. from whence they went by sea to Antioch in Syria, v. 26. and so, (sent by the Church, by reason of a dissention amongst the brethren) they passing through Phœnice and Samaria they went to Ierusalem, Act. 15. 3. where in the 48. yeare after the incarnation of Christ, a Councell was held by the Apostles, about Circumcision and the Ceremoniall law of Moses, Act. 15. 5. 6. 22. 28. Thence they returne backe to Antioch in Syria, where hauing deliuered their letters containing the determination and decree of Councell, v. 30. heere Paul and Barnabas fall at oddes, they part company; Barnabas taking Marke for his consort and companion, sailed vnto Cyprus, v. 39. Paul choosing Silas, departed: and passing through Syria and Cilicia, v. 40. 41. they came to Derbe, where Paul enterteineth Timotheus into his company, Act. 16. 1. from whence they trauelling through the higher cities of Lycaonia, v. 4. through Phrygia and Galatia, at length they come to Mysia, v. 7. where they were forbidden by the Spirit to make any long stay, v. 7. therefore from hence they passe directly to Troas, otherwise called Alexandria, v. 8. thence with a straight course they went to Samothrace, an iland in the Aegean sea, (now they call it Archipelago) and so the next day to Neapolis, v. 11. then to Philippi, the chiefe city in the confines of Macedony, v. 12. then passing through Amphipolis and Appollonia they came to Thessalonica, Act. 17. 1. from thence by night they were conueighed to Berrhœa, v. 10. Heere Paul leauing Silas and Timotheus, v. 14. went by sea to Athens, v. 15. from thence in the ninth yeare of Claudius the Emperour, 51. yeares after the birth of Christ, he came to Corinthus, Act. 18. 1. 2. where he abode a yeare and six months, v. 11. from hence accompanied with Priscilla and Aquila, two fugitiues, escaped from Rome, he saileth to Cenchrea, v. 18. then to Ephesus, where he leauing Priscilla and Aquila, v. 19. he setteth saile for Ierusalem, by reason that the feast of Pentecost was at hand, v. 21. therefore comming to Cesarea he goeth vp to Ierusalem, and then backe againe to Antioch in Syria, v. 22. where he abode for a certaine season, and from thence departing went through the country of Galatia and Phrygia, v. 23. vntill he came to Ephesus, 19. 1. where he staied at least 2. yeares and 3. months, 19. 8. 10. from thence in the 12. yeare of the raigne of the Emperour Claudius, and in the 54. after the birth of Christ, he passed through Macedonia, Act. 20. 1. then through Greece otherwise named Hellas, v. 2. where he abode three moneths, and then returning backe through Macedonia, v. 3. he came to Philippi, and from thence shipping himselfe for Syria, in the thirteen yeare of the raigne of Claudius, about the feast of Easter or vnleauened bread, came in fiue daies to Troas, (otherwise called Alexandria) where he abode seuen daies, v. 6. from thence a foot to Assos or Assum, v. 13. thence by sea to Mitylene a towne of Lesbos, an iland in the Archipelago, v. 14. the next day they came ouer against Chios, an iland in the same sea now called Scio, and so the next day he arriued at Samos, then staying a while at Trogyllium, an hauen in the maine continent, he went the next day to Miletum, v. 15. where he taketh his leaue of the Elders of Ephesus which he had caused to be called vnto him, v. 17. from thence he went in a strait course to Coos (an iland in the Archipelago now called Stancon, as Bellonius affirmeth, or Lango, as Bordonius, Volateranus, and Sophianus haue written) thence the

day

PEREGRINATIONIS DIVI PAVLI TYPVS COROGRAPHICVS.

In quo et noui testamenti, in primis autem apostolorum historiae, à sancto Luca descriptae, omnia ferè loca geographica, oculis inspicienda, exhibentur.

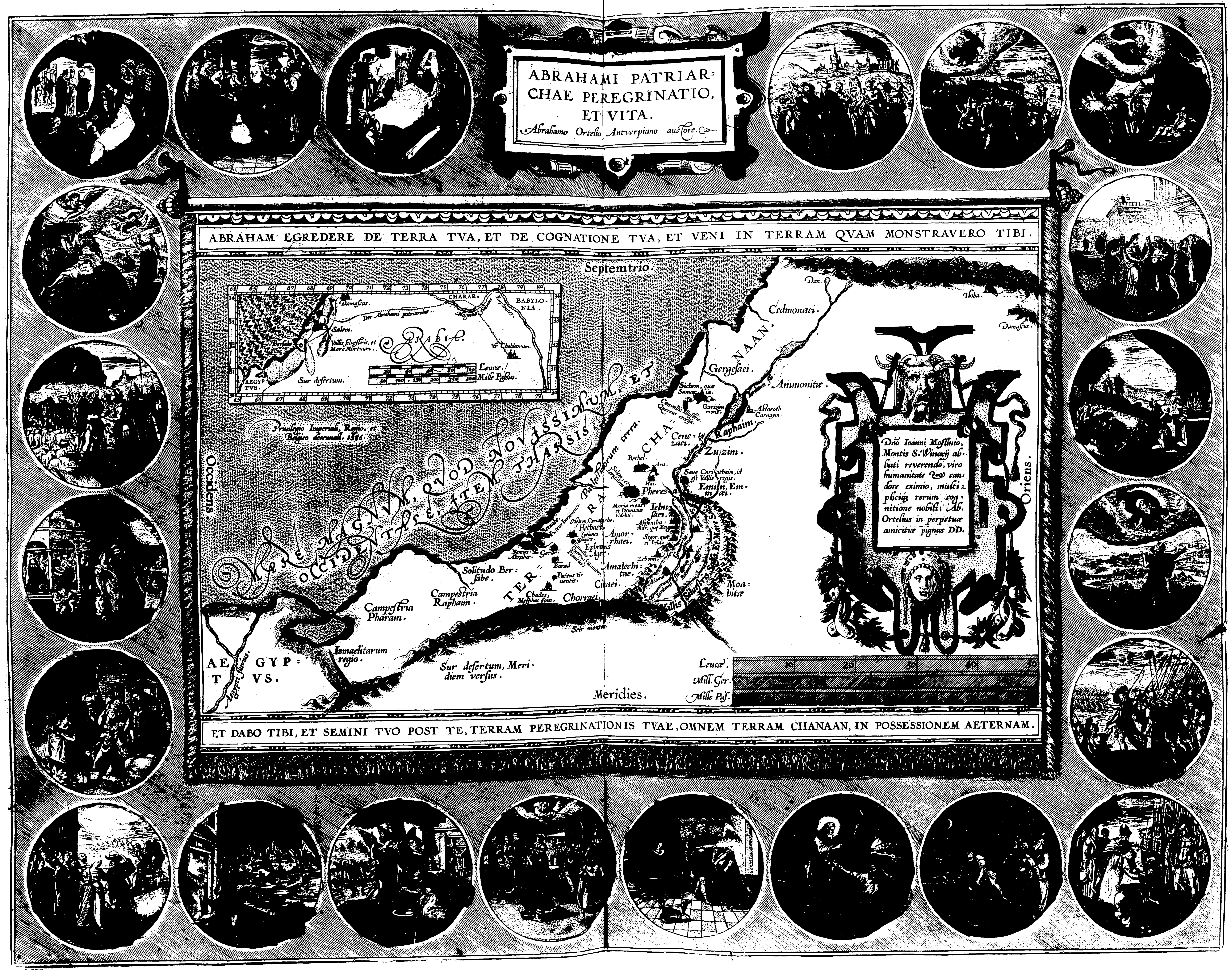


QVONIAM IGITVR SCIMVS ET PERSVASVM HABEMVS, QVOD QVAMDIV IN CORPORE HABITAMVS, PEREGRINAMVR A DOMINO; PER FIDEM ENIM AMBVLAMVS, ET NON PER VISVM; PROPTEREA CONFIDIMVS ET PEROPTAMVS PEREGRINARI A CORPORE, ET ESSE APVD DOMINVM NOSTRVM. SATAGIMVS AVTEM SIVE PEREGRINI SVMVS, SIVE INCOLAE, VT ILLI PLACEAMVS. 2. Corinth. 5.

day following to the Rhodes, and thence to Patara, Act. 21. 1. and there finding a ſhip bound for Phœnice, he goeth aboard ſetteth forward, v. 2. and leauing Cyprus on the left hand within kenning, paſſeth by it, and arriueth at Tyrus, v. 3. where he abideth ſeuen daies, v. 4. and then taketh his iourney againe by ſea to Ptolemais, where he ſtaieth one day, v. 7. and then departeth and goeth to Ceſarea, where he abode many daies in the houſe of Philip the Euangeliſt, v. 8. heere Agabus prophecieth of Pauls captiuity, v. 11. at length he came to Ieruſalem, v. 17. where he was apprehended of the Iews, in the fourteenth yeare of the raigne of the Emperour Claudius, 56. yeares after the incarnation of Chriſt, v. 30. and had by them at that time been ſlaine, v. 31. had not the Captaine of the garriſon there by the help of his ſouldiers and men of war reſcued him and freed him from the hands of that tumultuous multitude, v. 32. yet by reaſon that about him the vproare grew, v. 31. and for that the captaine ſuppoſed him to be Theudas, the Egyptian, who not long before that had made an inſurrection, and had led a company of ruffians, cut-throats, and diſordered fellowes, to the number of 4000. men, out into the wilderneſſe, v. 38. and chapter 5. 36. he cauſed him to be bound with two chaines, Act. 21. 33. and ſhould haue been whipped, Act. 22. 24. had he not been a Roman, v. 29. wherefore he was looſed from his bonds, and by the chiefe captaine was brought before the high Prieſts and the whole Councell of the Iewes, to heare what they could charge him withall, and what he could anſwer for himſelfe, v. 30. but the aduerſaries falling at variance and diſſentions amongſt themſelues, Act. 23. 7. he was by the Scribes and Phariſies, the greater part, freed and wholly acquited, v. 9. yet the multitude ſtill raged neuertheleſſe againſt Paul, ſo that the Captaine was forced to with-draw him into the Caſtle, to ſecure him from their furie, v. 10. and for further ſecurity, he is ſent away in the night, by Claudius Lyſias the Tribune, garded with 200. footmen, 70. horſemen, and 200. archers, v. 23. vnto Antipatris, (a towne in the tribe of Manaſſes, called in Macchab. 1. 31. Capharſalama, or, as the Greeke copy hath, Capharſarama: it is now called Aſſur, as ſome learned men thinke; and was the firſt towne that the Chriſtians wanne in their voiage to the Holy Land, as Volaterran writeth) v. 31. where the footmen leauing him returned to the caſtle, he was the next day caried on to Ceſarea Palæſtinæ, where Felix the gouernour lay, v. 32. 33. where fiue daies after, he was by him brought foorth before Ananias the high Prieſt, the elders of the Iewes, and other his aduerſaries, there to anſwer to the faigned and malitious obiections of their prating lawyer Tertullus, Act. 24. 1. but becauſe beſide their ſlanderous cauills, and bare affirmations, there were neither depoſitions nor witneſſes preſent, v. 20. 21. he was for that time diſmiſſed and committed as priſoner vnto the keeping of a Centurion, v. 24. In the meane time, Felix hauing now been preſident full out two yeeres, and being to reſigne vp his place to Porcius Feſtus, (to curry fauour with the Iewes) left Paul in priſon, v. 28. He within three daies of his entrance goeth vp to Ieruſalem, Act. 25. 1. where they a freſh againe renew their ſuite againſt Paul, withall deſiring Feſtus to ſend for him vp to Ieruſalem, v. 3. which Feſtus would not grant, v. 4. but willeth them to bring his accuſers and witneſſe downe ta Ceſarea, where they ſhould be heard without partiality, v. 5. Therefore Feſtus hauing taried at Ieruſalem tenne daies returneth to Ceſarea, and the next day calleth foorth Paul before the Iewes, v. 6. who malitiouſly accuſed him of many things which they could by no meanes proue againſt him, v. 7. yet Feſtus deſirous to pleaſe the Iewes, demandeth of Paul whether he would be willing to be tried before him of thoſe things at Ieruſalem, v. 9. Therefore Paul appealeth to Cæſar, v. 11. which was allowed by Feſtus and the councell, v. 12. But before he could be diſpatched to Rome, king Agrippa and Bernice came to Ceſarea to ſalute Feſtus, v. 13. who being deſirous to heare Paul, v. 22. he was brought foorth into the common hall before them, v. 23. where he maketh an apologie for himſelfe, Chap. 26. Now when it was concluded that Paul ſhould go into Italie, he was committed to Iulius a centurion of Auguſtus band, Chap. 27. 1. and being ſhipped in a ſhip of Adramyttium, a city of Myſia or Æolia in Natolia, and ſetting foorth ſailed along by the coaſt of Aſia, and came the next day to Sidon, v. 2. and then hoiſing ſaile came cloſe by the ſhore of Cyprus, v. 4. from thence he croſſed the ſea by Cilicia and Pamphylia, and ſo came to Myra, a city of Lycia in Natolia, (now it is called Strumita, as Stunica writeth: the vulgar edition in ſtead of Myra hath Lyſtra, which is not a city of Lycia, but of Lycaonia, diſtant from the ſea of Cilicia more than 40. leagues) v. 5. Heere the Centurion ſhipped Paul and his company into a ſhip of Alexandria, bound for Italy, v. 6. and after many daies they came ouer againſt Gnidus, a marine or port towne of Caria in Aſia minor: from thence they paſſed hard by Salmone, an hauen of Crete, now called Candy, ſituate in the promontory Sammonium, (the ſea-men at this day call it Cabo Salamo) v. 7. and ſo with much adoe caſting about at laſt they came to a certaine place named The faire Hauen, (Pulcher portus, or as the vulgar hath Boni-portus, Lyra calleth it Bona Villa) neere to which was the city Laſea, (the vulgar hath Thalaſſa) v. 8. But becauſe this place was not conuenient to winter in, they put out from hence, labouring to reach to Phœnice, a port town in the ſame iland, (of which Ptolemey alſo maketh mention in the laſt chapter of his third booke of his Geography) v. 12. But a guſt or ſtormy wind, which the ſailours call Euroclydon, (the vulgar hath Euroaquilo) ariſing caught the ſhippe, v. 14. 15. and caried it vpon a little iland, called Clauda, thus Ptolemey in the 17. chapter of the 3. booke of his Geography writeth it (the vulgar and the Syrian interpretour of the New Teſtament, nameth it Cauda) v. 16. fearing that they ſhould haue fallen vpon the Quicke-ſands (Syrtes, the Syrian retaineth the Greeke word: the Grecians otherwiſe call theſe dangerous places Brachea, the Latines Breuia, ſhelues or flattes) v. 17. But at the laſt after fourteen nights of continuall ſtorme and danger they were driuen into the Adriaticke ſea, v. 27. where falling vpon the coaſt of the iland Melita, now called Malta, Act. 28. 1. from thence, after he had lien there three months, he paſſed in a ſhip of Alexandria, v. 11. and arriued at Syracuſe in Sicilia, where he ſtaid three daies, v. 12. From whence fetching a compaſſe they came to Rhegium, a towne in Calabria, a prouince of Italy, it is now vulgarly called Rhezo, where they ſtaid but one day, and then ſet forward againe and the ſecond day came to Puteoli, a towne in Campiana, now called Pozolo, v. 13. where they ſtaid ſeuen daies, and ſo from thence by Appius Market, (Forum Appij) and the three Innes or Tauernes, (Tres Tabernas) they went by land to Rome, v. 15. in the ſecond yeare of the raigne of the Emperour Nero, where he was ſuffered to dwell by himſelfe, committed only to a ſouldier as his keeper, who had the charge ouer him, v. 16. who after he had remained thus two whole yeares reſtrained, at length being releaſed, for a long time preacheth the Goſpell in Rome and other places of Italy, v. 31. 32. Some there are that thinke that after his enlargement he went alſo into Spaine and France, and planted the Goſpell amongſt thoſe Nations. Laſtly, he was againe apprehended by Nero and at Rome put to death by him in the laſt yeare of his raigne, which was the 70. yeare after the birth of Chriſt.

The PEREGRINATION of ABRAHAM the Patriarke.

ABraham the firſt Patriarke (whom Ieſus the ſonne of Syrach, chapter 44. v. 19. calleth a Great man, and Admirable for glory and honour) the ſonne of Thare, was borne as Ioſephus writeth, in the 292. yeare after the vniuerſall flood, in VR, a city of the Chaldees, otherwiſe called Camarine, as Euſebius witneſſeth; it may be it is the ſame that Ptolemey calleth Vrchoa. He goeth forth of his country and natiue ſoile, at the commandement of God, when he was, (as Suidas teacheth) but foureteen yeares old, into CHARRAN, which S. Stephen in that oration which he made to the Iewes, Act. 7. 2. 3. 4. as alſo Achior, in the ſtory of Iudith, chapter 5. v. 7. in his ſpeech to Holofernes, and likewiſe the 72. interpretours, do expound to be Meſopotamia; Ioſephus taketh it for a city. That this place was Carræ famous for the great ouerthrow heere giuen to the Romane forces, led by Craſſus againſt the Parthians, although there be ſome which are of that opinion, yet I dare not wholly yeeld vnto them, only I leaue it to the learned to determine. Hauing ſtaid a while in this country of Meſopotamia, (his father being dead there, as the ſame Suidas reporteth) from thence he goeth with Sarai his wife, Lot his brothers ſonne, and all his family and the ſoules or liuing creatures that he had gotten in Charran, toward the land of Chanaan, Gen. 12. 5. (And if you will beleeue Nicolaus Damaſcenus in Ioſephus, he dwelt ſometime neere Damaſco, where in his daies, he ſaith, there was to be ſeen a ſtreet which they vulgarly called Abrahams houſe.) When he came from thence into SICHEM, at the plaine of MOREH, (a place which diuers interpreters diuerſly interpret, ſome the Oke Moreh, others the Oke-groue of Moreh; Zozomene writeth that in his time it was called Terebinthus, the Terebinth or Turpentine tree.) Gen. 12. 6. God appeared vnto him, and promiſed to giue to him and to his ſeed that land for an inheritance for euer: therefore in this place he built an altar to the Lord which heere appeared vnto him, v. 7. From thence remouing vnto a mountaine Eaſtward from Bethel, he pitched his tent hauing Bethel on the Weſtſide, and Haai on the Eaſt: and there alſo he built an altar vnto the Lord, and calleth vpon the name of the Lord, v. 8. thence he remooueth and goeth on toward the South, v. 9. But a great famine ariſing in that land, and euerie day growing ſtill more grieuous than other, he goeth downe into EGYPT, to ſoiourne there, v. 10. And comming thither with his wife, a very faire and beautifull woman, v. 11. whom he called by the name of his ſiſter, v. 13. Pharao the king of Ægypt, fell in loue with her, and tooke her into his houſe, v. 15. and for her ſake intreated Abram extraordinarily well, and beſtowed great gifts vpon him, v. 16. who alſo was there, as Ioſephus affirmeth, for his eloquence, wiſedome and great experience in all things, had in great eſtimation amongſt the Ægyptians. But when the Lord puniſhed Pharao and all his family with many great and greeuous plagues, for Sara Abrams wiues ſake, v. 17. he debated the matter with him, and examined him what his reaſon was, to giue out ſpeech that ſhe was his ſiſter, and that he had not told him that ſhe was his wife, v. 18. and ſo he reſtored her to her huſband againe, v. 19. and gaue commandement that he, his wife and all that he had ſhould be conueighed out of the land, v. 20. Therefore Abram goeth vp backe againe to Bethel, chapter 13. 3. into that place, where formerly he had built an altar and there he called vpon the name of the Lord, v. 4. After this returne Abram and Loth (who had alwaies accompanied him) grew exceeding wealthy and rich in ſheep, cattell, tents, and familie, v. 5. that the land could not conteine them both, neither might they dwell together, v. 6. Beſides that their heard-men ſheep-heards and ſeruants could not agree, v. 7. Therefore they conſent to diuide the land between them, v. 9. Loth he choſe the plaine of Iordane, a champion country well watered euery where with that goodly riuer, diuers ſmaller brookes, lakes, wels and poolles: a tract of ground for pleaſantneſſe and fertility like vnto Paradiſe and Ægypt. In this place then ſtood Sodome, Gomorrha and thoſe other cities, which as yet the Lord had not deſtroied, v. 10. In theſe cities Loth dwelt euen vp as high as Sodome: but Abram he abode ſtill in the land of Chanaan, v. 12. Thus they being parted, the Lord appeared vnto Abram, and ſhewed him all the country round about, Northward, and Southward; Eaſtward and Weſtward as farre as he could ſee, v. 14. all which he promiſed to giue to him and to his ſeed for euer, v. 15. From thence he remoued and came to dwell in the plaine of Mambre. (The Septuagint interpretours haue tranſlated it, The oke of Mambre, quercum Mambre, Ioſephus hath the Oke Ogyn) Euagrius writeth that in his time the place was called Terebinthus, the Turpentine tree: of the Turpentine tree, as I ſuppoſe, that ſtood ſix furlongs off, as we read in Ioſephus: and which Euſebius Pamphilus ſaith ſtood ſtill in that place euen in his time. This place was not farre from HEBRON, or as ſome write it Chebron, v. 18. Heere Abram hearing of the newes of Lots captiuity with his whole familie, and goods and ſubſtance whatſoeuer, taken by the kings of the Nations when they ſacked and ſpoiled Sodom, (for Lot dwelled at Sodome) chapter 14. 11. 12. he armed 308. ſlaues or bond-ſeruants, bred and borne in his owne houſe, and with all poſſible ſpeed maketh out after the enemy, v. 14. following them euen as high as DAN, and CHOBA, (Saint Hierome calleth it Hoba, and Ioſephus Soba) v. 15. reſcueth his nephew, recouereth all his goods and booty that they had taken, and bringeth them backe againe with the women and all the people, v. 16. Being come home from the ſlaughter of Chodorlaomer, and the reſt of the kings which were with him, at the VALLEY OF SAVE, (the Kings dale, as Saint Hierome doth call it, or the Kings field, as Ioſephus nameth it) the King of Sodome meeteth him, v. 17. together with Melchiſedech King and Prieſt of Salem or Ieruſalem, who bringing forth bread and wine, entertained him moſt kindly, v. 18. bleſſing him and wiſhing all good fortunes vnto him, v. 19. to whom Abram gaue tith of all that he had, v. 20. Theſe things being thus performed, God appeareth vnto him againe, chapter 15. 1. and promiſeth him an heire of his owne ſeed, v. 4. from whom ſhould come an offſpring or iſſue as great in number as the ſtarres of Heauen, v. 5. or the ſand of the ſea, Hebr. 11. 12. And this he, not conſidering now that his body was withered and dead, (as being almoſt an hundred yeares old) neither the deadneſſe of Saraes wombe, but being not weake in faith, nor doubting any whit of the promiſes of God, knowing certainly that he which had promiſed was able to performe what he had promiſed, againſt all hope, beleeued in hope, and therefore it was imputed vnto him for righteouſneſſe, Rom. 4. 18. 19. and for a confirmation and further teſtimony of the truth of the ſame, he diuided a calfe, a goat, a ramme, a turtle and a doue, in the middeſt, only the birds he diuided not, and that by the expreſſe commandement of God, v. 9. 10. The birds that lighted on the carkeiſes Abram draue away, v. 11. Heere God foretelleth him that his ſeed ſhould be in bondage to the Egyptians 400. yeares, v. 13. and then to returne into this country againe, v. 16. And after the ſun was down there aroſe a great darkenes, and behold a ſmoaking furnace & burning fire brand, paſſed between thoſe pieces, v. 17. and the Lord made a couenant with Abram, and gaue to his ſeed and poſterity all that whole country that lieth between Nilus, (the riuer of Ægypt) and Euphrates, that great riuer, which ſeuereth Palæſtina from the kingdome of the Chaldees or Perſians, v. 18. Sarai his wife, hauing hitherto been barren, and hauing an Egyptian maid named Hagar, moueth Abram to company with her, chap. 16. 1. 2. Abram conſenting vnto his wife, goeth in vnto Hagar, v. 3. who conceiuing bare him a ſonne, whom by the commandement of the Angel, ſhe called Iſmaël, v. 4. 11. After this Abram being 99. yeares old, the Lord appeared to him, chap. 17. 1. maketh a couenant with him, with promiſe greatly to multiply him and his ſeed, and to make him a father of many Nations, v. 2. 4. Therefore he changeth his name from Abram, that is, High-father, (Altiparens) vnto Abraham, that is, Many-father (Multiparens) v. 5. and his wiues name from Sarai, (that is, My princeſſe) vnto Sarah, (The princeſſe) v. 15. and promiſeth to giue him a ſon by her, whom he was by the counſaile of the Lord to call by the name of Izahak, and with him maketh the couenant of circumciſion, v. 16. 19. Abraham therefore tooke Iſmaël and all the males of his whole family and cut off the fore ſkinne of their fleſh that ſelfe ſame day, as the Lord had commanded him, v. 23. And Abraham was 99. yeares old, & Iſmaël was 13. yeares old, when they were circumciſed, v. 24. 25. Again the Lord appeared vnto him in the plaine of MAMBRE, as he ſate in the tent dore about the heat of the day, chap. 18. 1. and lifting vp his eies he ſaw 3 men (in the 2. v. of the 12 chap. of the Ep. to the Hebr. they are called Angels) which he entertained into his houſe, chap. 18. 1. 2. 3. and after they had dined & refreſhed themſelues, goeth along with them toward Sodom, v. 16. In the way as they went, the Lord fore-ſheweth vnto him the deſtruction of Sodom & Gomorrha, v. 17. 20. 21. Wherefore Abraham earneſtly intreateth the Lord to be mercifull vnto them, and to pardon the multitude for a few righteous mens ſakes amongſt them: but in vaine, for that that great and infinite number which dwelt in theſe 5. cities and the territories round about them, could not affoord 10. that truly feared God, v. 32. And being returned home againe, v. 33. early in the morning, looking toward Sodome and Gomorrha, he ſaw the ſmoke of the land aſcending vp as it had been the ſmoke of a furnace, chap. 19. 28. For the Lord had cauſed it to raine downe from heauen vpon thoſe cities, fire and brimſtone, v. 24. Afterward Abraham went from thence Southward and dwelled between Cades and Sur, in the land of GERAR, chap. 20. 1. Now Abimelek king of that country, ſent for Sarah, (whom Abraham, as before chap. 12. 13. called by the name of his ſiſter) v. 2. but being warned by God in a dreame that ſhe was his wife, v. 3. before ſuch time as he had come neere her, v. 4. he reſtored her to Abraham her huſband vntouched, richly endowed and with great treaſure, v. 14. 15. 16. In this country Sarah trauelled, and bare Abraham a ſon in his old age, chap. 21. 2. (according as the Lord before had promiſed ſhe ſhould, chap. 17. 19.) and Abraham called his name Izaac, v. 3. and circumciſed him when he was 8. daies old, v. 4. Now when he was to be weaned, Abraham made a great feaſt, v. 8. At which feaſt Iſmaël, whom Abraham had begotten of Hagar the bondwoman, mocked Iſaac the ſonne of the free woman, v. 9. wherefore by the counſell of Sara his wife both Hagar and her baſtard ſonne are turned out of doores, v. 14. After this Abraham and Abimelech contended about a well of water, which Abimelechs ſeruants had by force taken from the ſeruants of Abraham, v. 25. yet the truth being ſifted out they agree, and do make a couenant and league of perpetuall amity, v. 27. at a place, which of this euent was afterward, called B'ER-SHEBAA, that is, the well of the league or oth, v. 31. Heere Abraham planted a GROVE, where he called vpon the name of the Lord, the mighty God euerlaſting, v. 33. and he dwelt as a ſtranger and ſoiourner, in theſe quarters, namely, in the land of the Philiſtines a long ſeaſon, v. 34. Theſe things being thus performed God tempted Abraham, chap. 22. 1. commanding him to take Izaac his only ſonne, (who was now, as Ioſephus writeth, 25. yeares old) by whom he had promiſed to giue him an innumerable iſſue, and to offer him vp for a ſacrifice, vpon one of the mountaines in the land of MORIAH, v. 2. (this mountaine was ſince called Zion, vpon which Dauid afterward appointed a temple to be built, 2. Chr. 3. 1.) Heere therefore, he nothing diſtruſting of the goodneſſe and power of God, but perſwading himſelfe certainly that God could without Izaac raiſe him a poſterity out of the dead, he buildeth an altar, and hauing laid on wood, bindeth his ſonne, v. 9. taketh the knife purpoſing to ſlay him, as he was commanded, v. 10. but behold an Angel ſent from God with a countermand, charged him not to lay hand vpon Izaac, v. 11. 12. He therefore looking about him and ſpying a ramme behind him, entangled by the hornes in a buſh, he catcheth him and offereth him in ſteed of his ſonne, v. 13. Wherefore Abraham called the name of that place IEHOVAH-YIREH, v. 14. After this Sarah his wife, being 120. yeares old, chap. 23. 1. dieth in KIRIATH-ARBAA, a place that was otherwiſe called HEBRON, v. 2. but Abraham buried her in the caue of the field MACHPELAH, ouer againſt Mambre, (the ſame is Hebron in the land of Canaan) which he had bought of Ephron the Hittite, v. 19. Then he married a 2. wife, named Keturah, cap. 25. 1. who bare him many children, v. 2. Laſtly, Abraham being eight ſcore and fifteen yeares old, died, v. 7. and Izaac and Iſmael his ſonnes buried him by Sarah in the caue of Machpelah, v. 9. 10.



ABRAHAMI PATRIARCHAE PEREGRINATIO, ET VITA.

Abrahamo Ortelio Antverpiano auctore.

ABRAHAM EGREDERE DE TERRA TVA, ET DE COGNATIONE TVA, ET VENI IN TERRAM QVAM MONSTRAVERO TIBI.

ET DABO TIBI, ET SEMINI TVO POST TE, TERRAM PEREGRINATIONIS TVAE, OMNEM TERRAM CHANAAN, IN POSSESSIONEM AETERNAM.

Dño Ioanni Moflinio, Montis S. Winoxij abbati reverendo, viro humanitate & candore eximio, multiplicique rerum cognitione nobili; Ab. Ortelius in perpetuae amicitiae pignus DD.

Privilegio Imperiali, Regio, et Belgico decennali. 1586.

Of the DEAD SEA.

OF the Dead ſea, or the lake *Aſphaltites*, becauſe we haue deſcribed it in another forme than heeretofore it hath been viſually ſet forth in, I haue thought it not amiſſe in this place to ſay ſomething, for the further ſatiſfying of the Reader: For I heere do giue it this forme which I conceiue and perſwade my ſelfe it had in the time of *Abraham*, before ſuch time, I meane, as it was burnt with fire and brimſtone from heauen, by the curſe and puniſhment of God, cauſed by the wickedneſſe of the inhabitants of the ſame. For we haue made it to be a valley lying between the mountaines, watered all along from one end to the other, by the riuer *Iordan*, in which then ſtood theſe fiue cities, *Sodom, Gomorrhe, Admah, Zeboim* and *Segor*. Which place why and how afterward it was conuerted into a lake, the holy Scriptures do at large and copiouſly deſcribe. *Ioſephus*, in the 5. chapter of his 5. booke of the warres of the Iewes, thus diſcourſeth of it: It is, ſaith he, a ſalt and barren lake, in which by reaſon of the great lightneſſe, euen the heauieſt things that are, being caſt into it, do ſwimme vpon the toppe of the water: to ſinke or go downe to the bottome a man ſhall hardly do, although he would. Laſtly, *Veſpaſian* the Emperour, who came thither of purpoſe to ſee it, commanded certaine fellowes that could not ſwimme, to haue their hands bound behind them and to be caſt into the middeſt and deepeſt place of it; and it came to paſſe that all of them did flote vpon the toppe of the water, as if they had been forced vpward by the aire or ſpirits ariſing from the bottome. Moreouer the diuerſity of the colours of this lake, which changeth and turneth the toppe of the water thriſe in a day, and by diuers poſitions and falling of the ſunne beames vpon it, giueth a luſture round about, is moſt wonderfull. In many places it ſpeweth foorth blacke lumpes of *bitumen*, which do ſwimme aloft vpon the toppe of the lake in forme and bigneſſe of blacke oxen without heads. But when thoſe that farme the lake do come, finding a lumpe ſo clotted together, they draw it to their ſhippes: and becauſe it is tough, being full, they cannot breake them off: but as it were binding to the boate it hangeth to the knoll, vntill it be diſſolued by the menſtrues of women, or with vrine, *this* Pliny *in the fifteenth chapter of the ſeuenth booke of his Naturall hiſtory, attributeth to a threed ſtained with a womans menſtrues.*] It is good not only for the ſtopping of the ioints of ſhippes, but is alſo mingled with many medicines vſuall in the cure of diſeaſed bodies. The length of this lake is 580. furlongs, extending it ſelfe euen vp to *Zoara* in *Arabia*. The breadth of it is 150. furlongs ouer. [Diodorus Siculus *maketh it but 500. furlongs in length, and three ſcore in breadth.*] The land of *Sodome*, ſometime a moſt bleſſed and happy prouince for all kind of wealth and commodities, but now all burnt vp, being indeed, as ancient records make mention, for the wickedneſſe of the inhabitants conſumed by fire from heauen, was not farre from this place. Laſtly, as yet ſome remnants of that wrathfull fire, both in the foundations and plots of thoſe fiue cities, and the aſhes growing vp together with the fruites of the earth (which to ſee to are like vnto good wholeſome fruites, but being touched they preſently vaniſh into ſmoake and aſhes) are to this day to be ſeene. Thus farre out of *Ioſephus*. *Tacitus* in the fifth booke of his hiſtories reporteth almoſt the ſame of it *Verbatim*, but that he affirmeth, that the heaps and lumps of *bitumen* after that they are drawen to the ſhore, and are dried partly by the heat of the ſunne and partly by the vapours of the earth, are cleft and hewed out with axes. Moreouer he addeth, that this lake, in ſhew like the ſea, but much more corrupt and ſtinking both in taſt and ſmell, is peſtilent and vnwholeſome vnto the neighbours round about: againe, that it is neuer moued or driuen to and fro with the wind, nor ſuffereth any fiſh, or water foules to liue in it, as in other waters: yea it entertaineth no manner of liuing creatures, as *Pauſanias* and *Hegeſippus*, in the fourth chapter of his eighteenth booke, do write; ſo that, as *Pliny* witneſſeth, buls and camels do ſwimme and flote aloft vpon the toppe of the water of this lake. The ſame things *Strabo* writeth, but vnder the name of the lake *Sirbon*, very falſly: for it is another lake in this country different from this. *Diodorus* teſtifieth that the water of it is bitter and ſtinking: *Item*, that it beareth vp all things that haue breath, except thoſe things that are maſſy and ſolide, as gold, ſiluer, and ſuch like, although euen thoſe alſo do heere ſinke more ſlowly than in other lakes. See more of this in the ſame authour in his 2. and 19. bookes. That all vegetable things that liue not, do ſinke to the bottome: and that it will beare vp no ſuch thing except it be beſmered ouer with *bitumen*, (*alumen*, ſome copies haue) *Trogus Pompeius*, doth teſtifie in the 36. booke of his hiſtory. That a lamp or candle light, will ſwimme aloft; but being out, will ſinke, *Iſidorus* hath ſet down, as a truth, by the relation of others. *Ariſtotle* in the ſecond booke of his Meteorologicks doth write, that the water of this lake doth white cloths, if one ſhall but ſhake them well, being only wette in the ſame. Of the fruites like vnto thoſe which are wholeſome and good to be eaten, yet indeed do vaniſh into aſhes, beſide the forenamed authours, *Solinus*, *Ioſephus*, *S. Auguſtine* and *Tertullian*, do witneſſe. Notwithſtanding they do all affirme it of apples, not generally of all fruites. *Hegeſippus* to theſe addeth cluſters of grapes, in ſhape and faſhion not in ſubſtance. *Tacitus* writeth that this falleth out not only to all naturall things ariſing out of the earth of their owne accord, but alſo to artificiall things made by hand and ingenious inuention of man. This then is the nature and reſemblance of this place now, which was ſometime as *Moſes* teſtifieth, *Gen.* 13. 10. to ſee to, as glorious as the garden or Paradiſe of God.

To theſe we thinke it not amiſſe to adioine the opinion of *Nubienſis* the Arabian, as he hath ſet it downe in the fifth Section of the third Climate of his Geographicall garden, imprinted in the Arabicke language, at *Rome* in the yeare of our Lord 1592. *The place, ſaith he, where* Lot *with his family dwelt, the ſtinking ſea and* Zegor, *euen vp as high as* Baſan *and* Tiberias *was called the* Vale, *for that it was a plaine or bottome between two hils ſo low that all the other waters of this part of* Soria *do fall into it and are gathered thither.* And a little beneath in the ſame place he addeth. *All the brookes and ſprings do meet and ſtay in the lake of* Zegor, *otherwiſe called the lake* of Sodom and Gomorrha, *two cities where* Lot *and his family dwelt, which God did cauſe to ſinke, and conuerted their place into a ſtinking lake, otherwiſe named* The Dead lake, *for that there is in it nothing that hath breath or life, neither fiſh, nor worme, or any ſuch thing as vſually is wont to liue or keepe in ſtanding or running waters: the water of this lake is hot and of a filthy ſtinking ſauour: yet vpon it are little boates in which they paſſe from place to place in theſe quarters, and carry their prouiſion. The length of this lake is 60. miles, the breadth not aboue 12. miles.* Moreouer *Aben Iſaac*, who in like maner wrote in the Arabicke tongue, a treatiſe of Geography (certaine fragments of which I haue by me, for which I am beholding, as alſo for many other fauours to Maſter *Edward Wright*, that learned Mathematician, and ſingular louer of all maner literature) thus ſpeaketh of this place: *The ſea* Alzengie, *ſaith he, is a very bad and dangerous ſea: for there is no liuing creature can liue in it by reaſon of the vnwholeſomneſſe and thickneſſe of his waters: which happeneth by reaſon that the ſunne, when it commeth ouer this ſea, draweth vp vnto it, by the force of his heat, the thinner and more ſubtill parts of the water which is in it, and ſo doth leaue the thicke and more groſſe parts behind, which by that meanes alſo become very hot and ſalt: ſo that no man may ſaile vpon this ſea, nor any beaſt or liuing creature liue neere it.* Item, *the ſea* Sauk, *as* Ariſtotle *ſpeaketh of it, which alſo is in theſe parts, and doth reach vp as high as* India *and the parched* Zone (*ſo I thinke the word* Mantakah, *that is, a girdle or belt, which heere he vſeth, doth ſignifie*) *that there is not in it any liuing creature at all, of any ſort whatſoeuer: and therefore this ſea is called* The Dead ſea, *becauſe that whenſoeuer any worme or ſuch like falleth into it, it mooueth no longer, but ſwimmeth vpon the toppe of the water; and when it is dead it putrifieth and then ſinketh and falleth to the bottome: yet when there falleth into it any ſtinking and corrupt thing it ſinketh immediatly and ſwimmeth not vpon the water at all.* Thus farre out of *Aben Iſaac*. This ſea is of *Ptolemey* called ASPHALTITES, the lake *Aſphaltites*, of others *Aſphaltes*, of the *bitumen* which it doth yeeld in great plenty; of the Iewes, MARE PALAESTINORVM, ORIENTALE, SOLITVDINIS, *ſiue* DESERTI, the *Sea of Paleſtina*, the *Eaſt Sea*, the *Sea of the deſert* or *wilderneſſe*, of the ſituation and poſition of it vnto the land of *Iewry*: *Item*, MARE SALIS, the *Salt-ſea*, of the hot and firiſh ſaltneſſe of the ſame, aboue other ſalt-waters, which the Arabian iuſtifieth to be true: *Pauſanias* that ancient and famous hiſtorian of the Greekes: and *Iuſtine* the abridger of the large volume of *Trogus Pompeius*, call it MARE MORTVVM, the *Dead ſea*, of the effect: (there is ſaith *Iuſtine*, a lake in that country, which by reaſon of his greatneſſe and vnmoueableneſſe of his waters, is called the *Dead ſea*, for it is neither mooued with the wind, the heauy and lumpiſh *bitumen*, which ſwimmeth vpon the toppe of the water all the lake ouer, reſiſting the violence of the greateſt blaſts: neither is it ſaileable, for that all things that are void of life do ſinke to the bottome: neither doth it ſuſtaine any thing that is not beſmered with *bitumen*) to theſe both my Arabians do ſubſcribe: of *Galen*, the Prince of Phyſitions, it is called LACVS SODOMAEVS, the *Lake of Sodome*: for him *Nubienſis* doth ſtand, who neuer nameth it *Bahri*, a ſea; but *Bahira*, a lake or ſtanding poole: yet contrariwiſe *Iſaac* termeth it *Bahri*, not *Bahira*, and by this name it is generally knowen to all the Europeans. *Solinus* calleth it TRISTEM SINVM, the *Sad-bay*, like as the gulfe of *Milinde* is of ſome named ASPERVM MARE, the rough or boiſterous ſea, like as *Iſaac* my authour, calleth this ſame lake, *Tzahhib*, the churliſh and dangerous ſea. *Ioſephus* in the tenth chapter of his firſt booke of the Antiquities of the Iewes, ſaith, that this place where now is the *Dead-ſea*, was before named the *Vale of bitumen pits*. *Strabo*, otherwiſe a moſt excellent Geographer and curious ſearcher out of the truth in theſe diſcourſes, falſly confoundeth this lake, as I touched before, with the *Sirbon* lake. Why the Arabian ſhould call it *Zengie* and *Sawke*, I know not. This we haue heere added partly out of the Geographicall treaſury of *Ortelius*, for the eaſe and benefite of the Reader, leaſt the diuerſity of names might make him miſtake the thing. Hauing thus finiſhed the Mappes of HOLY writte, It now remaineth that we do in like maner begin and go on forward with thoſe of PROPHANE hiſtories.

A draught and ſhadow of the ancient GEOGRAPHY.

THou haſt, gentle and curtuous Reader, in this Mappe a draught (a plot or patterne I might call it) of the whole world, but according to the deſcription & ruder Geography of the more ancient authours & of thoſe of middle age. For this our globe of the earth was not then further knowen, (a wonderfull ſtrange thing) vntill in the daies of our fathers, in the yeare 1492. *Chriſtofer Columbus* a Genoway, by the commandement of the king of *Caſtile*, firſt diſcouered that part of the Weſt, which vnto this day had lien hid & vnknowen. After that, the South part hitherto not heard of, togther with the Eaſt part of *Aſia*, much ſpoken of, but neuer before this time entered, was deſcried by the Portugals. That part which lieth toward the North, we haue ſeen in this our age to haue been firſt found out by the Engliſh merchants and nauigatours; a particular view and proofe of which, thou maiſt ſee at large, in that worthy worke of the *Engliſh Nauigations*, compoſed with great induſtrie, diligence and charge, by my ſingular good friend Maſter *Richard Hacluyt*. By him *England* ſtill ſhall liue, and the name of braue Engliſhmen ſhall neuer die. The other countries which as yet do lie obſcured within the frozen Zones and vnder both the Poles, are left for ſucceding ages to find out. Peraduenture, ancient writers that liued many hundred yeares ſince, haue named ſome country or ſome one place or other, out of this our continent; but they haue not written ought of the ſituation of the ſame, as being indeed altogether vnknowen vnto them. In this continent and circuite, curtuous Reader, (that thou beeſt not caried away with a vaine and falſe perſwaſion of the knowledge of things done in the whole world) or if you pleaſe ſo to call it, within the compaſſe of that part of the world deſcribed by the old Coſmographers, all ancient HISTORIOGRAPHY, both SACRED and PROPHANE, is comprehended: in theſe all famous acts of mortall men, which from the beginning of the world euen vnto the daies of our fathers, haue been regiſtred by learned men, haue been done and performed. For euery ſtorie, before the forenamed *Columbus*, written in Latine, Greeke or any other language, exceeded not the limits of the Roman Empire, or the conqueſts of *Alexander* the Great, (if you ſhall only except the trauels of *Marcus Paulus Venetus* by land, into *China*: and the nauigation of *Katherino Zeni*, by the ocean ſea, into the North parts, of which we haue ſpoken in the diſcourſe to the Mappe of *Mare del zur*) which I make no doubt all learned hiſtorians and others will eaſily grant me. Whereupon we may ſee how maimed and vnperfect the hiſtory of the world is, when as it is very apparant that this part of the earth then knowen, is ſcarſe the one quarter of the whole globe of the world that is now diſcouered to vs. And (which is eſpecially to be conſidered, rather than to be commended) we may truly ſay that now, which *Cicero* in his third oration againſt *Verres* wrote then moſt falſly: when he ſaid of that age; *There is now no place within the vaſt ocean, none ſo far remote and diſtant from vs, none ſo obſcure or hidden, whither, in theſe our daies, the couetous and bad minds of our men, doth not cauſe them go.*

Certaine recordes and teſtimonies of ancient writers concerning Geographicall Mappes.

Anaximander, *ſcholler to* Thales Mileſius, *did ſet forth as* Strabo *witneſſeth, the* FIRST GEOGRAPHICALL CHART. *Now* Anaximander, *who liued in the time of* Seruius Tullus, *the* VI. *king of* Rome, *was borne in the firſt yeare of the 35. olympiade, which was the firſt yeare of the raigne of* Ancus Martius, *the 4. king of the Romanes, 639. yeares before the birth of Chriſt.*

The ſame Strabo *maketh mention of a mappe of the* HABITABLE WORLD, *done by* Eratoſthenes.

Socrates, *when he ſaw* Alcibiades *to ſtand ſo much vpon his welth and great poſſeſſions, brought him to a mappe of the* VVHOLE VVORLD, *& bid him there to find out the prouince of* Athens: *which when he had found, he againe willed him to point to his landes: and when he anſwered that they were not in any place there deſcribed: he ſaith, Art thou then proud of the poſſeſſion of that, which is no part of the World?* Ælianus *in the* 28. *chap. of his 3. booke* De varia hiſtoria.

Hamo Carthaginenſis *ſetteth out a mappe of his nauigation into the* ATLANTICKE SEA, *wherein he made a diſcouery of the* COASTS OF LIBYA, *which he cauſed to be hanged vp in the temple of* Saturne.

Ariſtagoras Mileſius *had a Table of Braſſe in which was cutte the* VVHOLE COMPASSE OF EARTHLY GLOBE, *the* VVHOLE SEA, *with all the* RIVERS *emptying themſelues into the ſame.* Herod. *in his* V. *booke.*

Auguſtus *and* Agrippa *ſet out a mappe of the* VVHOLE VVORLD *to the publicke view of all men, as* Pliny *in the ſecond chapter of his third booke hath left recorded.*

Amongſt the Aegyptians there were continually kept certaine Chartes containing all the TRACTS, BOVNDS *and* COASTS *both of ſea and land, as* Apollonius *in the fourth booke of his Argonautickes doth witneſſe.*

Saint Hierome *affirmeth, that a* MAPPE *of* PALAESTINA, *made by* Euſebius Cæſarienſis, *was loſt long before his time.*

That Charles the Great, *Emperour of* Rome, *had a* Siluer Table, *wherein the* VVHOLE VVORLD *was portraitured, thoſe authours who liued in his time and haue written of his life and hiſtories, do conſtantly affirme.*

Theophraſtus Ereſius *bequeathed and gaue by his laſt Will and Teſtament, certaine mappes in which were deſcribed the* SITVATION *of the* VVORLD, *on condition that they ſhould be put and reſerued in the lower part of the gallery, which he built and adioined to his ſchoole, as* Diogenes Laertius *writeth in his life.*

I haue deſcribed a Charte of the VVORLD, *in 12. ſheets of parchment. Thus* Dominicanus, *the authour of the Annals of the city* Celmar *in* Germany, *who wrote about the yeare of Chriſt 1265. ſpeaketh of himſelfe in that his worke.*

There are certaine GEOGRAPHICALL CHARTS, *mentioned and cited by* Stephanus Byzantinus, *in the word* Αἶνος.

The Emperour Domitian, *put* Metius Pompoſianus *to death, becauſe he caried about the country certain mappes of the* VVORLD, *portraitured in ſheets of Velame, as* Suetonius *recordeth.*

Varro *in the ſecond chapter of his firſt booke of* Husbandrie, *hath theſe wordes: There I light vpon by chance,* Caius Fundanius *my wiues father, and* Caius Agrius *a Knight of* Rome, *a diſciple and follower of* Socrates, *with* Publius Agraſius *the Cuſtomer, whom I found looking vpon a Mappe of* ITALY, *drawen and deſcribed vpon a wall.*

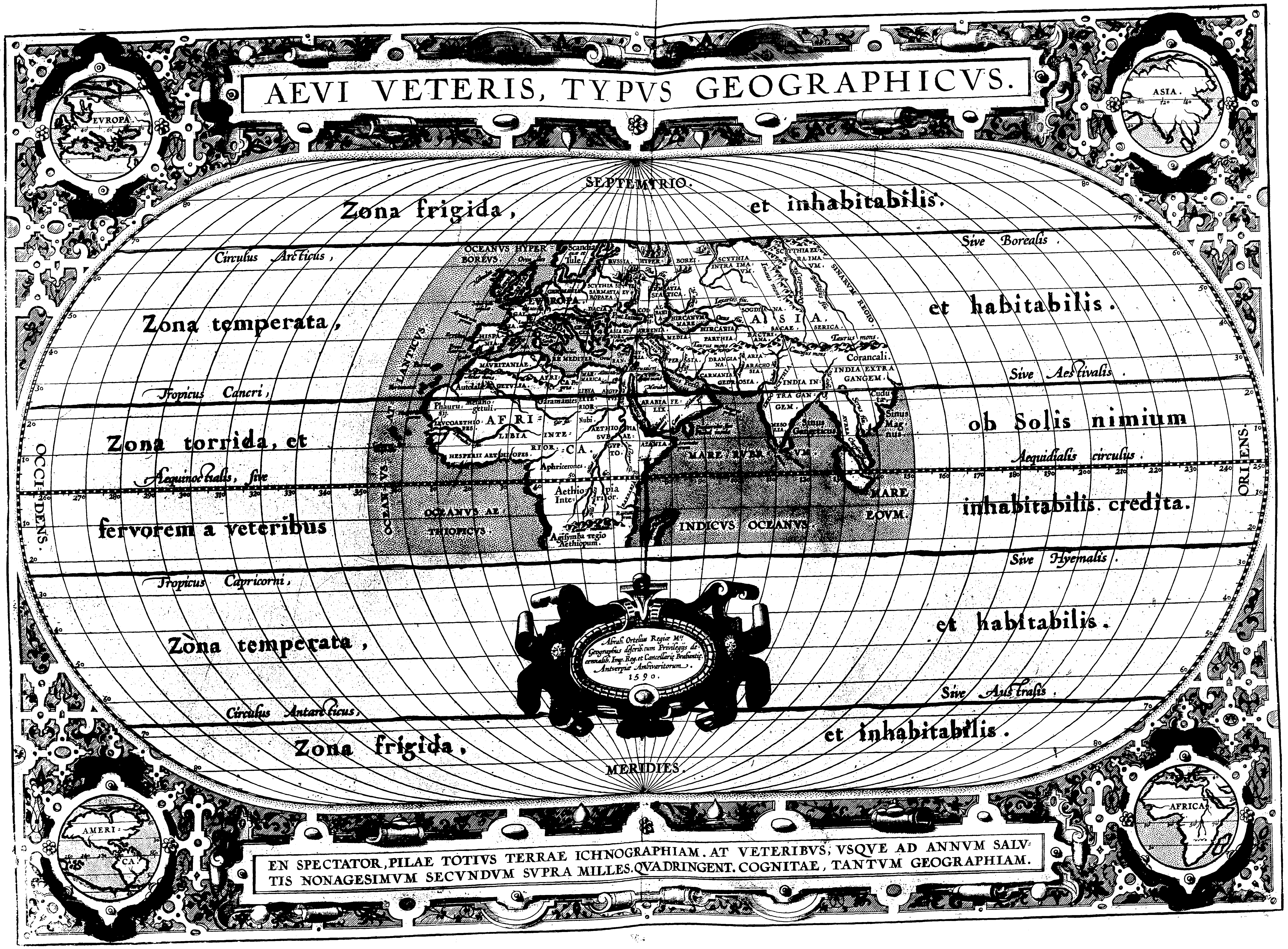
Heere alſo Vitruuius *what he ſpeaketh in the eighth book of his Architecture: that theſe things are, and may be ſo, the* HEADS OF RIVERS *do ſufficiently prooue, which we do ſee are deſcribed in the Chartes and Mappes of the World.*

Florus, *who ſeemeth to haue liued in the time of* Traian *the Emperour, hath theſe wordes: I will do that that Coſmographers are wont to do, who vſe to ſet out the* SITVATION *of the* VVORLD *in a ſmall chart or table.*

Iulian *the Emperour in an Epiſtle to* Alypius *thus writeth: I was euen then newly recouered of my ſickneſſe when thou ſenteſt the* GEOGRAPHY: *and yet the map which thou ſenteſt was neuer the leſſe welcome: For there are in it not only better and more true deſcriptions, but alſo certaine excellent Iambicke verſes wherewith thou haſt much graced it.*

But that the Ancients were wont to deſcribe the VVORLD *and globe of the earth in Mappes, it is manifeſt out of* Plutarcke *in the life of* Theſeus: *as alſo out of the fourth booke of* Propertius *the Poet, where he bringeth in* Arethuſa *thus ſpeaking to* Lycotta.

Cogimur è TABVLA PICTOS ediſcere MVNDOS.
We forced are to vnderſtand: By charts, the ſtate of Sea and Land.



AEVI VETERIS, TYPVS GEOGRAPHICVS.

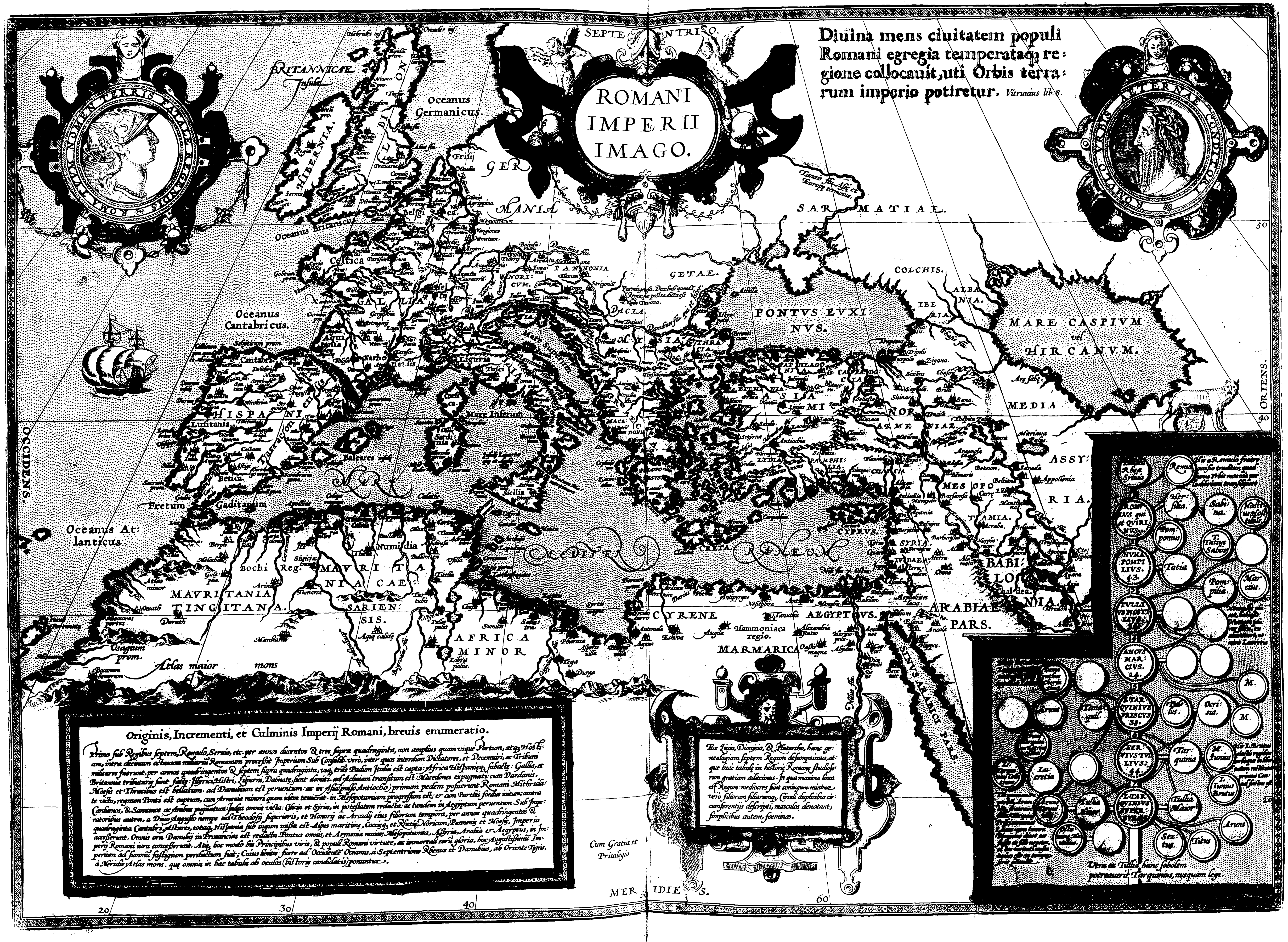
EN SPECTATOR, PILAE TOTIVS TERRAE ICHNOGRAPHIAM. AT VETERIBVS, VSQVE AD ANNVM SALVTIS NONAGESIMVM SECVNDVM SVPRA MILLES. QVADRINGENT. COGNITAE, TANTVM GEOGRAPHIAM.

Abrah. Ortelius Regiæ M^tis Geographus describ. cum Privilegijs decennalib. Imp. Reg. et Cancellariæ Brabantiæ. Antverpiæ Ambivaritorum. 1590.

The ROMANE WORLD,
OR
The ROMANE EMPIRE.

Ammianus Marcellinus thus writeth in his foureteenth booke: At ſuch time as triumphant *Rome* (which ſhall flouriſh as long as men do liue vpon the earth) began firſt to grow into credit and honour in the world, that it might ſtill riſe by degrees and lofty ſteppes into a firme league of eternall peace, vertue and fortune (which often times iarre) did fully conſent and agree. For if either of them had oppoſed themſelues, it ſurely had neuer come to that abſolute height and greatneſſe. The people of this city from the firſt infancy euen vnto the laſt of childhood, which was limited almoſt within the compaſſe of three hundred yeares, abode the bitter aſſaults and warres of their neighbours round about them: then hauing growen to a ſtriplings age and paſt the rodde, after many outragious furies of *Mars*, it paſſed the Alpes and narrow ſea. Being come to mans eſtate and beſt yeares, from all quarters of the wide world, it brought away the laurell the ſigne of conqueſt and triumph: but now being old and beginning to dote, and ſometime only bearing the name of conquerour rather than winning ought indeed, it hath betaken it ſelfe to a more quiet kind of life. Therefore this city, reuerend for ſo many glorious conqueſts of ſtout and fierce nations, and for ſo many good and wholeſome lawes which it hath enacted, hath now at laſt, like a kind and thrifty father, both wiſe and wealthy, committed her patrimony and poſſeſsions to the Emperours, as vnto her naturall ſonnes, to be ruled and gouerned. And lately, although the tribes and wardes be idle, the hundreds and wapentakes ſtill and quiet, and there be no diſſenſions in the Senate houſe, but that the more ſecure and calmer times, ſuch as *Numa Pompilius* liued in, were come againe: yet in all parts of the world whereſoeuer, it is regarded as a Miſtreſſe and Queen, in all places the reuerend gray haires of the graue Senatours, euery where the very name of the Roman Nation is greatly eſteemed and honourable. Thus farre *Ammianus*. Moreouer this you ſhall find in *Sulpiciaes* Satyricke poeme; Two things there are which raiſed great *Rome* to that height, valour in warre and wiſdome in peace. As this Romane Empire, in the iudgement of all men, was eſteemed very great and large, ſo alſo indeed it was; eſpecially if you ſhall compare it with thoſe which haue been in former ages, as that of the Aſſyrians, Perſians and Grecians: *Item*, with thoſe which ſince their fall haue ſprong vp in their places, as namely, that of the *Othomans*, amongſt the Turkes: the *Sophies*, amongſt the Perſians: of the great *Cham*, ouer the Tartars in *Aſia*: and of *Preſter Iohn*, as we call him, ouer the Æthiopians or Abyſsines in *Africa*. But if you ſhall compare it with that Monarchy which *Charles* the fifth, Emperour of *Rome*, within the memorie of our fathers, eſtabliſhed in diuers parts of the world, and *Philip* his ſonne in our age hath enlarged, and ſhall by looking into an vniuerſall mappe of the Earthly globe, conferre and meaſure the greatneſſe of this with thoſe others, by the eie you ſhall plainly and truly diſcerne, that this for largeneſſe may not only be preferred farre before all thoſe other forenamed, but alſo euen before that of the Romanes. The kingdome of the Portugals, after that by diuers nauigations they had ſubdued vnder their obedience the marine tracts and ſea coaſts of Eaſt *India*, together with the ilands there about, if it did reach and were extended vp as farre within the land, as it commandeth about the ſhore, it might doubtleſſe be accounted none of the leaſt Empires. Seeing now therefore that this alſo at this day is vnder the obedience of the ſaid K. *Philip*, who doth not ſee that this Empire is the greateſt that euer was in the world?

Of the Empire of *Rome*, as it ſtood in his daies, *Tertullian* in his booke *De Pallio*, ſpeaketh thus honourably: *Reuera Orbis cultiſsimum huius Imperij rus eſt*; that is, In very deed the whole world is nothing elſe but a farme well ſtocked, and ſtored, belonging to this Empire. Laſtly, *Ouid*, in his ſecond booke *De Faſtis*, thus writeth of it: *Gentibus eſt aliis tellus data limite certo, Romanæ ſpacium eſt vrbis & Orbis idem.* All other nations, in the Earth their certaine bounds may name; The compaſſe of the World and *Rome*, they only are the ſame.



ROMANI IMPERII IMAGO.

Diuina mens ciuitatem populi Romani egregia temperataq; regione collocauit, uti Orbis terrarum imperio potiretur. Vitruuius lib. 8.

Originis, Incrementi, et Culminis Imperij Romani, breuis enumeratio.

Primo sub Regibus septem, Romulo, Seruio, etc. per annos ducentos & tres supra quadraginta, non amplius quam vsque Portum, atq; Hostiam, intra decimum octauum miliariũ Romanum processit Imperium. Sub Consulib. verò, inter quos interdum Dictatores, et Decemuiri, ac Tribuni militares fuerunt, per annos quadringentos & septem supra quadraginta, usq; trans Padum Italia est capta: Africa Hispaniaq; subactę: Gallia, et Britannia tributarię sunt factę: Illyrici, Histri, Liburni, Dalmatę, sunt domiti. ad Achaiam transitum est: Macedones expugnati: cum Dardanis, Moesis et Thracibus est bellatum. ad Danubium est peruentum: ac in Asia (pulso Antiocho) primum pedem posuerunt Romani. Mithridate victo, regnum Ponti est captum, cum Armenia minori quam idem tenuerat. in Mesopotamiam progressum est; & cum Parthis foedus initum; contra Cardienos, & Saracenos ac Arabes pugnatum: Judea omnis victa: Cilicia et Syria, in potestatem redacta: ac tandem in Aegyptum peruentum. Sub Imperatoribus autem, a Diuo Augusto nempe ad Theodosij superioris, et Honorij ac Arcadij eius filiorum tempora, per annos quadringentos & quadraginta Cantabri, Astures, totaq; Hispania sub iugum missa est. Alpes maritimę, Coccięq; et Rhetię, Noricum, Pannonia et Moesia, Imperio accesserunt. Omnis ora Danubij in Prouincias est redacta. Pontus omnis, et Armenia maior, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Arabia & Aegyptus, in Imperij Romani iura concesserunt. Atq; hoc modo his Principibus viris, & populi Romani virtute, ac immortali eorũ gloria, hoc Augustissimũ Imperium ad summũ fastigium perductum fuit; Cuius limites fuere ad Occidentẽ Oceanus, à Septentrione Rhenus et Danubius, ab Oriente Tigris, à Meridie Atlas mons. quę omnia in hac tabula ob oculos (historię candidatis) ponuntur.

Ex Liuio, Dionysio, & Plutarcho, hanc genealogiam septem Regum desumpsimus, atque huic tabulę in historię Romanę studiosorum gratiam adiecimus. In qua maxima linea est Regum: mediocres sunt coniugum: minimę verò filiorum filiarumq;. Circuli duplicibus circumferentijs descripti, masculos denotant; simplicibus autem, foeminas.

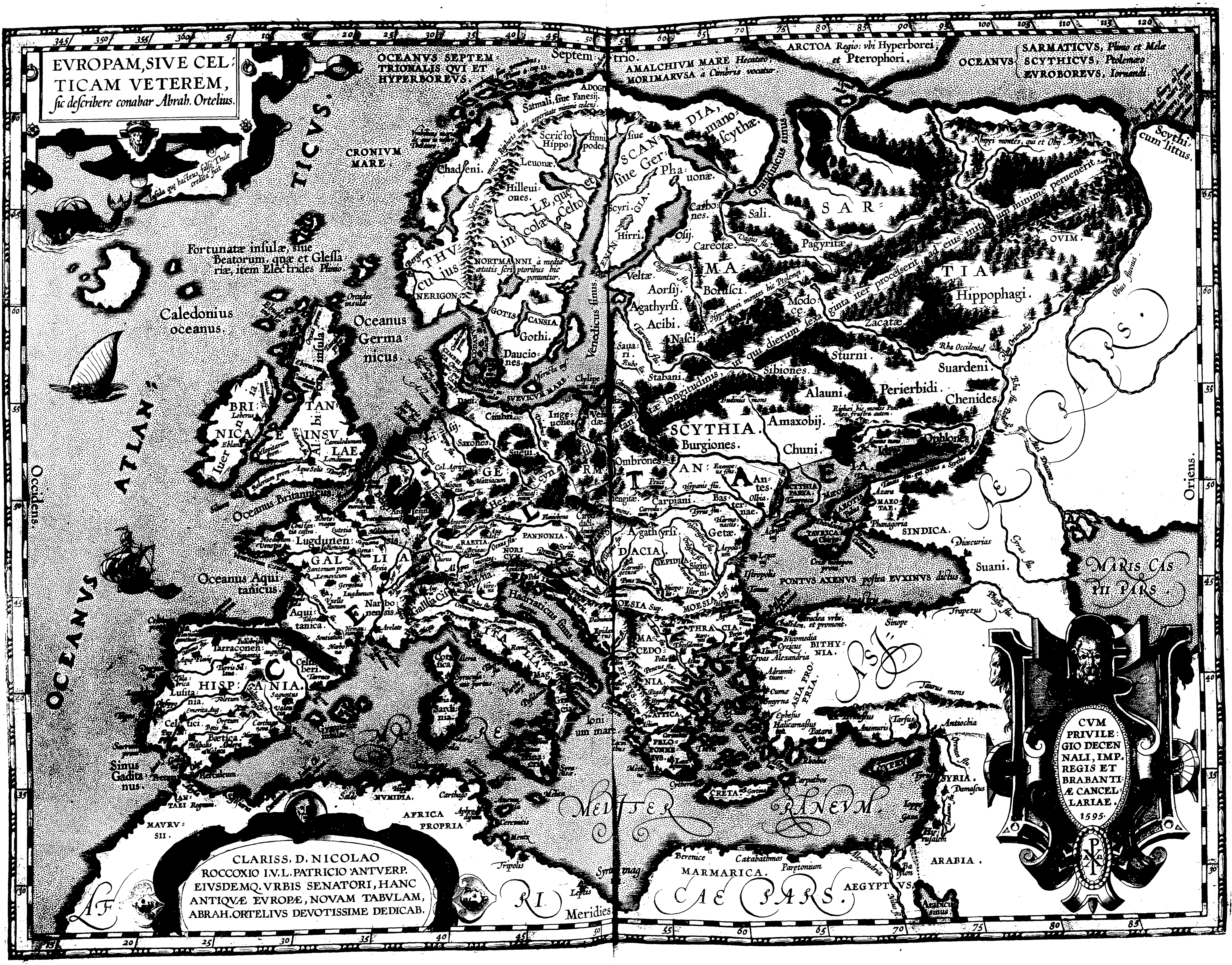
Vtru ex Tullia hanc sobolem procreauerit Tarquinius, nusquam legi.

Cum Gratia et Priuilegio

EVROPE.

IN *the diuiſion of the world, diuers haue placed* Africa *in the third part: ſome few haue made no more but* Aſia *and* Europe *only;* and Africa *they make a part of* Europe, *ſaith* Saluſtius. *This is that which S.* Paulinus *in* Auſonius, *out of the opinion of the ſame* Saluſt, *thus writeth of:* Europam Aſiamquè duo vel maxima terræ Membra, quibus Lybiam dubiè Salluſtius addit, Europæ admixtam: poſſit quum tertia dici: Europe *and* Aſia *vaſt, the Earthly globe between them ſhare. Yet whether* Africke *ſhould a part of this our* Europe *be; or make a third part by it ſelfe,* Saluſt *doth doubt I ſee. But* Philoſtratus *alſo in* Iſocrates *doth diuide the world into* Aſia *and* Europe: *yea* Iſocrates *himſelfe, in his* Panegyricos. *Moreouer in* Varroes *booke* De lingua Latina *theſe words are read; As all the world is diuided into* Heauen *and* Earth: *ſo* Heauen *is ſeuered into his quarters: and the* Earth *into* Aſia *and* Europe. *Againe the ſame authour in his booke of Huſbandrie writeth thus: Firſt, when as the world, by* Eratoſthenes, *was very fitly and naturally diuided into two parts, the one toward the South,* [Aſia *doubtleſſe he meaneth*] *the other in the North* [Europe *we call it.*] *S.* Auguſtine *in his* 16. *booke* De Ciuitate Dei: Lucane *in his* 9. *booke: and* Oroſius *in the firſt booke of his hiſtory, haue the like wordes to the ſame ſenſe. Notwithſtanding cuſtome ſince hath preuailed with all Hiſtoriographers and Coſmographers which haue written either in Latine or Greeke, iointly to diuide the globe of the earth into theſe three parts:* Aſia, Africke *and* Europe: *the laſt of which we haue taken vpon vs to deſcribe in this place, not only in forme of a mappe or chart, like a Geographer: but in this preſent diſcourſe, like an hiſtorian. Concerning the forme of it therefore, it is manifold, as* Strabo *writeth. It is a* Peninſula *or demy-ile, and not an iland; although* Silenus, *as* Elianus *writeth, did ſometime to* Midas *ſo relate of it. For it is on all ſides, as you may ſee in the mappe, bounded and beaten with the ſalt ſea, but only vpon the Eaſt, where it is by a ſmall necke ioined to the greater* Aſia. *Yet by what limits they are there diſtinguiſhed, the ancient and the later writers do not altogether agree. For thoſe which are more ancient as* Ariſtotle, Plato, Herodotus, *and others which do follow their opinion, do diuide* Europe *from* Aſia, *by the riuer* Phaſis, (*a riuer of* Colchis *falling into the Euxine ſea,* Mar maiore, *or* Maurothalaſſa, *as the Greeks call it*) *neere* Trapezonda: *ſome mappes do now call that riuer* Faſſo, *others* Phazzeth: *the Scythians,* (*as* Theuet *reporteth,* Debbaſſethca) *or which is all one, by that iſthmos or neckland which is between the foreſaid* Mar maiore *or* Pontus Euxinus, *and the Caſpian ſea* (Mar de Cachu, *the ancient called it* Mare Hyrcanum, *the Hyrcane ſea*) *which formerly all old writers thought to be but a bay or gulfe of the Scythian or Northren ocean, as* Strabo, Pliny, Mela, Dionyſius, Plutarch (*in the life of* Alexander *and in his diſcourſe of the face in the ſphere of the Moone*) *and* Iornandes *a more late writer, haue left recorded. Yet all of them were deceiued. Only* Herodotus *truly* (*as this our latter age doth approue and find to be ſo*) *doth affirme this to be a ſea of it ſelfe, and to haue neither in-let nor out-let, or to be intermedled with any other ſea.* Dionyſius, Arrianus, Diodorus, Polybius, Iornandes *and* Ptolemey *haue diuided it from* Aſia *by the riuer* Tanais (Don *or* Tana, *as now the Italians name it*) *who thinketh that both the riſe of this riuer, and the land Northward from whence it commeth, are both vnknowen and vncertaine. All doubt where to place and lay their bounds: as indeed who neuer perfectly knew thoſe places toward the Eaſt and North, not being then diſcouered, but only deſcribed by them, from the fabulous reports of others: as for example, the* Riphæan *and* Hyperboræan *mountaines, which are feined inuentions of the Greekes, as* Strabo *writeth: together with* Aluani montes, *heere deſcribed by* Ptolemey, *where now not only theſe mountaines, but alſo no other at this day, are to be ſeene: but in their places diuers huge and vaſt woods, great fennes and bogges, or large champion plaines.* Orpheus *alſo long ſince deſcribed in this part of the continent I meane, between* Mæotis palus, *the fenne* Mæotis, (*now called* Mar delle Zabacche, *and* Mar della Tana) *and the ſea* Cronium, *an huge wood. Likewiſe,* Dionyſius Afer *heereabouts placeth an* Infinite wood, *as he termeth it, from whence he ſaith* Tanais *or* Don *doth ſpring, which after many windings and turnings at laſt falleth into the forenamed fenne* Mæotis. Iſidorus *heere hath the* Riphæan woods, *in which he ſaith* Tanais *doth firſt take the beginning. That* Donaw (Danubius) *doth diuide* Aſia *from* Europe, Seneca *in the ſixth booke* Natural. *doth manifeſtly affirme; of which his opinion, what we do thinke, we will, God willing, ſet downe in the diſcourſe to the Mappe of* Dacia. *Hitherto we ſee the forenamed authours to doubt and diſagree between themſelues of the limittes of theſe two parts of the world: If therefore they ſhall find me a meet vmpier and arbitratour in this matter, I would, not vnfitly, and as I hope to the liking of all parties, decide the controuerſie thus: I would make the bounds, to be* Tanais, *or the riuer* Don; *the ſtraights or narrow peece of the maine land that is between this riuer and the riuer* Rha, (Athel) *which emptieth it ſelfe into the Caſpian ſea: the Eaſt branch of the ſame* Athel: *then from his head vnto the riuer* Oby, *and ſo euen vnto his mouth or fall into the Northren ſea: For by this mouth, I do eaſily perſwade my ſelfe, that antiquity did verily beleeue that the Caſpian ſea did vnlade it ſelfe into the maine Ocean. For that the name of this riuer* Oby *is ancient, it is very likely, for that* montes Obij, *certaine mountaines called* Obij *are placed heereabout in this tract, by* Athenæus, *which he ſaith formerly were called of the ancients* montes Riphæi, *the Riphæan hils: but then in his daies* montes Alpes, *the Alpes. Againe* Iornandes *in this continent, not farre from hence, deſcribeth* Ouim, *or* Obim, *a Scythian nation or family. And that theſe foreſaid mountaines, are in this place* (*not where* Ptolemey *and* Pomponius Mela *haue placed them*) *very many men, of great credit and learning in theſe our daies, ſufficient witneſſes do ſtoutly auouch. Amongſt which* Baro Herberſtein, *in his hiſtory of* Moſcouy, *is one:* Paul Oderborne, *in his treatiſe written of the life of* Baſilides, *is another: laſtly,* Antony Wied, *in his mappe of* Moſcouy *may be the third. Now they name it vulgarly by diuers and ſundrie names, but commonly they call it* Cingulum mundi, *The girdle of the world, as the ſaid* Herberſtein *doth affirme. In a Mappe of theſe countries ſet out by Maſter* Ienkinſon, *an Engliſhman, who trauelled through theſe parts, it is called* Zona Orbis, *The girdle of the Earth. Moreouer I haue in ſome ſort for this diuiſion,* Iornandes *and* Æthicus, *vpon my ſide, where they ſay that the Riphæan mountaines do part* Aſia *and* Europe. *Againe theſe ſelfe ſame hils, yea, and in this tract, are the* montes Hyperborei; *not where* Ptolemey *placeth them. And they are the ſame with* montes Riphæi, Obij *and* Alpes. *Thus farre of the diuiſion of* Aſia *from* Europe.

Pliny *calleth this part of the world,* The Nurce of all Nations; Mardonius, *as* Herodotus *doth tell of him, auoucheth it to* Xerxes, To be by farre the beautifulleſt of all places of the World, to be a moſt goodly and gallant country, yeelding all maner of fruites and fruitfull trees, and thoſe in their kindes the beſt; and to be ſuch that it were pity that any king in the World ſhould haue ought to do in but he. Varro *in his bookes* De re Ruſtica, *of Huſbandrie writeth,* That it is a more temperate and healthfull ſoile than *Aſia*. Statius *in his* Achilleidos, *more than once or twice, calleth it,* The Mighty prouince of the World. Maxima terra viris & fœcundiſſima doctis Vrbibus, Europe *for multitude of warlike men and ſcholers deeply learned, doth farre excell——: thus* Mamilius *writeth of it.* Ariſtotle, *the prince of Philoſophers, maketh the inhabiters of this part of the world, to be,* A very ſtout and couragious people. *The ſame authour affirmeth, that,* All kind of beaſts and cattell heere, are in their kind, greater and ſtronger than in *Aſia* and *Africke*. *But of the nature of this country, the maners and cuſtomes of the people, let vs heare what* Strabo *that excellent Geographer ſaith in his ſecond booke;* This part is moſt fertile of valiant and prudent men. It is all generally habitable, excepting only a very ſmall portion toward the North, and abutting vpon the *Hamaxici*, which dwell vpon *Tanais*, (*Don*) *Mæotis palus* (*Mar delle Zabacche*) and *Boryſthenes* (*Nieper* or *Dneſter*) which place, by reaſon of the extream cold, is not habitable. Yet certaine bleake and mountainous places inhabited, although in reſpect of the nature of the ſoile they are tilled and manured with greater difficulty, yet hauing gotten good skilfull and induſtrious husbands, thoſe alſo are tamed and much bettered, which heeretofore were badly vſed, and kept only by theeues and out-lawes. And indeed the Greekes when they dwelt vpon the rocks and mountaines, dwelt well and conueniently, by reaſon of their wiſe cariage in ciuill matters, arts, ſciences and knowledge of thoſe things, which neceſſarily are required to the maintenance of mans life. In like maner the Romanes, hauing brought many ſauage and fierce Nations vnder their ſeruile yoke, ſeated, I meane, in places not very conuenient to dwell in, in reſpect of the nature of the country, either for that it was rough and craggy, or wanted hauens, or was too bleake and cold, or for other cauſes, taught them to vſe merchandiſe before vnknowen, and haue brought them from a ſauage and brutiſh life, to liue ciuilly and more humanely. But thoſe parts which are ſituate in an equall and temperat climate, there nature adminiſtreth all things neceſſary for the maintenance of man and beaſt. Now when as thoſe Nations which do inhabite and dwell in fertile and rich countries, are maintainers of peace and quietneſſe; and thoſe which are ſeated in barren and vnfruitfull countries, are moſt hardy and ſtout: it commeth to paſſe that both are helpfull one to another; while theſe do vſe their weapons for their countries defence, thoſe againe do help and maintaine them by the profits that they raiſe out of the earth, by their arts and myſteries, as alſo by their learning, wiſedome and policy: euen as in like maner alſo the dammage is mutuall and either ſide feeleth a ſenſible hurt, when the one part doth not helpe the other: yet the eſtate of the ſouldier and warlike man is ſomewhat better, if they be not ouercome with multitude. And the nature of *Europe* ſerueth very fitly for this purpoſe: for it is all diuerſly diſtinguiſhed by lofty mountaines and lowly plaines; ſo that euery where the husbandmen and ſouldiers; the politicians and the martiall warriers do dwell together: yet ſo as the greateſt number are peaceable men: which kind of life they enioy eſpecially by the meanes and labour of their captaines, firſt of the Greekes, then of the Macedonians, and laſtly of the Romanes. Therefore both in peace and warre it is ſufficient of it ſelfe to maintaine and defend it ſelfe: for it hath great plenty both of ſtout ſouldiers, painfull husbandmen, and politique ſtateſmen. In this alſo it doth excell, that it bringeth foorth paſſing good fruits, ſuch I meane, as are neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life: with all ſorts of mettall, for what vſe ſoeuer. Spices or ſweet ſmelling things and pretious ſtones, are brought hither from forren countries, WHICH THINGS VVHOSOEVER HAVE NOT, THEY LIVE NEVER A VVHIT WORSE THAN THOSE DO THAT HAVE THEM. Moreouer this is eſpecially worth the noting, that hauing wonderfull ſtore of cattell, ſheep and oxen; it breedeth very few dangerous wild beaſts. *Thus farre the learned* Strabo. *Many other things thou maiſt read of this* Europe, *together with the nature and condition of the people of the ſame, in that treatiſe which* Hippocrates, *the prince of Phyſitions, wrote of the aire and waters. This* Europe *alſo, and not any other place of the world beſide, doth yeeld* Succinum *or* Electrum, (*Amber we call it, the Germanes,* Gleſſum) *yet it is not found in* Eridanus, *a riuer falling into ſome Northren ſea, as* Herodotus *doth fabulouſly report: or in* Padus, *a riuer of* Italy (Po) *as the poets falſly affirme: nor in the* Electrides, *certaine fained ilands in the Hadriaticke ſea, as ſome men of better credit, and more diligent ſearchers out of the truth, as* Pliny



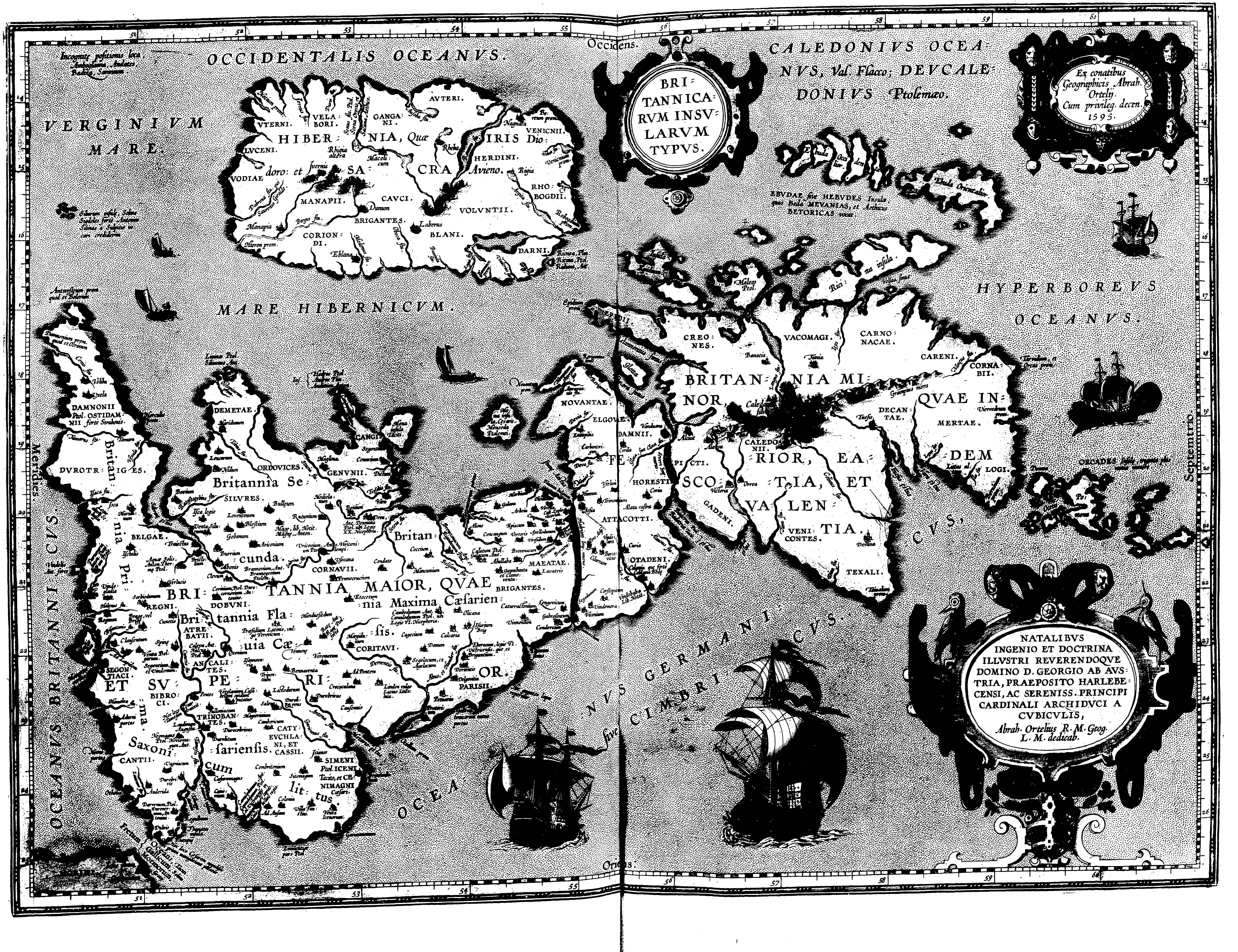
ſaith, haue ſeriouſly thought : nor in Spaine, as Æſchylus beleeued : nor in certaine rockes at the further end of the gulfe of Venice. (mare Hadriaticum)
as ſome more ſober men haue giuen out : nor in Liguria, as Sudinus, Metrodorus, and Theophraſtus would haue men thinke : nor in Ethiopia, neere Iu-
piter Ammons temple, or in Scythia, as Philemon imagined : nor in Britaine, as Socatus : nor in the Gleſſariæ, ilands in the Germane ocean, as Pliny
hath taught : nor in Bannonia or Baltia, (a certaine iland) as Timæus hath broached : nor in a certaine riuer, as Dion Pruſæus hath taught : but neere vnto the
neckland or peninſula Hæltarum in the bay Pautzkerwicke and Friſch-haff, (Sinus Clilipenus) in the Balticke or Eaſt ſea, not farre from Dantzkin
Pomerell or Spruſe : where hitherto it hath been taken (a thing wholly hidden from the ancients) to the great gaine and enriching of the Nations neere inha-
biting : and not in any other place of the world beſide. In the ſame Europe are there many goodly and ſtately cities, amongſt the which the moſt famous, in all
ages, are Rome and Conſtantinople, (which afterward was called New-Rome) and now are London, Venice and Paris. The riuers of greater note
are Rhein, Iſther or Donaw, and the Thames : the woods more notable are Ardene in Gallia, 500. miles of length, reaching from the riuer of Rhein vn-
to Tournay in France ; and Hercynia in Germany, 40. daies iourney long, as Pomponius writeth, and 9. daies iourney broad, as Cæſar in his Commen-
taries reporteth : a greater wood than which, or more vaſt, there is no hiſtory maketh mention of. Thus much of Europe. But whereof it tooke the name
and was ſo called, or who firſt gaue it that name, I thinke, ſaith Herodotus, there is no man vnder heauen doth certainly know or can vpon any probability
geſſe, except one ſhould thinke it ſo called of Europa Tyria. But wherefore it ſhould ſo of her be named, I am wholly ignorant, and I perſwade my ſelfe and do
verily beleeue, that no man in the world doth truly know. For that ſhe, as we read in the fabulous ſtories of the poets, was violently taken out of Phœnicia, a
country of Aſia, and caried from thence into Cyprus, or as others write, into the iland Creta (Candy) all men do know well enough : where, as Euſebius his
Chronicle doth witneſſe, being taken of Aſterius king of Creta to wife, ſhe bare him Minoes, Rhadamanthus and Sarpedon : from whence ſhe went not into
Europe, but into Aſia, as Herodotus hath left recorded. But what is that to Europe this part of the world? One might eaſilier beleeue it to haue been ſo
named of Europus, who, as Trogus Pompeius witneſſeth, ſometime in theſe parts poſſeſſed a large kingdome : which alſo I do ſee to be auouched by Euſta-
thius vpon Lycophron, who maketh this Europus to be the ſonne of one Himerus. Pauſanias ſaith that one Europa was king of Sicyonia, a prouince of
Peloponneſus in Greece : to him Euſebius in his Chronicle doth aſcribe, who maketh him equall to the Patriarke Abraham, & to haue liued aboue 3550.
yeares ſince, about 1950. yeares before the birth of Chriſt. There be ſome, as Feſtus writeth, that thinke it ſo named of the beautifulneſſe and excellency
of the country. Theſe we are ſure are fabulous or vncertaine : may we not therefore, as they haue formed of Phrat, Euphrates, and of Koft, Ægyptus (as
we haue ſhewed before) thinke that of Riphath (the ſonne of Gomer, Iapheths ſonne, to whom this part of the world was preſently after the confuſion at Ba-
bel, aſſigned) they haue likewiſe formed Europa? And ſurely the name Riphath, doth very manifeſtly ſhew it ſelfe in Riphæis montibus, the Riphean hils :
item in Riphæo fluuio, now called the riuer Oby, in Ripe, a city of Peloponneſus, in Rhiphatæis, the people of Paphlagonia, as Ioſephus writeth. Pto-
lemey in the ſecond booke of his Quadripartite, in my opinion much more truly, writeth that it was ſometime called by a common name, CELTICA, name-
ly of a principall Nation that firſt did inhabite it. For there is almoſt no prouince in all this part, in which in time paſt the CELTAE did not inhabit. For in
Spaine toward the Weſt, and beyond Hercules pillars are the Celtæ as Herodotus affirmeth. Item, about the riuer Bætis, as Strabo auoucheth, the
Celtici Preſamarci. are in the prouince of Lucenſis, and others otherwiſe named Neriij, as Pliny ſaith : Dion and Xiphilinus do ſhew that the Canta-
bri and Aſtures are the ſame with the Celtæ : Pliny nameth the city Celtica, in the prouince Hiſpalenſis. Antonius hath the Celti : item Celticum
promontorium, is the ſame that Cantabrum promontorium, which now is called Cabo de finis terre. What Geographer or Hiſtorian is he amongſt the anci-
ents that hath not made mention of the Celtebri? In France were the Celtæ and Celtogalatæ : and from thence are thoſe in Britaine. For that this iland
was firſt peopled from hence, lying ſo neere ouer againſt it, it is a common opinion and very probable. That the Gauls Germanes were vulgarly called Celtæ,
all Hiſtoriographers do iointly agree : and indeed Dion doth affirme, that the Celtæ did dwell vpon either ſide of the riuer Rhein : the Celtæ dwelt in Gal-
lia Ciſalpina (Lombardy) or Italy, as Appianus writeth. And againe vpon the Ionian ſea, (that is, the Hadriaticke) which alſo Strabo doth auerre.
Silius Italicus placeth them about the riuer Eridanus (Po). In Epirus ſometime dwelled the Celtæ, as Antonius Liberalis hath giuen out : Stepha-
nus placeth the ſame about the mount Hæmus : Arrianus, neere the mouth of the riuer Donaw : as alſo Strabo in Mœſia. The ſame authour writeth,
that the Celtæ are intermedled with the Illyrij and Thraces. Who alſo placeth them vpon the riuer Boryſthenes. Moreouer Ariſtotle in his booke De
mundo, ioineth the Celtæ with the Scythians. Heere hence the ſame Strabo and Plutarch do make their Celtoſcythæ. In Plutarch, in the life of Camil-
lus, I read that the Galatæ (which he maketh to haue come of the ſtocke of the Celtæ) paſſing the Northren ſea came vnto the Riphæan mountaines.
Againe out of the forenamed Strabo I learne that the Nations dwelling Northward were in his time called Caltæ. The which alſo their ancient lan-
guage, which is called the Celticke or Germane tongue, doth at this day ſufficiently demonſtrate : which is the ſame (only differing a little in dialect)
with that which is vſed in the ilands neere adioining to theſe places, as in Iſland, Groenland, Frieſland and others in this ocean. Plutarke in Marius wri-
teth, that Celtica doth begin at the outmoſt ſea (that is, the Atlanticke ſea) and ſo ſtretcheth it ſelfe out farre into the North and from thence vn-
to the fenne Mæotis, (Mare delle Zabacche.) Pomponius Mela calleth the Caſſiterides (which in another place we haue proued to belong to great Britaine,
or to be of the number of thoſe which are named Brittanicæ) Celticke Ilands. What is this elſe, I pray you, than plainly to affirme that THE CELTAE DO
POSSESSE ALL EVROPE? Which indeed is that which Ephorus in Strabo did ſee ſo many yeares ſince : when as he diuiding all the world into 4. quar-
ters, ſaith that, That part which is toward the Eaſt, is inhabited of the Indians : that which is in the South, of the Æthiopians : the North parts, of
the Scythians : and the Weſt, of the Celtæ. The ſcholiaſt of Appollonius nameth the Hadriaticke ſea, Mare Celticum, the Celticke ſea. And Lyco-
phron deſcribeth Celtos, a certaine poole, about the mouth of the riuer Iſter. Item he placeth Leuce an iland of Mar maiore (Pontus Euxinus) o-
uer againſt the mouth of the riuer Donaw. May we not therefore properly, as they call thoſe that inhabit Aſia, Aſians : and thoſe which dwell in Africa,
Africanes : call theſe which dwell in Celtica, Celtickes? He that out of all ancient ſtories, penned either in Latine or Greeke doth not know that the Celtæ are
the Germanes, let him haue recourſe to the 22. chapter of Hadrianus Iunius his Batauia, and I doubt not but, hauing throughly waied thoſe many ſound ar-
guments, and ſufficient teſtimonies of ancient graue writers, ſhall reſt ſatisfied and ſweare to our opinion. If not, let him liſten to the Dutchmen, and he ſhall
heare them call one another in their familiar communication, Kelt. The French alſo or Gauls I call a German nation. And I can proue by good arguments, if it
were a matter pertaining to this our purpoſe, that the Germane or Dutch tongue is the ancient language of the Celtæ, and to be the ſame which hitherto they
haue vſed in all places and now is ſpoken, except in ſome places where the power of the Romanes ſo preuailed, that they baniſhed this, and ſeated theirs in the
roome. It is likely therefore that the etymology and reaſon of the deriuation of the word Europe, which was vnknowen vnto the old writers, is to be ſought
and fetched from no other language elſe, but from that which was moſt vſuall in this part of the world. For that the inhabitants of any country ſhould take
the name of their natiue ſoile from ſtrangers, it is ſo abſurd and hard to be beleeued, that there cannot any thing more fooliſh or contrary to truth be inuen-
ted or deuiſed. Wherefore I thinke it good, concerning this matter, heere to lay downe the iudgement of Goropius Becanus, our countryman, who thinketh
it to be ſo named, not of a woman, (which it is probable, either neuer was, or neuer came heere) but à latitudine videndi, of the largeneſſe of his proſpect (as
he ſpeaketh) namely, becauſe (I do cite his owne words out of the 9. booke of his Origines) it doth not only looke toward Aſia, on the Eaſt and South : Africa,
on the South and Weſt : but alſo the New-found-world beyond the Hyperborei, on the Weſt and North. Neither ſhall any man perſwade me, that Europe
had the name from Greece or the Greeke language, ſeeing that it was firſt inhabited of the Cimbers (Cimmerij, deſcended from Gomer, the elder brother)
before it was poſſeſſed of the Greeks (Iones, come from Iawan a yonger brother, & but the 4. ſon of Yapheth) we make a dipthong by ſetting the 5. vowel of the
Latins before the 2. which neither the Latins nor Greeks do admit. Therefore if ſo be at any time they would change the words in which this did light, for We,
they put Eu ; turning it backward. Therefore our men do term it Verop, not Europ, whereby they vnderſtand a worthy company of men : for Wer (a mono-
ſyllable pronounced like a dipthong) ſignifieth lofty, great, excellent & that which is beſt in euery kind of thing : which notwithſtanding ſome do write ur,
without a dipthong, yet with a long vowell. Therefore, as of Terues, they formed Tereus, ſo of Werop, the Latines & Greeks haue made Europe : ſo named of
the excellency of the Nation, which doth farre ſurpaſſe all other men of the World. For Hop, as I haue ſhewed before, ſignifieth a company or multitude of men.
More of this word thou muſt ſee in his 8. booke Thus farre out of his workes which are foorth in print : that which followeth, is taken out of a booke of his
which he alſo hath ſet foorth, yet not imprinted, but ſuch as he vſed priuately, and hath many additions in ſundrie places in the margin written with his owne
hand, which he had prepared againſt the ſecond edition. But I waighing, ſaith he, and comparing this name with that which I haue read in holy Scripture, a-
nother reaſon farre more excellent, and better commeth into my mind. We ſee that to Yaphet was promiſed enlargement or a farre ſpreading of his poſterity,
or as ſome other interpret the word, ioy and gladneſſe : which then he truly had enioied, when as Chriſt had redeemed vs by his death and pretious bloud (which
bleſſing doth agree to this part of the world, rather than to any other vnder heauen beſide : and therefore all other countries generall do call Europe : THE
KINGDOME OF THE CHRISTIANS : and the Europeans, are called of the Turkes and Arabians, GIAVVR, that is, Chriſtians.) E, therefore
doth ſignifie a lawfull contract and mariage : VR, excellent : and HOP, hope : whereupon it commeth to paſſe, that Europe ſignifieth The excellent hope
of a lawfull mariage. which is proper to this portion of the world which Noah gaue to Iapheth his ſonne to inhabite. For although that the poſterity of Sem
was by Abraham, for many ages wedded to God, yet at length he put her away and diuorced her from him. But the wedlocke whereby God, by Chriſt is wed-
ded to Europe his Church, ſhall neuer be diſſolued : ſo that Europe may moſt properly be ſaid to be Iaphets portion. But of this word we will ſpeake more in
our Francica. Thus farre Goropius. Which I haue very willingly communicated to the curious Reader, leauing it to the cenſure of the learned to be iud-
ged. Yet I know that theſe things haue been very bitterly ſkoffed at already by a certaine learned man, but one wholly ignorant of this tongue, and therefore of
leſſe iudgement in this argument. There are ſome which do thinke that this Europe was in the holy Scripture called IAPETIA. Thus farre of Europe, to
which before I do altogether leaue, I will adioint of Herodotus in his Polymnia, the words of Mardonius to Darius ſpoken of this country. That it is a
country moſt goodly and beautifull, bearing all maner of excellent fruitefull trees, and thoſe in their kind the beſt : and to be ſuch that it were pi-
ty that any man but a king only ſhould poſſeſſe.

The BRITISH ILES,
Now,
THE EMPIRE OF
Great Britaine.

Pliny ſaith that in the Atlanticke ocean, there be many ilands named BRITANNICAE INSVLAE, The Britiſh ilands ; but the two greater ALBION and HIBERNIA, (Ireland) are properly ſo called. Of theſe, ALBION, in regard that it is both the greateſt, and as it were commander of the reſt, is moſt properly called BRITANNIA. And I might eaſily be drawen to beleeue, that all theſe ilands were recorded in the ancient monuments of the Greekes, before they were once named or knowen to the Romanes ; and to haue generally been called CASSITERIDES, as who ſay, The Stannaries, and that properly CASSITERA, which the Romans call Britannia. And although I am not ignorant, that Caſſitera is held of Dionyſius and Stephanus to be Indica Inſula, an Indian iland, or, an iland belonging or neere adioining to India, yet I am not a whitte moued from that my opinion. For I do verily thinke that this was deliuered by them rather of ignorance, than of ſound knowledge grounded vpon the ſkill of Geography : and we know that this is alſo a common errour in theſe our daies, to call all countries and ilands vnknowen or farre remote and diſtant from vs, Indian iles ; by which name, not without a manifeſt ignorance of the truth, they call all that whole continent of the New world, together with the circumiacent ilands firſt diſcouered and found out in the daies of our grandfathers ; and ſuch alſo as daily are deſcried, they call by that name. On my ſide is Pomponius Mela, a man out of all doubt, of good iudgement and credit, who calleth them CELTICAS, Celticke iles ; as if they were neere neighbours to the Celtæ. I do know that theſe Caſſiterides, are of others otherwiſe deſcribed ; as of Diodorus Siculus a little aboue Luſitania (Portugall) of Pliny, ouer againſt Celtiberia, (Valentia) neere Artabrum promontorium (cabo de finis terræ) by Strabo and Ptolemey : where now there are no ilands at all ; (and therefore not theſe) nor euer were any : whereupon it is apparant that theſe ilands were rather knowen to the ancients by name, than true ſituation. Now all men do iointly commend theſe ilands for the great abundance of Tinne and Lead, which they yearely did yeeld : Strabo alſo maketh theſe ilands rich in Hides or Leather. Do not then theſe three, whoſe plentifull ſtore, hath made ENGLAND at this day ſo famous all the world ouer, manifeſtly proue that they all pointed and aimed at Britaine? For what country or prouince is there in the whole globe of the Earth, that is ſo rich in Pelts and Leather : or hath ſuch plenty of fine wooll, as ENGLAND hath? The ſame Strabo affirmeth, that in the Caſſiterides they digge not very deep for mettals. Pliny ſaith that they are found in the very ſourd of the earth. That theſe do ſpeake both of the ſame thing, who doth not ſee? By theſe I gather, That the Phœnicians in times paſt, and Spaniards, did for trafficke ſaile through the ſtraights of Gibraltar, vnto this iland ; and for Tinne, Lead and Pelts bring in for exchange Braſen veſſels and Salt : like as afterward the Romanes, when Cæſar had ſubdued it, vſed to do the next way ouer land by France. Therefore it was then firſt knowen to the Romanes, by the name of Britannia, which before that, certaine ages paſſed, was very famous amongſt the Phœnicians by the name of Caſſitera. Appianus a reuerend authour, who liued about the time of Hadrian the Emperour, writeth that the Spaniards did forbeare to trauell vpon the Weſt and North ocean, but when they were forced into Britaine, by the violence of the tide. That heere he nameth Britaine, Caſſitera, I make no queſtion : but that name was then worne out of vſe, and this, as I thinke it very likely, was growen in requeſt and better knowne. Let the learned ſee, and at their better leiſure conſider, whether that Sextus Rufus Auienus doth not deſcribe theſe ilands vnder the name of OESTRYMNIDVM? Surely I am of that opinion he doth. For he ſaith that theſe Oeſtrymniades, are very rich of lead and tinne : and that the country people do make ſhippes of Leather, in which they ſaile vpon the maine ſea. What is this elſe then that which Pliny reporteth, That the Britanes do go to ſea in ſhippes made of wickers and couered ouer with raw hides? and doth not Cæſar in his firſt booke de Bello ciuili, affirme that the Britans did vſe to make the keele and ribbes of their ſhips of ſome light wood, the other part being radled with oſiers or roddes was couered with leather? This iland the Romanes, as Dion and Xiphiline do teſtifie, diuided into the HIGHER, containing all that part which is toward the South : and the LOVVER, toward the North. In the Almageſt of Ptolemey, this is called MINOR, The Leſſer : and that MAIOR, The Greater : and that about the time of Seuerus Emperour of Rome. But in the raigne of Valentinian the Emperour, I find in Sextus Rufus, that it was diſtinguiſhed by theſe names, BRITANNIA PRIMA, The Firſt, BRITANNIA SECVNDA, The Second, BRITANNIA MAXIMA, The Greater, CAESARIENSIS and FLAVIA. The booke of Remembrances (Notiar) and Ammianus do adde VALENTIA ; which others, as Oroſius, Claudian and Hegeſippus call SCOTIA, Scotland. Xiphilinus in Seuerus referreth the people generally to theſe two nations, MAEATAI and CALEDONII : for the names of the reſt may, as he ſaith, welnigh be reduced to theſe two. (Yet this muſt needes be falſe except he meane it particularly of Valentia, the later part.) He that deſireth to know the ſeuerall Nations of this iland as then it was inhabited, let him haue recourſe to Ptolemeys Geography, and this our Mappe, into which we haue packed thoſe things which we haue gathered heere and there diſperſed in Cæſars Commentaries, Tacitus, Pauſanias and Ammianus ; and he ſhalbe ſatisfied to the full. But wilt not thou be deceiued? take the learned M. Camden for thy guide : and then I will warrant thy ſafe conduct. Thus farre of the names of theſe ilands : now let vs ſpeake in like manner of the iles themſelues, and firſt of the greateſt of them which we ſaid was called Britannia.

Ariſtotle vnto Alexander the Great writeth, That this ile for greatneſſe doth exceed the reſt. Tacitus teſtifieth, That it is the greateſt of all ilands that the Romanes euer had notice of. It is ſo great, as Appian writeth, that it might ſeeme to be ANOTHER CONTINENT. And Hegeſippus calleth it ANOTHER WORLD. Cæſar, Diodorus, Strabo and Mela do make it to be Three cornered : and ſo it may aſwell as Sicilia be called TRINACRIA. Tacitus out of Liuy and Fabius Ruſticus do liken it to a Swingling ſtocke, or the warlike weapon Bipennis, a twall, or battle-axe. Iornandes ſaith, It is faſhioned like a Conus, that is, to a Geometricall body, which like a taper, is broad at the bottome and ſharpe at the toppe. Nubienſis the Arabian, who wrote about fiue or ſix hundred yeares ſince, likeneth it to the head and necke of Alnaama, an oſtrich. This Iland was firſt deſcried and made knowen to the Romane Empire in the time of Iulius Cæſar the tyrant, who firſt of all men (I vnderſtand it of the Romans) entered it with a thouſand ſaile of ſhippes, as Athenæus in his ſixth booke hath left recorded. For before that, as Dion in his 39. booke teſtifieth, whether there were ſuch an iland or not, it was vncertaine. The later writers made a doubt whether it were a part of the maine land, or an ile apart by it ſelfe : and of this argument they haue written much on both ſides, who indeed knew nothing for certaine of it (themſelues hauing neuer ſeen it, or learned by the inhabitants what it was) but only by geſſe had written of it coniecturally, as euery one had more leaſure or learning. In proceſſe of time, firſt when Agricola was vice-prætor (which I vnderſtand by Tacitus, was vnder Veſpaſian) then againe, in our daies, ſaith Dion, vnder Seuerus, it was manifeſtly found to be but an iland, and not of the Continent. Before the comming of theſe men, the iland had neuer borne the yoke of any forren Prince, as Diodorus Siculus teacheth. It was gouerned by many princes : the common people for the moſt part bore the ſway and had a kind of ſoueraignty, as we learne out of Cæſar, Strabo, Xiphiline, and Tacitus : who alſo moreouer doth adde, that by their princes they are drawne to many factions and taking of contrary parts : and that they neuer haue any common counſell for the ſtate of the whole common-wealth : ſo that while they fight ſeuerally, they are ſeuerally conquered. The temperature of the aire, ſaith Cæſar, is more mild than in France, the froſts and cold are not ſo eger. Tacitus affirmeth, That heere is neuer any bitter cold weather. Strabo writeth, that the aire is rather ſubiect to clowdes than ſnow. Herodian teacheth, that the aire is thicke and foggie : and he thinketh the reaſon, to be the heat and vapours which do aſcend vp out of the fennes and marſhes. In Britaine, (ſaith Minutius Felix, the diuine) the heat of the Sunne is not great, but it is comforted and hartened by a warme and hot ſtreame of the ſea, which inuironeth it on euery ſide. The ſame forenamed Strabo ſaith, that the moſt part of the iland is plaine and champion, beſet with woods and groues : to haue alſo ſome earthy hils, but very craggie, and drie without water, as Xiphiline writeth : moreouer ſome plaines, deſert and full of fennes and bogges. This laſt Herodian auoucheth to be true, who ſaith that by reaſon of the frequent ouerflowing of the ſea, it is fenny and mooriſh in diuers places. Notwithſtanding the Panegyricus maketh it a very fertile and fruitfull ſoile for Corne ; yet it is better for graſſe than corne, and is more kind to beaſt than man, as Mela affirmeth : and therefore heere is infinite ſtore of cattell, as Cæſar hath left recorded. Yet it beareth Wheat and Rie, as Strabo teſtifieth, and that by the meanes of their great ſtore of marle : for this, Pliny ſaith, doth aſſure the Britans of greater fertility : which in the time of the Emperour Iulian, was ſo luxurious and ſuperabundant, that as Marcelline in his eighteenth booke iuſtifieth, they haue ſent ouer corne and prouiſion into France and Germany. The ſame hiſtory Zozimus doth approue. It yeeldeth all maner of commodities and other things as France doth, (excepting the beech and firre tree) yea Hares, Hennes and Geeſe, as the forenamed Cæſar doth teſtifie. Xiphiline out of Dion doth highly coommend it for wonderfull ſtore of all ſorts of Fiſh : Solinus as much for the great variety and plenty of Mettals. All the world did euer admire it for the infinite abundance of Tinne and Lead. Eſpecially vp higher within the country, as Cæſar would haue it. Whoſe opinion Diodorus Siculus in a maner doth gaineſay : who affirmeth that mettals are plentifully found in Cornewall, neere the promontory which Ptolemey called, Antiueſtæum and Bolerium : the ſame Diodorus, Belerium : Nubienſis Tarfi'lgarbey mina'lgiezira ; The outmoſt bound of the iland toward the Weſt : or as our ſeamen call it, The lands end, and The cape of Cornewall. Beſide theſe mettals, the ſame authour ſaith, that it yeeldeth alſo Iron, but not in any great quantity, and that in like maner toward the ſea coaſt. Item, Pliny doth teſtifie, that it affoordeth Lead in great abundance euen in the vpper ſourd of the earth. It hath alſo ſome veines of Gold and Siluer, if we will beleeue Tacitus and Strabo, two authours of good credit. Item, the prophecies of Sibylla do auouch it to be rich in Gold : peraduenture, ſaith Ortelius, in reſpect of that plenty that is brought in thither : for Cicero vnto Trebatius writeth, that the ile of it ſelfe doth not yeeld one dramme of Gold or ſiluer : and that nothing is to be caried from thence, nor any maner of booty to be expected, more than that which may ariſe of ſlaues. But Cicero heere ſpake like a lawyer, not like a Philoſopher, and louer of the truth. For our hiſtories do approue that there haue been mines, of both thoſe mettals in former ages, found both in England, Wales and Scotland : and the like no doubt we now might find, if we would ſeeke for them with the like diligence. Pliny and Mela do write that heere are many and great riuers which do affoord both pearle and pretious ſtones. Theſe pearles are the beſt in value and eſtimation, next to thoſe of India, in the iudgement of Ælianus : the hope and gaine of theſe, Pliny ſaith, firſt moued Cæſar to aſſault this iland. Heliodorus doth highlie commend the Amethyſt of England. I read in Solinus that heere are hot baths (fontes calidi, Bathe, I vnderſtand) very curiouſly carued and trimmed for the vſe of man : theſe

fountaines,


BRITANNICARVM INSVLARVM TYPVS.
Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij. Cum privileg. decen. 1595.
NATALIBVS INGENIO ET DOCTRINA ILLVSTRI REVERENDOQVE DOMINO D. GEORGIO AB AVSTRIA, PRAEPOSITO HARLEBECENSI, AC SERENISS. PRINCIPI CARDINALI ARCHIDVCI A CVBICVLIS, Abrah. Ortelius R. M. Geog. L. M. dedicab.
OCCIDENTALIS OCEANVS.
Occidens.
CALEDONIVS OCEANVS, Val. Flacco; DEVCALEDONIVS Ptolemæo.
VERGINIVM MARE.
MARE HIBERNICVM.
HYPERBOREVS OCEANVS.
OCEANVS BRITANNICVS.
OCEANVS GERMANICVS, sive CIMBRICVS.
Meridies
Septentrio
Oriens.
HIBERNIA, Quæ IRIS Dio: SACRA Avieno. Iuverna doro: et
VTERNI.
VELABORI.
GANGANI.
AVTERI.
VENICNII.
IVCENI.
HERDINI.
VODIAE
RHOBOGDII.
MANAPII.
CAVCI.
VOLVNTII.
BRIGANTES.
CORIONDI.
BLANI.
DARNI.
Eblana
EBVDAE siue HEBVDES Insulae quas Beda MEVANIAS, et Aethicus BETORICAS vocat.
Thule
BRITANNIA MINOR, QVAE INTERIOR, EA TIA, ET VALENTIA.
CREONES.
VACOMAGI.
CARNONACAE.
CARENI.
CORNABII.
CALEDONII.
DECANTAE.
MERTAE.
LOGI.
PICTI.
SCOTIA
GADENI.
VENICONTES.
TEXALI.
ORCADES
NOVANTAE.
ELGOVAE.
DAMNII.
HORESTI.
ATTACOTTI.
OTADENI.
BRITANNIA MAIOR, QVAE Britannia Maxima Cæsariensis.
Britannia Secunda.
Britannia Flavia Cæsariensis.
Britannia Prima
DAMNONII
DVROTRIGES.
BELGAE.
SILVRES.
ORDOVICES.
GENVNII.
CANGI.
DEMETAE.
CORNAVII.
BRIGANTES.
MAEATAE.
DOBVNI.
ATREBATII.
REGNI.
ANCALITES.
CORITAVI.
PARISII.
TRINOBANTES.
CATYEVCHLANI, ET CASSII.
SIMENI Ptol. ICENI Tacito, et CENIMAGNI Cæsari.
CANTII.
BIBROCI.
REGONTIACI
SVPERIOR.
Saxonicum littus.
Mona
Isca legio
Londinium

fountaine, he ſaith, are conſecrated to Minerua, ſhe is preſident of them. Heliodorus aſcribeth alſo the Amethyſt, a pretious ſtone, to this country. Heere alſo is the Agath (gagates) the beſt in his kind, as Solinus and the old interpreter of Dionyſius do iointly teſtifie. Pliny, many yeares ſince, it ſeemeth had heard of our Engliſh Oiſters: which one commended who thus wrote of them; -- Rutupinoque edita fundo, Oſtrea callebat primo deprehendere morſu. The Poet Gratius doth highly commend the Engliſh Dogges, which are tranſported from hence, as Strabo writeth, for the excellent quality which naturally they haue for their ſure hunting: which alſo Nemeſianus was not ignorant of, when he thus wrote of them, -- Diuiſa Britannia mittit Veloces, noſtriq; Orbis venatibus aptos. Britaine that Other World, hath alwaies borne the name. For ſwifteſt hounds, and beſt for hunters game. Symmachus writeth vnto Flauianus his brother, that in time paſt the Romanes did greatly admire the Engliſh dogges: and Strabo affirmeth that the Gauls did vſe their helpe in the warres. There is a kind of theſe which are leſſe than the common ſort, which I find deſcribed in Oppianus his booke of hunting: Agaſſæus, he calleth it, a beagle, or gaſe-hound: See M. Camdens Britannia. Whether in former times it hath had wine or not (for Tacitus flatly denieth that it will beare vines or oliue trees) I dare not affirme: yet I vnderſtand by Vopiſcus, that Aurelianus the Emperour did ſuffer the Britans to plant vines, and to make wine. Item, the Panegyricus, an oration made to Conſtantine the Great, doth attribute to this ile ſo great a fertility of corne and all ſorts of graine, that it hath ſufficient both bread corne and drinke corne to maintaine it ſelfe. Pliny writeth that Sotacus verily beleeued that Amber (Electrum) heere dropped out of certaine trees, which they therefore called Electrides, amber trees, a feigned ſtory inuented by the old writers: as alſo this perhaps which Clemens in the ſixth booke of his Stromaton, writeth from the relation of Heruetus: they which write hiſtories, do report that in Britannia (Britannice, the Greeke copy hath) there is a certaine caue vnderneath an hill, in whoſe toppe is a chincke or rift: when the wind driueth into the caue, and beateth againſt the ſides of it, there is heard a ſound, as it were of cymbals making a melodious harmony. Like as that of Solinus alſo is, who writeth, that there is an altar (ara) in a by-place, or odde corner in Caledonia, a part of Scotland, which by the inſcription written in Greeke letters, doth manifeſtly ſhew that Vlyſſes had landed there to performe ſome vow that he had made. And whether euer this ile were ioined to the maine continent or not, as Seruius is perſwaded I dare not affirme. Now it remaineth that we in like maner do ſpeake ſomething of the people of the ſame.

Cæſar and Diodorus Siculus do giue out that it is wonderfull populous: But from whence the people and firſt inhabitants came, whether they were homeborne (indigenæ) or come from other countries, it is not knowen as Tacitus hath written. The inner partes, higher within the land, are inhabited of thoſe which they ſay, were borne and bred there: the ſea coaſts are poſſeſſed of thoſe which came thither from Belgium (the Low countries) all of them almoſt are called by the names of thoſe cities and prouinces from whence they came, and where they were bred, as Cæſar reporteth. This his opinion Ptolemey doth confirme, who in this ile alſo doth name and deſcribe the Belgæ and Attrebates. Tacitus auoucheth that in that the Caledonij, (a people in Scotland) are red haired and bigge limmed, it is a manifeſt argument that they are come of the ſtocke of the Germaines. Their well coloured complections, curled heads, and country oppoſite to the coaſt of Spaine, do proue that the ancient Iberi, in former times had croſſed the ſea and ſeated themſelues heere. That the Galli or Gauls did enter vpon thoſe coaſts neere to their country, it is very probable by their ceremonies, ſuperſtitious opinions, and ſimilitude of languages. Zozimus in his firſt booke writeth that the Emperour Probus, ſent into this iland all the Burgundians and Vandals that he could ſuppreſſe and take aliue, that heere they might dwell and ſeat themſelues. The Saxons and other nations which entered this land, I do of purpoſe omit: becauſe theſe were of later times and but the other day: we only determined to touch thoſe things that were of greater antiquity. Generally the inhabitants of this ile, in thoſe daies, were all vnciuill and rude: and as they were more farther remote from the maine continent, ſo they had leſſe knowledge of forren wealth and were leſſe deſirous of the ſame. That the Britans were more valiant and hardy than the Gauls, we learne out of Tacitus: that they were more taller of ſtature than they, Strabo doth affirme: That they vſed ſtrangers diſcurteouſly, Horace reporteth: Claudianus the poet nameth this ile ſæua Britannia, tyrannous Britaine. And the ſame authour in his Panegyricus, for the Conſulſhip of Honorius, calleth the people ſæuos Britannos, cruell Britans. Ouid in his ſecond book of Loue, nameth them virides Britannos, the green Britans: in the fifteenth booke of his Metamorphoſis, Æquoreos Britannos, the Britans of the ſea. They weare their haire long, all their body in what part ſoeuer being ſhauen, beſide their head and vpper lippe. The ſame authour ſaith that for nature and quality they are for the moſt part all alike, yet ſome are more plaine and ſimply minded, others more rude and barbarous: ſo that although they haue great ſtore of milke, yet they know not how to make cheeſe: others are wholly ignorant of ſowing, planting, grafting and of ſuch other points of huſbandrie. In their cariage and conuerſation they are, as Diodorus Siculus ſpeaketh of them, plaine, ſimple and vpright, farre remote from the wily ſubtilties and crafty deuices of our men which liue more neere the Court. They fare baſely and feed vpon groſſe meats, and are wholly eſtranged from wealth and gorgeous life and maintenance: and as Mela ſaith of them, they are only rich in cattell, and great lands and compaſſe of ground. For they do not hold it lawfull to eat either hare, henne or gooſe: notwithſtanding they keepe them, as Cæſar writeth, for game and paſtime. Yet they haue a kind of geeſe heere, which they call chenerotes, (bernacles) which they eſteeme for great dainties, ſo that in England they haue not a daintier diſh, as Pliny teſtifieth. They feed vpon milke and fleſh meat, as the ſame authour ſaith. They lay their corne vp in their barnes in the eare of ſheaffe vnthraſhed: from whence they fetch and thraſh as much as ſhall ſerue them from day to day. Of their temperate and ſparing diet, together with their patience in aduerſity and affliction, Dion in the life of Nero will teach thee. That they did make their drinke, which they called Curmi, (or as now they pronounce it Courow, ale) of barley, Dioſcorides, that famous phyſition, or induſtrious and painfull ſtudent and ſearcher out of the true nature of medicinall ſimples, ſo many hundred yeeres, hath left recorded. Zonaras writeth that they did vſe to make a kind of meat, of which if any man ſhould take but the quantity of a beane, he ſhould neither be an hungred or a thirſt for a great time. Beleeue him that liſt. Of the ſame Britaines, Herodian thus writeth: they weare no kind of garment: onely about their neckes they claſpe a piece of iron, thinking that to bee as great a iewell and ſigne of wealth, as other barbarous nations do by gold. Cæſar ſaith that they be clad in skins and leather. They vſed to haue tenne or twelue wiues common amongſt a certaine company of them: eſpecially brothers with brothers and fathers with their ſonnes were thus copartners: but if any of them were gotten with child, whoſoeuer got it, it was accounted to be his who firſt maried her when ſhe was a maide. Thus Cæſar in his time wrote of them. That many of them had but one wife onely, Euſebius in his ſeuenth booke de Præpar. euangel. hath giuen vs to vnderſtand: which alſo Clemens Alexandrinus in his 9 booke Recognitionum, doth auerre. Plutarch ſaith that they do ordinarily liue till they be an hundred and twenty yeares old. They vſe braſen money or iron rings made of a certaine weight and poiſe, in ſteed of gold or ſiluer coines. Pliny ſaith that they vſed to weare rings vpon their middle finger. In Cæſar I read, that their houſes did ſtand thicke and cloſe together: but as Strabo writeth, they were for the moſt part made of reeds, or timber. They dwell in woodes like as we do in cities. For they call that a towne, when they haue with a banke or ditch encloſed or fortified a comberſome wood, whither they may flocke and reſort, to auoid the inuaſion and aſſault of their enemies: as Cæſar in his commentaries doth giue vs to vnderſtand: and there, as Strabo ſaith they make cabbines or cottages for themſelues, and ſtables for cattle, ſuch as may ſerue them for that preſent neceſſity. Herodian calleth them a very warlike and bloudy nation. They fight not only on horſebacke and foote, but alſo with coches and waggons, armed after the maner of the Gauls; Couinos they call them, whoſe axeltrees or linces were armed with hookes made ſomewhat like to the Welch bils now adaies vſed, as Pomponius Mela affirmeth; they vſe likewiſe in their warres a great multitude of waines, as Cæſar, Strabo and Diodorus do tell vs. They fight with huge great ſwords, as Tacitus ſignifieth: theſe ſwords, Herodian ſaith, hang cloſe downe by their bare skinne: only ſheathed in a ſtreight peece of leather. Pomponius Mela writeth that they vſed to adorne the pommels of their ſwords with the teeth of certaine ſea fiſh. They know not what a brigandine, iacke or head-peece meane: theſe peeces of armour they neuer vſe, accounting them to be but a trouble and hinderance to them when they are to paſſe ouer any bogges or fennes. For they vſe to ſwimme, runne through or to wade vp to the twiſt ouer thoſe fennes and mariſhes, and many times being bare-legged they ſpare neither thicke nor thinne: yet afterward we learne out of Dion by the oration of Bunduica, their queen, that they were wont to arme themſelues, for defence with helmets, habergions and greaus: when they gaue the on-ſet vpon their enemies the ſame authour teacheth vs, they vſed to make a great noiſe and to ſing terrible and threatning ſongs. They make warre manie times vpon ſmall occaſions and for wantonneſſe: and very often they inuade and annoy one another of ſet purpoſe; eſpecialle for a deſire of further command and couetouſneſſe of enlarging their poſſeſſions. Tacitus moreouer affirmeth, that they alſo go in the field vnder the leading and conduct of women: for a manifeſt proofe of which he bringeth in (in the foureteenth booke of his Annals) Boudicea with her daughters. Dion affirmeth the ſame: but he calleth her Bunduica: item Tacitus, in the life of Iulius Agricola, writeth her name Voadica. Corpora inficiunt vltrò; they purpoſedly ſtaine and paint their bodies: (there is a very learned man who thinketh that for vltrò, heere ſhould be read nitro: with ſaltpeter) but wherefore or to what end they did it, that is vncertaine: Mela and Iornandes do thinke they did it for ornament and to ſet out themſelues: or that they might ſeeme more terrible vnto their enemies in time of fight, as Cæſar ſaith: who ouermore addeth that they thus paint their bodies with wood (Luteum, he calleth it) which will make a blew or skie-colour. Others heere for Luteum, do read Glaſtum: on whoſe ſide Pliny ſeemeth to ſpeake, but that he affirmeth this only of the women: where he writeth that the Britans wiues and women did vſe to beſmere all their body ouer with glaſtum, (woad, an hearb like plantaine) and to go ſtarke naked to ſome certaine ſolemnities, when they were to performe ſome rites and ceremonies: in this imitating the Blackamoores. (But why I ſhould not reteine the ancient reading, which in Cæſar was glaſto: for that which now they would haue luteo; I ſee no reaſon: ſeeing that out of a fragment of a deſcription of Britaine, done by my good friend M. Humfrey Lhoyd, I vnderſtand, that amongſt the Weſt Britans in the ancient Brittiſh tongue, which they ſtill ſpeake euen to this very day, by the word glas, they vnderſtand the blew or skie-colour, as alſo by the ſame they ſignifie the hearb Iſatis, that is, woad) which is very like the plantaine.) And that the men alſo did not onlie ſtaine their bodies with ſome kind of colour, but alſo to marke them with diuers kinds of pictures, and counterfeits of ſundrie ſorts of liuing creatures, and to go naked, leaſt they ſhould hide this their painting, I read in Herodian. Liſten, thou ſhalt heare Solinus ſpeake the ſame wordes: The countrie is partly poſſeſſed by a barbarous and wild people, which euen from their childhood, haue by certaine cutters, men skilfull that way, diuers images and pictures of liuing creatures, drawen and raiſed vpon their skinne, and ſo imprinted in their fleſh, that as they

grow

grow vnto mans eſtate theſe pictures together with the painters ſtaines, do wax bigger and bigger: neither doth the wild people endure any thing more patiently and willingly, than that their limbes by meanes of thoſe deep cuts and ſlaſhes, may ſo deepely drinke in theſe colours, that they may ſticke long by them. Amongſt the Goddeſſes, as I learne by Dion, they worſhipped Andates; (for ſo they call Victoriam, victory) who had a temple and ſacred wood, where they vſed to do ſacrifice, and performe their religious ſeruice and worſhip to her. Beſide her they had another which was called Adraſte: whether this were the ſame with Adraſtia (which ſome did take to be Nemeſis, the Goddeſſe of reuenge) which the ancient Grecians & Romans did worſhip, I leaue to others to determin. Cæſar ſaith, that in former times the Druides, a kind of ſuperſtitious prieſts, dwelt alſo amongſt this people: who affirmeth, that their diſcipline and religion was firſt heere inuented, and from hence caried beyond ſea into France. That they continued vntill the time of Veſpaſian the Emperour of Rome, in Mona or Angleſey, it is apparent out of the 14 booke of Cornelius Tacitus his Annals. Frō them, doubtleſſe, this nation had their knowledge of the ſtate & immortality of the ſoule after this life: for this was the opinion of thoſe Druides, as Cæſar and others haue written of them. But of the Druides, we will, God willing, ſpeake more in our Old France, or Gallia as it ſtood in Cæſars time. That the Britans did ſo greatly eſteeme and wonderfully extoll the art Magicke, and performe it with ſuch ſtrange ceremonies, that it is to be thought that the Perſians had it from hence, I haue Pliny for my patron, who mightily perſwadeth me. The forenamed Bunduica, alſo doth ſeeme to iuſtifie the ſame: who, as ſoone as ſhe had ended her oration vnto her army, caſt an hare out of her lappe, by that meanes to geſſe what the iſſue of that iourney would be: which after that ſhe was obſerued to goe on forward, all the company iointly gaue a ioifull ſhout and acclamation. To ſacrifice and offer the blood of their captiues vpon their altars, and to ſeeke to know the will and pleaſure of their Gods by the entrails of men, as the Romans did by the bowels of beaſts, theſe people held it for a very lawfull thing. Thus farre Tacitus: and thus much of Albion: now it remaineth that we in like manner ſay ſomewhat of Ireland.

HIBERNIA, Or IRELAND.

VPon the Weſt of Britaine, in the vaſt ocean (the Latines call it Oceanus Virginius, that is, as the Welch call it Norweridh, or Farigi, as the Iriſh pronounce the word) lieth that goodly iland which all ancient writers generally haue called by one and the ſame name, although euery one hath not written it alike, (an ordinary and vſuall thing in proper names tranſlated into ſtrange countries) For Ptolemy (and vulgarly all Geographers which follow him) calleth it HIBERNIA: Orpheus the moſt ancient Poet of the Greekes, Ariſtotle the Prince of Philoſophers and Claudian, IERNA; Iuuenall and Mela, IVVERNA: Diodorus Siculus, IRIS: Euſtathius in his Commentaries vpon Dionyſius Afer, WERNIA (Οὐερνία) and BERNIA: the Welch-men or ancient Britans, YVERDON: the Iriſh themſelues (from whence all the reſt were fetched) ERIN: whereof alſo the Saxons, by adding the word Land, ſignifying a countrey or prouince (as their manner is) haue framed IRELAND; by which name it is not only knowen to the Engliſh, but generally, at this day, it is ſo called of all Nations whatſoeuer. Thus farre the learned Clarencieux: who alſo thinketh it ſo to haue beene named by them, of their Iriſh word Hiere; which ſignifieth the Weſt, or Weſtern coaſt or country. Like as the Celtæ, (whoſe language he proueth to be the ſame with this) for the ſame reaſon and of the ſame word, named Spaine, Iberia: which afterward the Greekes in their language interpreted Heſperia. In Feſtus Auienus, who wrote a booke intituled Oræ maritimæ, the ſea coaſt; it is named INSVLA SACRA, The Holy Iland; who moreouer addeth that it is inhabited of the Hierni, that is, of the Iriſh-men. Iſacius in his Commentaries vpon Lycophron, calleth it WEST BRITAINE: Plutarch in his booke which he wrote Of the face in the ſphere of the Moone, calleth it OGVGIA: but why, we know not: yet read him, if you thinke it worth the while: you ſhall heare many an old wiues tale. The latter writers, as S. Iſidore, and the reuerend Beda, our countriman, call it SCOTIA, of the Scottes which ſeated themſelues in the Weſt part of this ile, about the yeare of our Lord 310. from whence within a very few yeares after, being called in by the Picts, they came into Brittane: and indeed Paulus Oroſius, Beda and Egeinhardus, authors of good credit, wrote that it was inhabited of the Scots. It is in length from South to North 400. miles; in breadth ſcarſe 200. The ſoile and temperature of the aire, as Tacitus affirmeth, is not much vnlike that of England. It breedeth no ſnake or ſerpent, nor any venemous creature: fowle and birds heere are not very plentifull, and as for bees, no man euer ſaw one in the whole country: yea if ſo be that any man ſhall ſtrew duſt, grauell or ſmall ſtones brought from hence, amongſt the hiues, the ſwarmes will preſently forſake their combes, as Solinus writeth. (Yet we know by experience that this is all falſe: for ſuch is the infinit number of bees in this country, that they are not only to be found heere in hiues and bee-gardens, but alſo abroad in the fields in hollow trees and holes of the ground.) The temperature of the aire (ſaith Pomponius Mela) is very vnkind and vnfit for the ripening of corne and graine: but the ſoile is ſo good for graſſe, not only great and ranke, but alſo ſweet and wholeſome, that their heards and cattell do fill themſelues in ſo ſhort a time, that if they be not driuen out of the paſture, they will feed while they burſt. Solinus affirmeth the ſame, but in fewer words. Furthermore he calleth it an inhumane and vnciuill country, by reaſon of the rude and harſh manners of the inhabitants. And Pomponius Mela termeth the people a diſordered and vnmannerly nation, leſſe acquainted with any ſort of vertue then any other people whatſoeuer: yet they may in ſome reſpect be ſaid to be louers of vertue: in regard that they are very religious and deuout. Strabo ſaith, that they are more ruſticall and vnciuill then the Britans: Solinus calleth it a mercileſſe and warlike nation: Strabo writeth, that they are great eaters: Diodorus Siculus ſaith, they did vſe to eat mans fleſh: and Solinus he addeth, that thoſe which are conquerers in warre, vſe firſt to drinke the bloud of thoſe which are ſlaine, and then with the ſame to beſmere their face. Yea they do account it, as Strabo writeth, for a commendable thing to eat the bodies of their parents when they be dead: and to lie men and women with one another openly, not regarding who ſtand and looke on: and that not only with other women, but alſo euen with their mothers, and owne ſiſters: accounting this for an indifferent thing, neither good nor bad, as Iulius Solinus Polyhiſtor writeth. Moreouer he affirmeth, that if a great bellied woman ſhalbe brought to bed of a ſonne, ſhe cauſeth the firſt meat which he eateth to be laid vpon his fathers ſword, and ſo vpon the point of the ſword ſhe gently putteth it into the infants mouth: and with certaine heatheniſh vowes and praiers, ſhe wiſheth that he may neuer die but in the warres or vpon his enemies ſword. They which would be more finer and gallant than others, do ſet out the handles and pommels of their ſwords with the teeth of certain ſea-fiſh: for they are as white as any iuory: and the chiefe delight of the men is in the brauery of their weapons. Euſebius in his Chronicle ſaith, that in this Iland Galba cauſed himſelfe to be proclaimed Emperour: but it is a fault of the writer, who for Hiberia, wrote Hibernia: for that this was done in Spaine. Thus farre of theſe two greater Ilands, which were properly called Britannicæ: now let vs go on with thoſe which are leſſer, and do lie about the coaſt of theſe.

Of the ORKNEY ILES, WEST ILES, MAN, &c.

THe ORKNEY ILES (Orcades) lying vpon the North of Scotland are, as Ptolemey and Pomponius Mela doe account them, in number 30. although Pliny and Martianus maketh them to be two: Iornandes 33. S. Iſidore very falſly 83. and Solinus as farre ſhort, reckoneth but 3 only: (peraduenture for tres, three: we ſhould read triginta, thirty) M. Camden thinketh them to haue been ſo named of their ſituation ouer againſt Cath-neſſe, that is, the promontory, foreland or cape of the Cathini, (not Careni, as the vulgar copies of Ptolemey haue) a nation that poſſeſſed this part of Britaine, in the time of the Romans: for thus he found it written and interpreted in an ancient manuſcript, Argath; againſt Cath; (the copy hath ſupra Getas, aboue the Gothes, falſly: for they had not, till many yeares after this, ſeated themſelues in any part of this ile: but peraduenture by the Getæ, he vnderſtood Cath, or the Cathini of Ptolemey) Of theſe, as many men report, diuers are deſert and vnmanured, others are habitable and fertile. In Solinus time they were not inhabited, no man dwelt in them: for they had no wood, nor graſſe, but were all ouergrowen with ruſhes, ſegges and ſuch like: the reſt, he ſaith, are nothing but bare rockes and heaps of ſand: yet now they are reaſonably populous, and doe yearely yeeld great ſtore of Barly, mary they are wholy void of wood, and altogether vnprofitable for Wheat. They lie all cloſe together not farre one from another, as Pliny and Solinus iointly affirme. The ſame Solinus, as ſome learned men thinke, nameth POMONA for one of the Orkeny iles, and calleth it Pomona diutina, Long-daied Pomona; by reaſon of the great length of the day in this climat. In regard that it is farre greater than any of the reſt, it is now vulgarly called MAIN-LAND. This is the principall and chiefe of them all, and hath in it, in the towne Kirkwale, a Biſhops ſea; and two caſtles for defence of the ſame. It yeeldeth yeerely ſome quantity of Tinne and Lead. Amongſt theſe alſo Ptolemey nameth OCETIS and DVMNA, that we take to be now called Hethy, this Hey. (But that iland which Pliny nameth Dumna, ſeemeth to be that which at this day they call Faire ile, hauing but one towne and that called Dumo) Eutropis and Oroſius haue deliuered, that Auguſtus the Emperour firſt annexed theſe ilands vnto the Empire: yet Tacitus ſaith, that they were firſt deſcried and ſubdued by Iulius Agricola.

Beyond the Orkney iles, aboue Britaine, fiue daies ſaile Northward (whereabout the old expoſitour of Horace placeth the Fortunate Iles) doth lie, as Solinus writeth, the iland THVLE, ſo famous and much ſpoken of in all ancient writers: but where it ſhould now be, or what, the world hath long doubted. Some take it to be Iſland, but that cannot be, for many weighty reaſons, as diuers learned men haue proued. Syneſius doubteth whether there were any ſuch place or not: and our Gyraldus plainly ſaith, that if euer it were, yet now it is no where in the world to be found. Some doe thinke it to be Shetland, (or as ſome call it Hetland) a greatter Iland beſet with many other ſmaller, ſubiect to the crowne of Scotland: and this their opinion they confirme by many arguments. Firſt Gaſpar Peucerus, an authour of good credit, affirmeth that the Seamen do commonly call this iland, Thylenſell: Secondarily, they are ſituate midway betweene Norway and Scotland, where Saxo Grammaticus placeth Thule: Thirdly, theſe ilands are directly oppoſite to Bergen (Bergæ, not Belgæ, as it is falſly and corruptly written: and indeed heereabout Pliny his Bergos, was ſeated) and heere Mela ſaith Thule did ſtand: Againe, Solinus writeth that from Cath-neſſe to Thule, it is but two daies ſaile: (obſerue the proportion of diſtances: from the Orkney to the Weſt iles he maketh it 7. daies ſaile: from Orkney to Thule, 5: and from Cath-neſſe thither, but 2.) Laſtly, which were ſufficient of it ſelfe alone, Ptolemey placeth Thule vnder the 63. degree of latitude, which is preciſely the eleuation of the North pole at Shetland. Thus farre of Thule or Shetland, which was not indeed ordinarily, of the ancients, accounted amongſt the Britiſh, yet we now know it to be one of that number, & ſubiect to the crown of Brittain. The WESTERN ILES, (called of Ptolemey, Solinus, Stephanus and Pliny, Ebudæ, Æbudæ or Hebudes: of the latter writers, Hebrides: of Ethicus, Beteoricæ) are, as Solinus writeth, 7 daies ſaile from the Orchades. Pliny ſaith there be in number 30. yet vulgarly they are eſteemed to be 44. and a Scottiſh gentleman, who

trauelled

trauelled them al ouer, as he affirmeth, reckoneth vp by their ſeuerall names, as far as I remember, aboue 200. Solinus, Stephanus and Ptolemey do name but theſe 5. neither do they mention any more. RICINA or Ricnea, as Pliny writeth it, Antonius nameth Raduna, now they call it Racline: EPIDIVM, now Ila, a large iland, & a fertile champion ſoile: MALEOS, now Mula, as alſo in Plinies time, as it ſeemeth: EAST EBVDA, now Skie, lying cloſe to the coaſt of Scotland: WEST EBVDA, (Lewes) the greateſt of them al, but ful of ſtones, craggie ſteep mountaines, and little inhabited. Moreouer in Iona, which Beda nameth Hy, lying between Ila and the maine land, was a monaſtery erected by S Columba, where diuers of the kings of Scotland haue been buried: beſide the biſhops ſea, in the village Sodore, in whoſe dioceſſes all the reſt were, and therefore were of it called Inſulæ Sodorenſes. All the other, beſide Hirth, are of ſmall account, as being nothing but rocks, ſtones, and craggie knols, in which you ſhall ſcarce all the yere long finde a greene turffe. The people, in maners, behauiour, apparell and language, do much reſemble the iriſh: as thoſe in the Orkney doe the Goths and Norweyans. More of theſe ſee in Solinus and M. Camdens Britannia, to whom we are beholding for this.

The ILE OF MAN, (which Pliny calleth Monabia; Oroſius and Bede, Menauia; Gildas, Eubonia; the Welch, Menaw; they themſelues, Maning; Cæſar, Mona: and Ptolemey, Monoëda; that is, as who ſay, Mon-eitha, Mon the father; for a diſtinction from Angleſey, which is alſo called Mon) is midway between England and Ireland, as Cæſar in his fifth booke of the warres of France, and Gyraldus Cambrenſis report: yet the people are more like in language and maners vnto the Iriſh men. It is in length from South to North, about 30. miles, in breadth in ſome places it is 15. & in other places, where it is narroweſt, not aboue 7 or 8 miles ouer. In Bedaes time it had but 300. families or houſholds, now it conteineth 17. pariſhes very populous and well inhabited. It beareth great plenty of Hempe and Flax. The ſoile is reaſonably fertile, either for Corne or Graſſe: and therefore it yeerely yeeldeth both great plenty of Barly, Wheat and Rie, but eſpecially of Oats, whereof they for the moſt part, make their bread, & maintaineth great ſtore of cattel, and many flocks of ſheepe, but that aſwell the one as the other are leſſe than they be in England. They burne Seacole, inſteed of wood, of which they haue none or very little. Vpon the South coaſt lieth a ſmall ile, which they call The calfe of Man, where there is ſuch wonderfull plenty of ſea fowles, which they call Puffins, and of thoſe geeſe, which we call Bernacles, Clakes or Soland geeſe, as none which haue not ſeene them, will eaſily beleeue. Thus farre of Mona, deſcribed by Cæſar; the other Mona, which Tacitus and Dion do ſpeake of, now followeth.

That which we now call ANGLESEY, that is, The Engliſh ile, Tacitus and Dion, as I ſaid, called Mona: the Welchmen, Mon, Tir-mon, & Inis Dowyl, that is, The darke ile; the Saxons, Monege: a very goodly and fruitfull iland, the ancient ſeat of the Druides, was brought in ſubiection vnder the Romane Empire, by Paulinus Suetonius and Iulius Agricola, about 46. yeeres after the birth of Chriſt. It is very neere the coaſt of Britaine, as Dion ſaith: yea ſo neere that from the main, by ſwimming ouer the flattes and ſhallow places, Iulius Agricola, as Tacitus witneſſeth, conueied in thither both horſmen and footmen, to ſuppreſſe certaine rebels that held it againſt the Romans. But of this iland there is in this our Theater, a whole diſcourſe written by Humfrey Lloyd, a learned gentleman, & painfull ſtudent in the Britiſh ſtories. Vpon the coaſt of Wales alſo lieth BERDSEY, that is, The birds Ile, called of the Britans Enhly: of Ptolemey, Edry; of Pliny, Andros or Adros: a plaine and champion country toward the Weſt, but in the Eaſt very hillie and mountainous. Then GRESHOLME, and STOCHOLME excellent paſtorage, paſſing pleaſant by reaſon of the ſweet ſmell of the wild Tyme which heere groweth euery where in great abundance. Next to theſe is SCALMEY, as fertile as any, called of Pliny, Silimnus: of Ptolemey, Limi: and in the catalogue of Martyrs, Lemeneia Inſula. In the mouth of Seuern, lie the Holmes, or as the Welchmen call them, the Echni, FLATHOLME and STEEPHOLME (Reoric, in Welch) Item, BARREY, SILEY, CALDEY and LONDEY, ſmall Ilands, but very fertile. Thirty or forty miles off Weſt from the Cape of Cornewall, which the ſeamen commonly call, The lands end, lie the SORLINGS or the SYLLY; called by Sulpitius Seuerus, Sillinæ; of Antonine, Sigdeles: of Solinus, Siluræ, or Silurum Inſulæ: the Grecians, of their ſituation, named them Heſperides, the Weſt iles: and of their rich commoditie of Tinne (Caſſiteros) which they yeeld, Caſſiterides, the Stanneries: but why Feſtus Auianus ſhould name them Oſtrimnides, I know not. They are in all 145. beſide craggie rockes which are innumerable. There are 10. of them, which alſo Euſtathius doth teſtifie: S. Mary, Annoth, Agnes, Sampſon, Silly, Brefer, Rulco, (or Triſcraw) S. Hellen, S. Martine and Arthur, with Minanwitham, and Minuiſiand, greater and more famous then the reſt for their rich veines of Tinne: from whence, as Pliny ſaith, Medacritus firſt brought Lead or Tinne into Greece. Many of them are good corne ground: all of them infinite ſtore of Conies, Cranes, Swannes, Herons, and other Sea-fowle. Theſe are thoſe ilands as Solinus writeth which a tempeſtuous frith, of two or three houres ſaile ouer, doth part from the outmoſt end of Cornwall (Danmoniorum ora) whoſe inhabitants doe ſtill obſerue the ancient cuſtomes: they keepe no faires or markets: they care not for mony: they giue and receiue ſuch as one another haue neede of: they rather regard more to get neceſſary things for exchange, than thoſe of high price and great valew: they are very deuout in their religious ſeruices to their Gods: and both women and men in like manner do hold themſelues to be very skilfull in foretelling of things to come.

Vpon the coaſt of France, ouer againſt Normandy, are GERSEY (Cæſarea, Antoninus calleth it) a fertile ſoile, good corne ground, and reaſonable paſtorage: it hath 12. pariſhes, wel inhabited and very populous: Item, GARNSEY, SERKE, ALDERNEY, ARME, the QVASQVETS and others, which although the ancients did neuer reckon amongſt the number of the Brittiſh iles, yet we know that they are now ſubiect to the crowne of England, and euer haue beene ſince the yere of our Lord 1108. at what time they were by Henry the firſt, annexed to this kingdome. They are all in the dioceſſe and iuriſdiction of the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

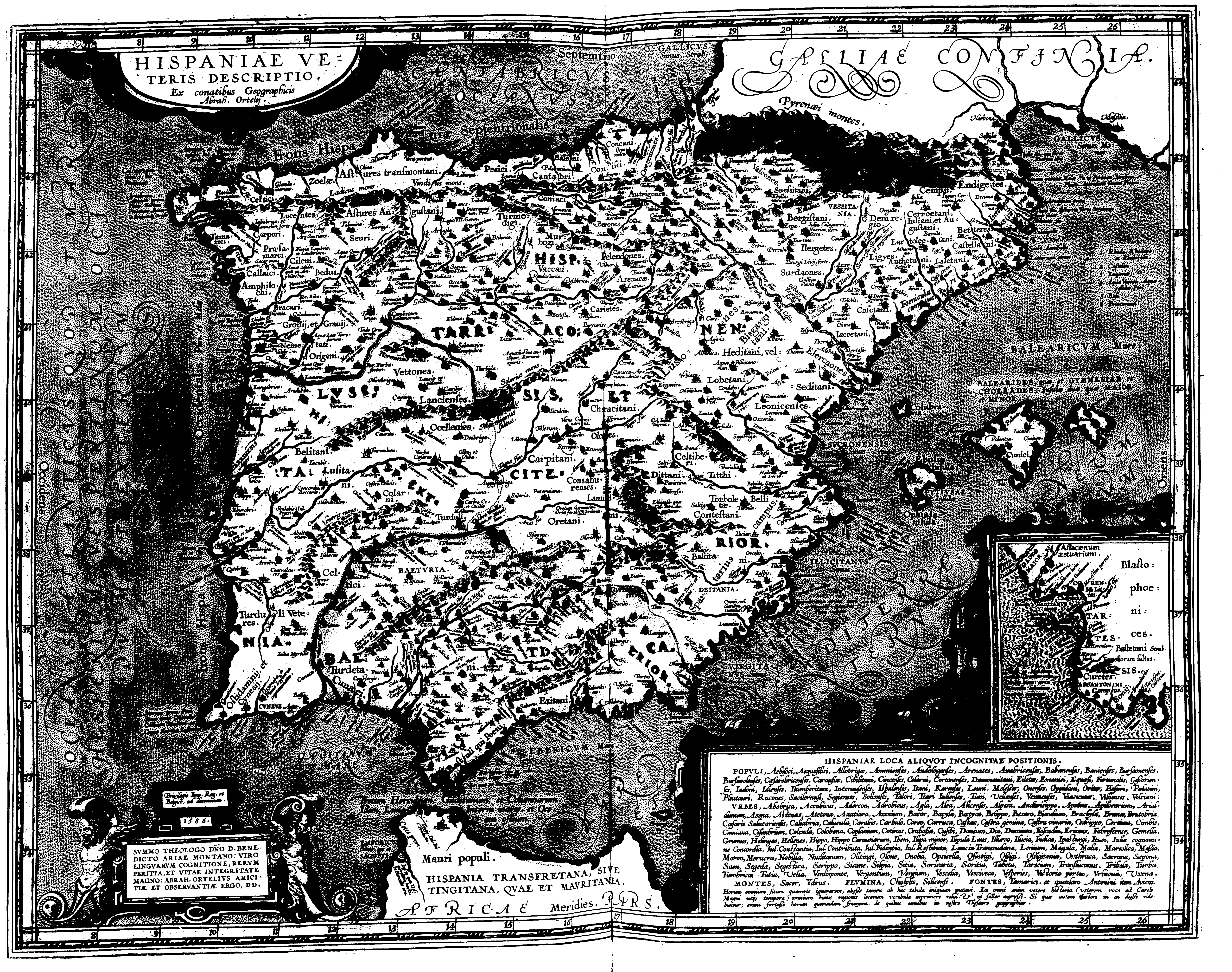
Cloſe to the ſhore of England is the ile of WIGHT, (Ptolemey calleth it Wicteſis; Pliny & Suetonius, Vectis; the Panegyricus & Eutropius, Vecta; Diodorus, Icta, all deriued from the Brittiſh word Guith, which ſignifieth a deuiſion, or ſeparation; for that it was once ioined, as then they vulgarly held, vnto the maine land: like as Sicilia was to Italy.) It is 20. miles long, & 12. miles broad. Veſpaſian firſt brought it vnder the obedience of the Romans, in the raigne of the emperor Claudius, as Suetonius writeth in the fourth chapter of his Veſpaſianus: yet Eutropius affirmeth it to be done by Maximianus the emperor. It is by the ſea, which entreth vp high within the land, diuided into two prouinces: Freſh-water ile and Binbridge ile. In Bedaes time it conteined but 1200. families, now it hath 36. pariſhes, villages & caſtles, which do belong all to Hantſhire, and are of the dioceſſe Wincheſter. The ſoile is very fertile either for corne or cattel. Beſide many flocks of ſheep of paſſing fine wool, it is wonderfully ſtored with Conies, Hares, Patridges & Pheſants. In the time of William the firſt, William Fitz-osbern was intituled Lord of Wight, and after that Henry Beauchamp Earle of Warwick, was by King Henry the ſixth, crowned King of Wight. See more of it in Diodorus Siculus and Beda.

The ile TENET, lying hard to the coaſt of Kent, of eight miles length, & fower miles breadth, is a chalkie ſoile, and paſſing good corne ground. Solinus calleth it Thanatos, or as ſome copies haue, Athanatos, & thus he writeth of it: The ile Thanatos (Tenit) waſhed by the French ocean: & diſioined from England, the main continent, by a narrow frith, is a very rich corne ground & fat ſoile: neither is it only good and kind to it ſelfe, but alſo to other places: for as in it no ſnake or venemous ſerpents do breed or liue, ſo the earth & duſt, caried from thence, to what place of the world ſoeuer, doth naturally kill ſuch vermine: Thus far Solinus then: but that which he ſpake of it concerning Serpents, we now in our daies know by experience to be falſe. Neere to this is that ſhallow ſandy place, ſo dangerous to ſea-men, commonly called GOODVVINS SANDS, an iland ſometime the poſſeſſion of Earle Goodwin, which as our hiſtories report, did ſinke in the yeere of our Lord 1097. This ſhould ſeeme to be Toliapis, of Ptolemey, but that he placeth it neere to Eſſex or the Trinobantes, when as this lieth a great deale more neere the Cantij.

Within the Thames mouth are yet other two ilands, one vpon Kent ſide, which now we call SHEPEY, that is, the ile of ſheep, but how it was called of the ancients we certainly know not: The other vpon Eſſex ſide, which Ptolemey in his time called CAVNA, CONVENNOS or COVNOS (ſuch is the variety of copies) is ſtill called Conway. It lieth ſo flat and low that it is ſometime all ouerflowen, excepting ſome little knols and hils whither the cattle do ordinarily flie in ſuch like danger. It feedeth yerely four thouſand ſheepe at the leaſt, whoſe fleſh is of a moſt ſweet and pleaſant taſte ſurpaſſing thoſe of other places. Thus hauing paſſed ſo many troubleſome and dangerous ſeas, and now being come within kenning of mine owne natiue country, I thinke it not amiſſe to put into harbrough heere for a while, to reſt our wearied limmes, and purge vs from thoſe brackiſh humours which in this tedious iourney we drunke in. Thus farre then of the ilands deſcribed and named in this Mappe. Yet there are certaine others mentioned in ſome authours of good note. And Plutarch in the life of Demetrius, giueth out, that there are many ilands neere to Britain, waſte and deſert: whereof ſome, he ſaith, are dedicated to the gods and famous worthies. Amongſt theſe there is one, in which he ſaith, they report, Saturne lulled a ſleepe by Briareus, is kept as priſoner in chaines: he is bound, I ſay, with ſleep inſted of a chaine: and hath many Angels and demy-gods for ſeruants to wait and attend vpon him. Whether this be that which that Auienus calleth Pelagia, and affirmeth to be conſecrated to Saturne, I dare neither conſtantly affirme, nor peremptorily deny. Moreouer, of theſe ſame thou maiſt read ſomething worth the while as not altogether vnpleaſant, though doubtleſſe meerly fabulous, in the ſame Plutarch in his booke intituled De defectu Oraculorum, of the ceaſing of oracles: as alſo in Iſacius Tzetzes, vpon Lycophron. Artimedorus in Straboes Geography ſaith, that there is an iland neere Britaine, where they offer ſacrifice to Ceres and Proſerpina, in the ſelfe ſame manner and with like ceremonies, as they do in Samothrace. Apollonius, in his Hiſtory of ſtrange and wonderfull things, affirmeth out of Cytinus Chius, that there is a certaine Brittiſh ile (not Britaine it ſelfe, as M. Camden vnderſtandeth him) 400. furlongs in compaſſe, where fruits doe grow without ſtones or kernels: for you ſhall neither find a ſtone in the oliue, nor kirnell in the grape: which alſo happeneth not only to theſe 2 fruites, but alſo to all other of thoſe kinds. But this is more like a feigned tale, then a true ſtory. Moreouer Dionyſius Afer nameth the NESIADES, the ſeat and habitation of the Ammitæ, amongſt the number of the Brittiſh iles: but I would rather iudge theſe to be ilands vpon the coaſt of France, than Brittiſh iles, and that by the authority of Strabo. If any man do deſire to know theſe better, let him repaire to the learned Claurencieux Camden, my ſingular good friend, who hath in that his Britannia, (a worthy worke compoſed by him, with infinte paines and trauell) ſo learnedly and diligently deſcribed and ſet downe their ancient forme, cuſtomes, maners, places and cities, together with thoſe of later times, and of theſe our daies, that they rather ſeeme to be expreſſed to the eie in their true colours, by the pencill of a skilfull painter, then by the pen of a painfull ſtudent. But ſome man may ſay, this is written in the Latine tongue, a language that I vnderſtand not. Be patient a while. Thou ſhalt heare him ſpeake ſhortly good Engliſh. Of mine owne knowledge he is already put to ſchoole, for that purpoſe into the country to the learned Philemon Holland. If thou knoweſt him not: that learned Doctor of Phyſicke, who lately taught the great Philoſopher Pliny of Como; & the renowmed Hiſtorian, great Liuy of Padua; two Italians that neuer could ſound a word of ours before, to ſpeake Engliſh ſo plainly and well, as neuer none better. No ſtranger, nay no man, euer ſpake more properly, none more eloquently. When he beginneth (I know it will not be long) we ruder clownes, will hold our peace. But we cannot forget the worthy paines of the learned M. Verſtegan, who hath giuen vs good cauſe to remember him with thanks, for that his Reſtitution of decaied intelligence, in antiquities concerning the renowmed Engliſh Nation, lately imprinted and dedicated to his moſt excellent Maieſty.

SPAINE.

THis is that warlike Spain, famous I mean, for worthy men & braue ſouldiers, as Florus ſpeaketh of it, the firſt country of the maine continent of Europe vpon the Weſt, inuironed round about with the ſalt ſea, but only on that part where it bordereth vpon France, from which it is ſeuered by the Pyreney mountaines, as it were by a naturall wall or rampart. Some there are which do thinke that it was firſt called IBERIA, of the riuer Iberus, or, as others would haue it of a king of this country of that name. Auienus deemeth it to haue beene ſo named of Ibera, (of which you may read in Liuy) a city of the prouince Betica, ſituate vpon the riuer Iberus, different from that other of the ſame name in Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. But I could more eaſily be drawen to thinke that both this country and the riuer did take their name of Iberia, a country in Aſia, from whence this people firſt came and had their originall, where alſo there is a riuer called Iberus, as Pliny teſtifieth. That it was alſo called HESPERIA, of king Heſperus, beſide the great Poet Virgil, Honorius and the faigned Beroſus, farre latter writers, would faine make me beleeue. But truth will eaſily enforce any wiſe man to beleeue, that it rather tooke that name of Heſperus, which in Greeke ſignifieth the Weſt, or the Euening ſtare: for indeed Spaine, of all the maineland of the whole world, as farre as the auncients knew, lieth fartheſt into the Weſt. And therupon Horace nameth it Heſperia vltima, The farther Heſperia, to make a diſtinction betweene this and that other Heſperia, I meane Italie, which Virgil calleth Heſperia magna, The great Heſperia. For as the Greeks haue called this country Heſperia, by reaſon of the ſituation, being indeed from them Weſtward, ſo the Italians for the ſame cauſe haue intituled Spaine, which lieth betweene them and the Weſt, by the ſame name. But at laſt it was generally of all ſorts of writers in both languages famouſed by the name of HISPANIA, and that of one Hiſpanus, except Trogus Pompeius be deceiued. Whether it hath ſometime beene called PANNONIA, as Stephanus, in his booke of cities, hath giuen out, I am not able to ſay. That it was once knowen by the name of PANIA, it ſeemeth to be probable out of the firſt chapter of the third booke of Pliny his Naturall hiſtory. Where he ſaith that Luſa gaue the name and appellation to that part of Spaine which was called Luſitania: (now Portugall) and Pan, who was ſometime gouernour of that country, cauſed the whole to be denominated after his name. Of this opinion alſo is Soſthenes, cited by Plutarch, in his third booke of the hiſtorie of Iberia; where he writeth that this country of Pan, was firſt named Pania, but afterward of ſuccedent ages it was corruptly called SPANIA. S. Hierome, vpon the ſixtie and fourth chapter of the Prophet Eſay calleth it Spania, and that the Chaldæans did call it Spamia, (peraduenture for Spania) Benedictus Arias Montanus, a man worthy of eternall fame, in his Commentaries vpon Obadiah, doth plainly teſtifie. And ſome there are, which, in the 28. verſe of the fifteenth chapter of Saint Paul vnto the Romanes, for Ἰσπανία, do read Σπανία, as you may ſee by the edition of Henry Steeuen, and the Syrian copie which Raphalengius vſed: although ſome impreſſions of Plantine, and that of Albert Widmanſtade haue the contrary. For Hiſpania, as commonly it is read in the printed copies of Trogus, in the manuſcripts I do find Spania. And ſo the beſt and moſt ancient copies of Quintus Curtius haue, as the ſingular learned Bongarſius hath noted. Thus alſo the name of this country was alwaies wont to be written aboue ſeuen hundred yeares ſince, as the worthy gentleman Ambroſius Moralis, a man of great credit, and a moſt diligent ſearcher out of Spaniſh antiquities, in more then one or two places in his Commentaries vpon the Eulogium, doth teach vs. An ancient Gloſſary vpon the Poet Iuuenall ſaith, that Tagus eſt fluuius Spaniæ, that is, Tagus is a riuer of Spaine. In an ancient Greeke Lexicon ſet out by Henry Steeuen, Σπανῆ, is put for Hibera, and Σπανία, for Hiſpania. Galen, the prince of Phyſicians in the fourth chapter of his ſixth booke of Simples, writeth that there is an oile brought out of Iberia (Spaine) called amongſt the Apothecaries Oleum Spanum, i. Hiſpanum, that is, Spaniſh oile. In a little manuſcript treatiſe of the Prouinces belonging to the Romane Empire, I found Spania, in that very place where Schonhouius, who firſt ſet this booke out in Print, hath Hiſpania. The inhabitants of this country, which to this day do name it Eſpaña, or Spania, do confirme this writing. For Eſpaña and Spania do differ only in maner of writing, not in ſound or pronunciation. For the Spaniards vſually do put E before any Latine words which do begin with S, and ſo make the Spaniſh. Examples heereof thou maiſt find in our Theſaurus, at the word Iberia. Moreouer it was ſometime called CELTIBERIA, as Appian and others do teſtifie. Heerehence it is that the people of this country were anciently called Celtiberi and Celtoſcythæ, and alſo Igletæ, as Strabo the worthy Geographer hath left recorded. Of the Iewes it is called SEPHARAD, as the forenamed Montanus, and William Poſtell do teach vs. But of the name and appellation let this ſuffice: it remaineth now that in like maner we ſpeake ſomewhat of the countrie it ſelfe. Dionyſius Afer and Strabo do affirme that this country is in forme like vnto an Ox hide: Trogus ſaith that it is ſquare: Æthicus, an authour of ſmall credit, in my iudgement, maketh it Three-cornered. In the decree of Conſtantine, which Ioſeph Scaliger hath ſet out with Auſonius, it is graced with the title of Specioſa, The beautifull. Stephanus diuideth it into the GREATER, and the LESSER. And an ancient inſcription maketh mention of Spaine the LOVVER (Inferior.) Learned antiquity did diuide it into CITERIOREM and VLTERIOREM, or EXTERIOREM, The Hither and the Further or Outter Spaine. Since that certaine yeares, it was diſtinguiſhed into three prouinces, called by other different names. For that which they called Citerior, was by them named TARRACONENSIS; that part of the Vlterior which lieth Weſtward, LVSITANIA; and the other which declineth toward the South, BAETICA. Afterward in the time of the Romane Emperours it was diuided into ſix ſhires or prouinces, whoſe names out of Sextus Rufus are theſe: TARRACONENSIS, CARTHAGINENSIS, LVSITANIA, GALLICIA, BAETICA, and TRANSFRETANA, which otherwiſe alſo they called TINGITANA. Yet the Mappe ſheweth that this latter prouince is no part of true Spaine, but a portion of Africa, beyond the ſtreights. Moreouer to theſe the booke of Records addeth INSVLAREM or Balearium, The Baleares, Malorca and Menorca with other ilands in the Mediterran ſea, belonging to this country. All Spaine, thus generally defined, was by the Romanes diuided into fourteen Iuriſdictions (conuentus iuridici;) For in Luſitania Pliny teacheth vs that there were three, to wit, EMERITENSIS, PACENSIS, and SCALABITANVS, and in them were fiue and forty townes: In Tarraconenſis or Hither Spaine, there were theſe ſeuen, CARTHAGINENSIS, TARRACONENSIS, CAESARAVGVSTANVS, CLVNIENSIS, ASTVRVS, LVCENSIS, and BRACARVS: in which there were 294. townes. In Betica were theſe foure, GADITANVS, CORDVBENSIS, ASTIGITANVS and HISPALENSIS, and in them 175. townes. So that the whole ſumme of all the townes in Spaine is 514. And although Strabo doth ſeeme to make the number ſomewhat greater, yet hee thinketh that they do but cog, which ſay that in Spaine there be more then a thouſand: and that they do account great villages for good townes: and withall he affirmeth that the country is not capable of many cities, by reaſon of the drineſſe or barrenneſſe of the ſoile, and barbarous rudeneſſe of the people, except it be only along by the coaſt of the midland ſea. For the Spaniards for the moſt part are wild, and do dwell in villages. That Spaine is all ouer inhabited, one may perceiue by Pomponius; who ſaith, That it is wonderfully repleniſhed with men. And Cicero, in a certaine oration of his, writeth, That the Romanes ouercame them not by multitudes, but by religion and policy. Pliny out of Varro teacheth vs, That they which inhabited this country were the IBERI, PHOENICIANS, PERSIANS, CELTAE and POENI. The ſame alſo is auerred by Appianus Alexandrinus. And I to thoſe may well ioine the ROMANES, who queſtionleſſe, after they had from hence driuen out the Pœni or Carthaginians, did ſeat themſelues and plant their colonies heere. But to ſpeake a word or two of the nature, maners and cuſtomes of the inhabitants of this country, and to annex vnto the former, what I find noted of that matter in the writings of the beſt hiſtorians, for that I doubt not but it will be a matter both pleaſant and pleaſing vnto the Reader, I thinke it will not be amiſſe. Calpurnius Flaccus doth attribute vnto them flauam proceritatem, talneſſe of body, but tawny complexions. Iulius Firmicus ſaith, that by reaſon of the climate and conſtitution of the heauens there, The Spaniards are impudent proud braggards. Yet this he in the ſame place addeth, That this foule fault is well left of many of them. Florus ſaith, that the whole Nation generally is vnruly and will by no meanes be commanded or kept in any due obedience. Dionyſius Afer calleth it Nationem magnanimem, A courageous people: Martiall the Poet, Trucem, Grimme: Oppianus Superbam, Proud: Tibullus, Audacem, Bold: Vopiſcus, Aſtutam, Wilie: Trogus and Liuy, Feram & bellicoſam, Fierce and Warlike, and withall very actiue and nimble of body: men of vnquiet ſpirits, alwaies deſirous of newes and alterations in ſtates and common wealths: of nature more like to wild beaſts, than ciuil men. Vegetius the warriour, ſaith that, They are luſtier men of body and farre ſtronger than the Romanes. Virgil in his Georgickes calleth them Iberos impacatos, Turbulent Spaniards: for that, as Seruius interpreteth the word, they are ranke riders and great ſtealers of cattell: or for that, as Iunius Philargyrus vnderſtandeth it, they hold robbing and burglary to be the beſt kind of life. Their bodies are fit for all maner of labour and hardſhip, of ſuch ſtomackes that they will venture life and limme vpon the leaſt cauſe that is, as Valerius Maximus and Trogus doe teſtifie: whereupon Silius Italicus writeth thus of them, Prodiga gens animi, & properare facillima mortem, Namque vbi tranſcendit florentes viribus annos, Impatiens æui, ſpernit nouiſſe ſenectam, Et fati modus in dextra eſt, &c. A deſperat nation Spaniards are, They care not for their bloud: Aſſoon as e're they come to grow'th, And yeares of mans eſtate, To liue vnto a doting age, They ſcorn't as thing not good: Therefore ech man will be the meanes To haſten on his fate &c. They are ſo deuoted and addicted to their kings, as Seruius in his Commentaries vpon the fourth booke of Virgils Georgickes, citeth out of Saluſt, that They will deſire to liue no longer then they do. To their enemies they are very cruell, but toward ſtrangers paſſing humane and kind. For trauellers or forreners ſuch as come to them, they do moſt curtuouſly entertaine: ſo that oft times they do one ſpite another and contend for that honour and credit, as Diodorus Siculus reporteth. Ptolemey in his Quadripartite writeth, That they are a very neat and cleanly people. This alſo is auouched by Diodorus, yet he in this one thing miſliketh them for this one ſlouenly and filthy tricke, to wit. for that they do ordinarily vſe to waſh their bodies all ouer, and their teeth with vrine, taking it to be an excellent Phyſicke and preſeruatiue for the body: yea and the ſame authour writeth that they do ſaue and keepe it in ceſternes vntill it be ſtale for that purpoſe. Yet Strabo the learned Geographer aſcribeth this to the Cantabri and their nere neighbours onely. Catullus the Poet attributeth it as proper vnto the Celtiberi. Apuleius in his firſt Apologie which he wrot in his own defence, maketh mention of the waſhing of their teeth. We read in Diodorus Siculus, that at their meales they eat luſtily vpon ſundry diſhes, that they make their drink of hony,



HISPANIAE VETERIS DESCRIPTIO.

Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.

Privilegio Imp. Reg. et Belgico, ad decennium.

1586.

SVMMO THEOLOGO DNO D. BENEDICTO ARIAE MONTANO: VIRO LINGVARVM COGNITIONE, RERVM PERITIA, ET VITAE INTEGRITATE MAGNO: ABRAH. ORTELIVS AMICITIÆ ET OBSERVANTIÆ ERGO, DD.

HISPANIAE LOCA ALIQVOT INCOGNITAE POSITIONIS.

POPVLI, *Aebisoci, Aequesilici, Allotrigæ, Ammienses, Andologenses, Arenates, Axabricenses, Babanenses, Banienses, Bursaonenses, Bursavolenses, Cæsarobricenses, Carausiæ, Cibilitani, Cincenses, Colarni, Cortonenses, Dammanitani, Eilotæ, Emanici, Equesi, Fortunales, Gessorienses, Iadoni, Idienses, Ilumberitani, Interausenses, Ispalenses, Itani, Karenses, Louni, Melesser, Onenses, Oppidani, Oritæ, Pæsuri, Palatini, Pleutauri, Rucones, Sacilernusi, Segienses, Solienses, Talori, Teari Iulienses, Tuisi, Velienses, Vennenses, Viarienses, Vibienses, Volciani.*

VRBES, *Abobrica, Accabicus, Adercon, Adrobicus, Agla, Alea, Aliconsis, Alpesa, Andurisippo, Apotna, Apiloratum, Arialdunum, Asena, Astenas, Atetona, Axatiara, Axenium, Bæcor, Bæcyla, Bætyca, Belippo, Besaro, Biendium, Brachyla, Branæ, Brutobria, Cæsaris Salutariensis, Caliabria, Calicula, Carabis, Carbulo, Careo, Carruca, Castax, Castra gemina, Castra vinaria, Cedrippo, Certima, Cimbis, Cinniana, Cisimbrium, Colenda, Colobona, Coplanium, Cotinas, Crabasia, Cusibi, Danium, Dia, Dumium, Eiscadia, Erisane, Fabrefcense, Gemella, Grumus, Helingas, Hellenes, Hippo, Hippo Carausiarum, Ibem, Ilipa minor, Ilipula Laus, Illurco, Ilucia, Indica, Ipasturgi, Ituci, Iulia cognomine Concordia, Iul. Constantia, Iul. Contributa, Iul. Fidentia, Iul. Restituta, Lancia Transcudana, Lenium, Magala, Malia, Marcolica, Massia, Moron, Merucra, Nobilia, Nuditanum, Olitingi, Olone, Onoba, Opsicella, Ossintigi, Ossigi, Ossigitania, Oxthraca, Sacrana, Sapona, Saon, Segeda, Segestica, Serippo, Sicane, Silpia, Sitia, Soricaria, Soritia, Tabeta, Tarseium, Translucanus, Tribola, Turba, Turobrica, Tutia, Velia, Ventisponte, Vergentum, Vergium, Vescelia, Vesciveca, Vesperies, Victoria portus, Vrbicua, Vxena.*

MONTES, *Sacer, Ydrus.* FLVMINA, *Chalybs, Silicense.* FONTES, *Tamarici. et quædam Antonini item Avieni.*

Horum omnium situm quamvis ignorarem, abesse tamen ab hac tabula iniquum putavi. Ex omni enim vetere historia (veterem voco ad Caroli Magni usque tempora) omnium huius regionis locorum vocabula exprimere volui: & ni fallor expressi. Si quæ autem lectori in ea deesse videbuntur; erunt fortasse horum quorundam synonyma. de quibus omnibus in nostro Thesauro geographico.

and do buy all the wine they drinke. Yet peraduenture this is meant and to be vnderſtood only of thoſe which dwell vpon the coaſt of the Midland ſea. For Florus and Pliny do write that they vſed ordinarily a kind of drinke made ex frumento ſoluto, of a kind of bread corne ground or beaten ſmall, (which drinke of theirs Pliny calleth Cælia and Cæria) yea and of Barly too, as Dioſcorides in the 110. chapter of his ſecond booke writeth. Καὶ τὸ καλούμενον δὲ κοῦρμι, σκευαζόμενον δὲ ἐκ τῆς κριθῆς, ᾧ καὶ ἀντὶ οἴνου πίνουσι πολλάκις χρῶνται, κεφαλαλγές ἐστι καὶ κακόχυμον, καὶ τῶν νεύρων βλαπτικόν. Σκευάζεται δὲ καὶ ἐκ πυρῶν τοιαῦτα πόματα, ὡς ἐν τῇ πρὸς ἑσπέραν Ἰβηρίᾳ καὶ Βρεττανίᾳ. that is, Moreouer that kind of drinke which they call Curmy, made alſo of Barley, vſually drunke in ſome places in ſtead of wine, maketh the head ake, breedeth ill bloud and hurteth the nerues and ſinewes. Such kind of drinkes alſo are made of wheat in the Weſt part of Spaine and in England. Thus farre Dioſcorides. This kind of drinke the Welchmen do euen to this day call Cwrw, by the ſame name very little or nothing altered, as we haue ſhewed before, and is that which the Saxons call Ale. Strabo affirmeth that the Luſitani or Portugals did drinke a kind of drinke which they called Zythum, (made alſo of Barley but much different from Curmi, as the ſame Dioſcorides at the ſame place teacheth) for they haue, ſaith he, ſmall ſtore of wine. And that little which they haue, they ſpend by and by in banquetting and making merry with their friends and kinsfolke. This their drinke made of ſteeped corne, as the forenamed Pliny in the 22. chapter of his 14. booke writeth, will endure to be kept long, and is the better for the age. For this cauſe it was peraduenture that Athenæus in his Deipnoſophiſton, accounteth the Spaniards amongſt thoſe nations that will ordinarily be drunke. The ſame alſo doth Plato write of the Celtiberi. That they had but ſmall ſtore of wine in Straboes time, it is very probable, becauſe that Vopiſcus hath left recorded, that Probus the Emperour was the firſt that euer gaue licence to the Spaniards to ſet and plant vines, and to make wine. Trogus ſaith that they be hard and very niggardly. And although they be very wealthy, as Athenæus teſtifieth, yet they will drinke water, liue ſparingly, dine and ſuppe alone, that they may go braue and hang the more vpon their backs. Nay as Trogus affirmeth, vpon their greateſt feſtiuall daies they neuer vſed to make any great preparation or extraordinary cheere. Dioſcorides writeth that they vſed wild rocket ſeed in ſted of muſtard ſeed. Pliny writeth, That in his time they did account akorns & maſt for a dainty diſh: and Strabo ſaith, that of the flower of them they did vſually make their houſhould bread. And Pliny he affirmeth that this kind of bread was lighter than any other ſort of bread, becauſe they did leauen it. That they did vſe to lie vpon the bare ground, the ſame Pliny doth teſtifie. They did weare a ſhort blacke garment, as Diodorus Siculus writeth. Iſidorus in the 23. chapter of the 19. booke of his Origines, nameth a certaine kind of garment, worne by the Spaniard, Striges. They had rather haue warres, than reſt and peace. When they haue no enemy abroad, they ſeeke for him at home, if one may beleeue Trogus the Hiſtoriographer. In warre not only the horſemen, but alſo the footmen, are farre ſtronger, harder, and able to endure any manner of labour and paines then any other nation whatſoeuer. They giue the onſet and beginne the battell with ſongs and poeticall rymes, as the ſame authour with Silius Italicus doth teſtifie; Ritu iam moris Iberi Carmina pulſata fundentem barbara cetra, Then like as Spaniards vſe, In ſtead of drumme they targets ſounds, And warlike ſongs do tune. And leaning or reſting themſelues vpon two ſwords, hauing beaten and diſordered the enemies horſemen, they light off from their horſes, and doe adioine themſelues to their footmen: which very ſame thing Suidas ſpeaketh of the Celtiberi. Theſe ſwords, as it is apparant out of Liuy and Polybius, by reaſon of their ſhortneſſe were very nimble, and more fit for cloſe fight: they had alſo ſharpe points, ſo that in fight they did rather vſe foines and thruſts, then downe right blowes. Notwithſtanding Suidas in that commendeth the excellency of the ſwords vſed by the Celtiberi, that their fight is hot and deſperate and that they will abide a mighty ſtroke with both the hands. Athenæus alſo ſheweth that they in fight vſed the French weapon called Geſum, where he telleth vs that the Romanes vſed to fight with that kind of weapon, and learned to handle it of the Spaniards. And they, as it is very probable out of Iulius Pollux, tooke it of the Africanes, for he calleth it Gæſam Lybicam, and termeth it an iron ſpeare or partiſan. They weare head-pieces made of braſſe. Their legges they wrappe vp in a kind of bootes made of haire, as Diodorus Siculus teſtifieth. Strabo, the great Coſmographer, writeth, That in battell they vſe to beare a light kind of armour, targets, darts, and ſlings. They did fight, as Polybius ſaith, being apparelled in linnen garments garded or laid about with a purple welt, and in long ſide coates as white as the drift ſnow. And although they did weare tragicall robes or gownes, and were clad with many coates, and thoſe, when they went abroad, hanging downe to their feet, yet, as Atheneus teſtifieth, they were not by that meanes one whit the more vnwealdy in fight, cowardlike, or leſſe valiant and courageous. This was their armour and warlike habite. But this one thing, which you ſhall find in the 7. booke of Ariſtotles Politickes, I do thinke may not be omitted, to wit, that he there recordeth that ſo many columnes or pillars were wont to be pitched vp about the graues or ſepulchres of the dead, as they had killed enemies. Nor this of Silius Italicus in his 13. booke may be forgotten, Tellure, vt perhibent, is mos antiquus, Ibera Exanima obſcœnus conſumit corpora vultur, vpland, they ſay, an ancient cuſtome t'is, That carren crowes and rauening kite ſhould pray and quite conſume the fleſh Of Spaniards braue departed hence. Yet Ælianus affirmeth this peculiarly of the Barcai, and that of thoſe only which did die in the field or were ſlaine in the warres: but thoſe which died in their beds, of any naturall ſickeneſſe, were as he ſaith burnt to aſhes. Cæſar writeth that they are all by nature giuen to ſwimming, and to practiſe to ſwimme ouer deepe and broad riuers, and that it is a thing generally ſo common amongſt them, that no man will heere goe into the field or campe without his bladders or water bouget ſeruing to that purpoſe. In the fragments of Saluſt I read that it was their maner, that when yong men were firſt trained, and were to go to the warres, their mothers did recite vnto them all the valiant acts of their anceſtours. Trogus affirmeth, That many of them did more eſteeme of their armour, and great horſes which had ſerued in the warres, then they did of their owne liues. They were wont alſo, as Strabo teacheth vs, to prepare for themſelues Toxicum, that is, a kind of confection that killeth a man without any maner of griefe or paine. This they made of a certaine herb like to ſmallage, (apium) that they might haue it alwaies by them in a readineſſe, what croſſe lucke or misfortune ſoeuer ſhould betide them. Florus ſaith that they do for this purpoſe draw a certaine poiſon out of the yewgh-tree (taxus.) Pliny alſo ſpeaketh of this cuſtome of theirs, but he ſaith that they make it of the berries of the yewgh-tre. And thus much hitherto of the nation in generall: now a word or two of ſome of them particularly. The LVSITANI or Portugals were more valiant and better ſouldiers than the reſt, but they were very infamous for pilfering & theeuery, they giue not thēſelues to huſbandry or tillage of the ground, they are notable fellowes for ſcowts & ambuſhes, very nimble, light and quicke of retraict. For their drinke they did vſe Zythum, as we ſaid before. Butter doth ſerue their turne in ſtead of oile. Their diſhes and ſuch like veſſels were made of wax. Their boates were made of leather, vntill the time of Brutus. Yet afterward they had hoies and ſuch like ſhips of burden, as it is manifeſt out of Strabo, who doubteth not to equall the number and greatneſſe of them with thoſe of the Africanes. This alſo is iuſtified by Sidonius, in his Panegyricke oration made to Maiorianus. Amongſt this people, as Pliny reporteth, was the Carbaſſus, a kind of linnen for ſailes of ſhips, firſt inuented. Such was the life of theſe Luſitani. The CALAICI, ASTVRES, and CANTABRI, euen vp as high as the VASCONES and the Pyrenæan mountaines did liue much like the Luſitani, as Varro in his booke of Huſbandry, Dion Caſſius, Ioſephus the Iew, and Strabo the great Coſmographer do teſtifie, in whom and in Diodorus Siculus thou maiſt read many other things of this people. Sextus Auienus calleth the inhabitants a churliſh and rough people; Item, Gens iſta dura, gens fera venatibus, Luſtriſque inhærens, This nation's hard and ſtout, All woodmen wild and giuen to hunt, and range the woods about. But of the CANTABRI, heare what Silius Italicus, the worthy Poet in his 3. booke reporteth: Cantaber ante omnes hyemiſq; æſtuſq; famiſq; Inuictus, palmamq; ex omni ferre labore. Mirus amor populo, cum pigra incanuit ætas Imbelles iamdudum annos præuertere ſaxo: Nec vitam ſine Marte pati, quippe omnis in armis Lucis cauſſa ſita, & damnatum viuere paci. In effect thus much in Engliſh; The Cantaber can endure the chilling cold of winter, the heat of parching ſummer, hunger, labour or any maner of toile, better than any other nation of all Spaine. It is a ſtrange thing to ſee how this people is delighted; aſſoone as euer they begin to grow in yeares and to be gray-headed, and ſo no longer fit for labour or any manner of ſeruice, they'll make an end of themſelues. No man heere deſireth to liue out of the warres, for euery one thinketh that he is borne for no other purpoſe, all generally condemning peace and the idle life. Strabo calleth the CELTIBEROS, togatos, peaceable men, and ſaith that they were ſometime held to be the wildeſt and moſt barbarous and inhumane people of all Europe, but now it is a populous and wealthy nation. The ſame Strabo deemeth the TVRDETANOS to haue beene the learnedſt people of Spaine. For that they did vſe the Grammar, and had certaine monuments of antiquity, recorded and kept amongſt them in writing, and withall their lawes and ſtatutes were written and preſerued in verſe, and certaine poeticall meeter. The ſame authour termeth the CARPETANOS, VACCAEOS, LACETANOS, and CALLAICOS, nobiles gentes, noble and braue nations. But of theſe laſt I cannot but againe cite the words of the forenamed Silius, where he thus ſpeaketh of them; --Miſit diues Gallecia pubem, Barbara nunc patrijs vlulantem carmina linguis, Nunc pedis alterno percuſſa verbere terra Ad numerum reſonas gaudentem plaudere cetras. Hæc requies, luduſq; viris, ea ſacra voluptas. Cætera femineus peragit pudor: addere ſulco Semina, & impreſſo tellurem vertere aratro. Segne viris quicquid duro ſine Marte gerendum eſt. Callaici coniux obit irrequieta mariti. And becauſe that he ſpeaketh heere alſo of the women, hearken what Trogus ſaith of them: The women, ſaith he, do manage all buſineſſes at home and within doores, they looke vnto the huſbandrie and plowing of the ground: the men giue themſelues wholly to follow the warres, to robbe and ſteale. The ſame doth Strabo report of them, who beſides addeth that when they are deliuered of child, the huſbands at their requeſt ſhall keepe their beds, and they will ſerue them. And while they are at work oft times they waſh their litle ones, and making them ready, do lay them to ſleepe vpon the brinke of ſome brooke or riuer. Once euery yeare they lay all their webs which they haue ſpunne in open ſight to bee viewed of all men, and ſhee which in the iudgement of moſt men hath laboured hardeſt, beareth away the bell and greateſt commendation, as Stobæus, in the chapter of Temperance, out of one Nicolaus, hath left recorded. Amongſt the Cantabri the huſband giueth a dowry to the wife, and the daughters are made heires of their fathers lands and goods, and by them the brethren are beſtowed in mariage. The faſhion of the apparell and maner of attire of theſe women, is deſcribed by the ſame authour, as you may read in Artimedorus. The buildings and houſes of this country were made, as we may vnderſtand by Vitruuius, the famous Architect, of timber, rods, ſtraw, reeds and leaues. Wals they haue which they call formaceos, or as ſome read fornaceos, for that being encloſed round in maner of a form on both ſides with two boords, they were rather ſtuffed then workmanly built, as Pliny in the 14. chapter of his 35. booke doth teſtifie. Of the religion of the ancient Spaniards I find litle obſerued by any good authours: and that which is noted of that argument you ſhall find in Strabo: to wit, That the LVSITANI, did ſacrifice a goat to Mars, and beſide that, their priſoners taken in the warres, and their great horſes. Item, That they vſed to diuine and foretell of things to come by the entrails of their captiues and priſoners. Item, That after the maner of the Greeks they held certaine ſolemne feaſts which they call Hecatombas, wherein an hundred beaſts were ſacrificed at once. Item, Certaine gamings, in maner of their Olympiackes. That they were not altogether vnskilfull of that kind of diuination, made by the obſeruation of the entrails of beaſts ſacrificed, called by the Romanes Aruſpicina, we may ſee by that ſaying of Lampridius ſpoken of Alexander Seuerus, to wit, in that he ſaith, That he was more skilfull in that art, then they. In Macrobius I find that the ACCITANI, did worſhip and do diuine honour vnto Mars, which they in their language call Necys. Some haue reported, That the CALLAICI had no maner of reuerence at all of any god. But the CELTIBERI, and their neere neighbours in the North

parts,

parts, did worſhip a certaine vnknowen god at night in the full moone, dancing and making merry, before the gates with all their families and houſholds all night long. Yet it is apparant out of Pliny that in old time many yeares ago the Saguntini, did reuerence and diuine worſhip vnto Diana, brought thither by thoſe of Zacynthus (Zante) 200. yeares before the deſtruction of Troy. Thus far of the nation. But that we may ſhew a little more plainly the nature and diſpoſition of this people, I think it not amiſſe out of the beſt Hiſtorians to ſet downe ſome few other obſeruations which we haue noted concerning this argument. At what time the VETTONES came firſt to be ſubiect to the command of the Romans, & did obſerue certain captains & lieutenants for recreation ſake to ſtray & wander vp & down the fields, they ſuppoſing them to be beſide themſelues, tooke them and led them home to their cottages or dwelling places. For they thought that either they were to ſit ſtill in peace at home, or elſe to fight it out. This was an argument of their ſimplicity. See the 5. chapter of the 2. book of Ælians de varia hiſtoria. In the wars between the Romans and the Cantabri, the mothers killed their owne children, leſt they ſhould fall into the enemies hands. A child at the commandement of his father, with a ſword killed his father, mother and brethren being taken captiues by the enemy. And againe, a woman in like maner killed her children and huſband with others taken with her. One being called into the company of ſwaggering toſſe-pot drunkards leapt into the fire and burnt himſelfe. Theſe were arguments of their great loue of liberty. Others of them, being taken in the field and nailed to the pillory, they report, did ſing triumphantly as if they had gotten the victory. This was an argument of their contempt of death. Thus much out of Strabo: thoſe which follow are taken out of Trogus. In the Punicke wars the patience of that ſeruant is highly commended, who reuenging his maſters death, in the middeſt of all his torments did laugh hartily, and with a merry pleaſant countenance did ouercome the cruell executioners. This is a notable example of true fortitude and valour. Oft times diuerſe of them haue been tormented to death for that they would not bewray ſuch things as were told them in ſecret: ſo that they made greater account of fidelity and ſecrecie, than of their liues. Many ſuch examples as theſe, might, out of ancient authours, be referred to this place. But of the nature of this nation let theſe few things ſuffice. Now let vs addreſſe our ſelues to ſpeake ſomething of the country it ſelfe and nature of the ſoile. And firſt of the fertility of the ſame. Trogus maketh Spaine to be far more fertile than Africa or France. Being neither ſo much parched as that, with the heat of the Sunne; nor toiled as this, with continuall raging winds: but indifferent between them both: ſo that partly by reaſon of the temperature of the aire, and partly by reaſon of the moderate ſhowres and raine which heere do fall, it is moſt fertile of all maner of corne and graine. For, as Philoſtratus hath left recorded, heere the temperature of the aire is ſuch, as it is ordinarily in Autumne at Athens in Greece. Whereupon that in Solinus Polyhiſtor is trulie ſpoken of this country. This climate or tract of ground, for goodneſſe, may iuſtly be compared to the beſt country in the world, it is inferiour to none whether you reſpect the great plenty of corne heere growing, and goodneſſe of ſoile, or whether you reſpect the number of choice vines and fruit trees, which heere do naturally come vp of themſelues, with the great commodity that ariſeth of them. It aboundeth with all things, that are either richly priſed and greatly eſteemed, or found to be neceſſary for vſe. Gold and Siluer if you will ſeeke for them, they are heere to be found: it neuer failed the Smithes: it giueth place to none for Vines; it excelleth any other country for ſtore of the beſt Oiles. There is no place of it vacant ground, none barren and altogether vnfruitfull. What place ſoeuer it be throughout this whole country that will not beare ſome kind of corn or other good fruit, that is good meddow or paſture. Yea euen thoſe places that ſeem to be drie & barren, do beare hempe or ſuch ſtuffe ſeruing to make cables for ſhips. This is alſo confirmed by Pomponius Mela, in theſe words: It is, ſaith he, ſo fertile and well ſtored with men, horſes, iron, lead, ſiluer and gold, that if there be any place of it, which by reaſon of want of water, be barren and not like it ſelfe, yet there it beareth Hempe, Flaxe, and a kind of ſhrubbe called Spartum, whereof they made cables for ſhips. Yet Strabo doth exempt from hence Tudetania, or Bætica, who affirmeth that this place hath ſuch wonderfull plenty of both, I mean of Mettal and of Corn, that it is impoſſible to giue it ſuch due commendations as for the worthineſſe of it it doth deſerue. Nay it is ſo fertile of all theſe commodities, that as the ſame Trogus reporteth, it yeeldeth not ſufficient for the vſe of the inhabitants only, but beſides that it ſerueth all Italy and the populous city of Rome. And thus much generally of the nature of the ſoile and commodities of this country. But Strabo doth ſomewhat more particularly handle this argument. For he ſheweth that all the prouinces and ſhires of Spaine are not alike fertile and good: and thoſe countries which haue greateſt plenty of mines and mettall are good for little elſe. A great part of it alſo is but meanly inhabited, by reaſon of the mountaines and woods, with ſpatious and wide champion barren fields, where the ſoard or earth is very little or none at all. Neither hath it in all places water inough to ſerue it, as about Carpentania or Celtiberia, and almoſt all the North part of it abuttant vpon the ſea: which places are not very well inhabited by reaſon of the craggineſſe of the mountaines and bleake coldneſſe of the aire. This part beareth no maner of corn at all. (Peraduenture Iuuenal in his 3. Satyre meant this tract, when he ſaith, Horrida vitanda eſt Hiſpania, Rough Spaine muſt carefully be ſhunned.) Yet the ſkirts of it where it bordereth vpon the Midland ſea aboundeth with Oliues, Figges, Vines, and other ſuch like plants and fruit trees, notwithſtanding the vpland countries are not altogether void and deſtitute of theſe commodities. So that I may not without good cauſe heere apply that ſaying of Silius Italicus, an authour ſo often by me cited and named: Nec Cereri terra indocilis, nec inhoſpita Baccho, Nullaque Palladia ſeſe magis arbore tollit. Ceres heere hath taught her trade, God Bacchus heere was lodg'd: For choiſeſt oiles and figges as good, This country well may boaſt and bragge. In Luſitania alſo, that part eſpecially which lieth between the riuer Tagus and the Artabri, is a very good ſoile both for corne and graſſe. Moreouer it yeeldeth great plenty of Gold and Siluer, and ſuch like things. Athenæus, in the 8. booke of his Deipnoſophiſton confirmeth the ſame. Item, All that part of the country that lieth vpon the South, as Pliny teſtifieth, is very good: to wit, all that which they call Bætica is more populous, better manured, a richer ſoile, more fertile and pleaſant than any other country of all Spaine. In this prouince the graſſe is ſo wonderfully ranke, that except the cattell be leazed and ſometime brought home out of the paſture and reſtrained from feeding, they will burſt themſelues, as Trogus reporteth. But not only the land, but euen the ſea which beateth vpon the coaſt of this Turdetania, is alſo as fertile: For it is wonderfully ſtored with all kind of Oiſters, Shelfiſhes, Tunies and Purples, (a kind of ſhelfiſh whereof that colour is made) which are very gainfull vnto thoſe that will labour to take them. And beſides that, they do ſalt much of it and preſerue it in pickle. Thus farre therefore of the vpper ſoard of the earth: Now let vs ſpeake a word or two of the admirable rich mettals of this country, which lie hid vnder the ſame. That Spaine is all ouer beſtrewed with Gold, Siluer, Iron, Lead, white and red, Pliny and Strabo do iointly teſtifie. Of the great plenty of gold and ſiluer heere found the Holy ſcripture in the 8. chapter of the 1. booke of the Machabees doth affirme. This alſo is auouched by Ioſephus in the 16. chapter of his 2. booke of the Iewes wars. But it yeeldeth the greateſt ſtore in the drieſt and moſt barren mountaines, vpon which nothing elſe will grow or thriue. Yet by reaſon of the gold, as Pliny witneſſeth, they are forced and made fruitfull. Such are thoſe which do incloſe Baſtetania and Oretania, in which Strabo ſaith there are ſome veines of Gold ore. The ſame authour writeth, That in mount Argent, not farre from Caſtulon by Ilipa and both the Siſapoes there is a veine of ſiluer. Polybius ſaith that this veine runneth along by the city Babyla. In the confines of Mileſſia, where the city Oringis ſtandeth, Liuy writeth that the inhabitants do find good ſtore of ſiluer. Neere vnto the riuer Tagus alſo, in the mountaines are mines of mettall. At Cotinas are found both copper and gold, as the ſame Strabo teſtifieth. The prouince of Gallecia (this Trogus affirmeth) is wonderous full of copper and lead: it is alſo very rich of gold, ſo that oft times euen the plough doth turne vp ſome clots of gold ore. Pliny doth affirme that the ſame Gallecia, Aſturia, and Luſitania, are as fertile of all maner of mettals. Stabo hath left recorded that amongſt the ſparkes of gold ore heere found ſome haue beene tried to waigh more then halfe a pound weight. Diodorus Siculus out of Phalereus reporteth the ſame, who ſaith, that ſome of thoſe which heere do dig in the mines do euery three daies find as much in weight as an Euboian talent, which of Troy weight amounteth to aboue 36. pound. Stephanus mentioneth the city Ibilla, where he ſaith there are mines both of ſiluer and gold. But the greateſt ſiluer-mine is neere new Carthage, diſtant from the city about 20. furlongs, where 40000. men are emploied and ſet on worke; and euery day throughout the yeare, the people of Rome, as Strabo teſtifieth, receiued from hence 25000. drams of ſiluer. The ſame author writeth that there was a pit of ſiluer called Bebelus, which did find Hannibal daily 300. pound weight of ſiluer. That this pit was about the Pyreney mountaines, one peraduenture may geſſe by that, which he withall affirmeth, that the Aquitani do fetch their water from hence. The great abundance of ſiluer which did runne from the Pyreney mountaines, being by caſualtie ſet on fire (which ſtory you ſhall find in Strabo and Diodorus Siculus) was ſuch that the Phœnicians when they tranſported it from hence, and yet ſtill there being left more than their ſhips could carry, in ſtead of lead they put it vnder the ancors, or, as Ariſtotle thinketh, about Tarteſſus they made their ancors of it. It is obſerued by Strabo that the Turdetani did make their cribs (præſepia, yet the learned Cauſabone doth rather thinke that the Greeke word in this place ſhould ſignifie Lacunaria, a ſommer or maine beame in an houſe) and hogſheads, of ſiluer. Yea and that certaine riuers of this country do yeeld ſome ſparkes of gold, amongſt which Tagus in Luſitania was one, there is none of the old writers but did conſtantly affirme for truth. Whereupon the Poets of former times haue highly commended Spaine for this matter, to wit, Iuuenall and Statius: Item Silius Italicus in this verſe: Hic certant Pactole tibi Duriaſq; Taguſq;, Rich Pactolus now may yeeld, to Dwere and Tajo ſtout. The great abundance of mettals which this country did yeeld may eaſily be proued by the many triumphs of the Romanes, and maruellous ſtore of gold and ſiluer by them carried and tranſported from hence; which you ſhall read of in Liuy, a plentifull witneſſe and of good credit, in many and ſundry places of his Decades, whereof for examples ſake I thinke it not amiſſe to produce one or two: Marcus Heluius, ſaith he, brought from hence into the Exchequer at one time of vnwrought ſiluer 14732. pound weight. Of coined ſiluer, bearing the ſtampe of a waggon drawen with two horſes, 17023. Of Hueſca ſiluer (Oſcenſe argentum) 120438. Cneius Cornelius Lentulus brought from hence of gold 1515. pound weight: of rough ſiluer 1000. of ſiluer coine, 34550. denarij, valuing of our money wel-neere 1728. pound ſterling. That which the ſame doth report of Marcus Portius Cato, Quintus Fuluius Flaccus, Quintus Minutius, Lucius Stertinius, Tiberius Gracchus, Cajus Calpurnius, Lucius Quinctius Criſpinus, Marcus Fuluius Nobilior, Albinus, and others, let them read, who liſt to admire the wonderfull ſtore of mettals of this country. Whereupon Antonius Auguſtinus might well ſay, That Spain in thoſe times was vnto the Romanes the ſame, that now the Weſt Indies are to the Spaniards. But now, leſt I be too tedious, I will addreſſe my ſelfe to ſpeake of other things which heere are found in as great abundance, as namely, horſes, dogs, conies, pearles, and diuerſe other ſuch things. That in Spain there are great ſtore of conies, Strabo, Pliny, and Ælianus do teach vs. The ſame is auerred by this verſe of the worthy poet Catullus, Cuniculoſæ Celtiberiæ fili, My ſonne, in connyborrow'd Spain ybred. Item, the coyn of Hadrian Emperour of Rome doth teſtifie the ſame: vpon which this little beaſt is ſtamped as a cogniſance of this country. The wooll alſo of this country (I meane the blacke fleece, is of better eſtimation than that of the Coraxici, inhabitants of mount Taurus) the flax (whereof moſt excellent nets are made as Gratius witneſſeth) Spartum, a kind of ſhrubbe like broome, whereof they made their cables, coccum, or graine wherewith they die skarlet, pitch, hony, wax, ſalt, digged out of the earth, (Sal foſſile) Alume, Boras (Chryſocolla) glaſſe, vermilion, of no leſſe eſtimation then Sinople (Sinopica terra) purple (purpuriſſum) and other colours, Cryſtall, the Loadſtone, the Glaſſe-ſtone, (lapis ſpecularis) vitrum obſidianum, the Ceraunij and Hyacinthi, certaine pearles and precious ſtones, are highly commended by Pliny, Strabo, Varro, Diodorus, Florus, Trogus; Dioſcorides writeth that Spaine doth yeeld red oker, Cadmia, Schiſtus, and Sory. Pauſanias in his Arcadica ſaith, that in Spaine, Cinoper (Cinnabaris) is commonly found in the ſame mine with gold. Theophraſtus teacheth vs that the Corke-tree groweth plentifully in the Pyreney mountains. Gellius, from the relation of Varro, doth wonderfully extoll the maſt of Spaine. Heliodorus mentioneth the Spaniſh Amethyſt. The Nar, of the Corritani, a kind of fiſh called of the Latines perna, is by Strabo preferred before thoſe of the Cantabri. Gellius commendeth the Lampreies taken neere Tarteſſus. Of the maruellous fat Swine of this country Varro in the 11. chapter of his 2. booke of Huſbandry, telleth a ſtrange tale: to wit, that the skin did hang ouer their mouthes, a foot and three fingers. Oppianus and Iulius Pollux do greatly commend the Hounds of Spaine. So doth Nemeſianus. Quorum proles de ſanguine manat Ibero: Thoſe whelps the huntſman moſt commend'th, That Spaniſh race doth yeeld. The ſame Varro and Oppianus with Strabo the great Coſmographer doe as highly extoll the

wild

wild horſes *of this country. Of theſe I thinke Olympius Nemeſianus did ſpeake in theſe his verſes:* Quin etiam gens ampla iacet trans ardua Calpes Culmina, cornipedum latè fœcunda proborum &c. Aut inconcuſſo glomerat veſtigia dorſo, Aut molli pacata celer trahit eſſeda collo. *A mighty nation dwell'th beyond the ſtately tops of* Calpe *high, Which ſtore of Horſes good doth breed, eſteem'd throughout the world ſo wide. Some pace it well and amble fine, they neuer botch nor ſhake at all: Some draw in plough or cart as well, and runne vp hill as ſwift as wind. Item, Silius Italicus, an authour often in this hiſtory cited by me, reporteth the ſame, in theſe verſes of his,* Martius hic ſonipes campos hinnitibus implet, Hinc iuga cornipedes euecti bellica captant; *The warlike ſteed with mighty noice doth fil the champion fields. Martiall alſo thus ſpeaketh of them,* Hic breuis ad numerum rapidos qui colligit vngues, Venit ab armiferis gentibus Aſtur equus. *This little nag that trot'th ſo fine, and tread'th the meaſures round, Did come from warlike Aſtures, t'was bred in Spaniſh ground. The forenamed Silius in another place ſpeaketh thus of another kind:* Hic paruus ſonipes, nec Marti notus. *This little apiſh tit, For warlike ſeruice is not fit. Of this kind peraduenture Gratius ſpeaketh thus:* Non tamen Hiſpano Martem tentare minace auſim, *I dare not for my life to ſerue in field, vpon the weake-limm'd Spaniſh tits. Perhaps this is that kind of horſe which Pliny calleth* Thieldones, *and* Aſturcones, *Nags, Hobbies or Gennets, very ſmall of bone and grow'th. Which in their trauell haue not an ordinary pace, as other horſes, but by gathering vp their feet round do amble gently, which Plautus termeth* tollutim incedere. *Seneca in his Epiſtles calleth them* Aſturcones & mannos tollutares, *Ambling nags or gennets. Of the coach-horſes* (equi curules, *or,* quadrigales) *bred heere, and for their extraordinary ſwiftneſſe much eſteemed farre and neere. Quintus Aurelius Symmachus maketh a long diſcourſe. Hee termeth this country* equini pecoris diuitem, *rich in multitude of good horſes. Silius Italicus, the worthy poet ſaith, that theſe horſes are ſo ſwift, that they will out ſtrip the winds. Of mares got with foale by the wind, (neere the maine ſea about Liſbone, or, as Silius writeth amongſt the Vettones) in mount Sintra,* (Tagrus) *as Varro ſaith, or Cabo S. Vincente* (mons ſacer) *as Columella would haue it) many men haue written many things, and more peraduenture then is true. All generally do attribute this to the nature and quality of the Weſt wind in thoſe parts. Varro and Columella do affirme that the colts or foales bred by this meanes do not liue aboue 3. yeares: yet Silius ſaith that they will liue well till they be 7. yeares old. Columella writeth, that it is a thing well knowen to euery man to be true: Varro telleth it for an incredible matter, yet very true; and withall affirmeth that mares do there conceiue by meanes of the wind, as heere hens doe: whoſe egs by him are called* Hypenemia, *or,* Subuentanea, *by Pliny* Zephyria, *that is, wind-egs. Ariſtotle in the 5. and 6. books of his hiſtory of Liuing creatures ſpeaketh of theſe egs. And although Iulius Solinus, and S. Auguſtine, in his booke* de ciuitate Dei, *do write, that the ſame commeth to paſſe, to the mares in Cappadocia; and Homer would make the world beleeue that the North wind makes the mares of Erichthonius with foale, and that I am not ignorant that Ælianus in the 25. chapter of his 7. booke* de Animalibus, *doth thinke that euen the winds do make mares more fruitfull; yet I do rather thinke with Trogus that this did ariſe of the maruellous fruitfulneſſe of the mares and ſwiftneſſe of the horſes, which is ſuch that in that reſpect there is iuſt cauſe to deeme them to haue beene begotten by the wind. Of theſe our Silius Italicus, himſelfe a Spaniard borne, writeth thus:* Et venerem occultam genitali concipit aura, *By ſecret meanes they do conceiue, The wind doth make them big. And peraduenture Virgil in theſe his verſes aim'd at this ſtory.* Omnes ore verſæ in Zephyrum ſtant rupibus altis, Exceptantq; leues auras, & ſæpe ſine vllis Coniugijs vento grauidæ, (mirabile dictu.) *Beſide theſe there are alſo certaine other miracles and ſtrange things to be ſeene and obſerued in Spaine. In Cadima* (ager Carrinenſis, *or,* Catinenſis, *as ſome copies haue it) there are two ſprings, whereof the one ſwalloweth vp all things that are caſt into it, the other caſteth them out. In the ſame prouince there is another which maketh all the fiſhes that are in it to ſeem as if they were of a golden colour: yet they being out of the water do nothing at all differ from thoſe of other waters. In Cantabria the three Tamaricke fountaines* (fontes Tamarici, *Pliny nameth them) 8. foot diſtant one from another, are ordinarily euery day 12. times drie, and ſometime 20. times, ſo cleane that you can ſcarce diſcerne whether euer they had water in them or not. When as notwithſtanding there is another large fountain hard by them that runneth continually; thus farre out of Pliny. Suetonius in Galba ſaith that a thunderbolt fell into a lake of Cantabria, and that there were 12. hatchets* (ſecures) *found there. In Spaine there is a riuer which at the firſt ſight differeth nothing from other waters: but if you liſten but a little while, you ſhall heare the water make a fine whiſtling noice. For aſſoone as neuer ſo little wind ſhall but moue the pooles or deeper places, the water reſoundeth melodiouſly like a muſicall inſtrument. The wind ſtriketh in manner of the quill, the water ſerueth in ſtead of the cittron, as Achilles Statius writeth in his 1. booke* De Amoribus. *In the confines of Gallecia there is a mountaine called* Mons Sacer, *(Pico Sagro, the Spaniards do yet to this day call it) which it was not lawfull to dig or ſtrike with any iron toole: but if at any time by fall of thunderbolt the ground were brokē, which in theſe countries is an ordinary thing, the gold which by that means ſhalbe diſcouered, is gathered by thoſe which come next, as if it were a ſpeciall gift and fauour of God, as Trogus in the 44. booke of his Hiſtory teſtifieth. Strabo writeth that in Luſitania (now Portugall) there is a kind of* Salt *found which is of a purple colour. Sidonius in Oreſius affirmeth, That there is another kind of Salt digged out of the mountains of Tarracon, which is ſweet and of a pleaſant taſt. Amongſt the Hiſpani Albini about Iberus, Gellius out of Varro deſcribeth a great mountaine all of cleane ſalt: from which looke how much ſoeuer you ſhall take from it, ſo much within a while it will wax and grow againe. Lucian in his vowes, maketh mention of Spaniſh pickle, or ſaltfiſh. Pliny writeth that vpon the ſea coaſt of Cantabria there is a very ſteep high hill that is all nothing elſe but clean iron. Thoſe which fall ſick at Caliz* (Gades) *as Philoſtratus reporteth, cannot die, their ſoules cannot depart from them, ſo long as the tide doth drowne or ouerflow the country. And thus much hitherto of old Spaine,* terris omnibus terra fœliciore, cui excolendæ atq; adeo ditandæ impenſius quàm cæteris gentibus *(as Latinus Pacatus ſaith)* ſupremus ille fabricator indulſit, *that is, This land for goodneſſe of ſoile excelleth all lands in the whole world beſide: about the trimming and furniſhing of which, and ſo conſequently for the enriching of the ſame, almighty God creator of all, beſtowed more time and care then ordinarily he did for other countries. The deſcription of which I purpoſe to finiſh and cloſe vp with that commendation, wherewith Pliny concludeth his Naturall hiſtory:* Ab Italia, exceptis Indiæ fabuloſis, proximè quidem dixerim Hiſpaniam, quocumq; ambitur mari, *that is, Next after Italy, excepting alwaies thoſe fablous reports of India, I giue Spaine the commendations, vpon thoſe ſides eſpecially which do butte vpon the ſea.*

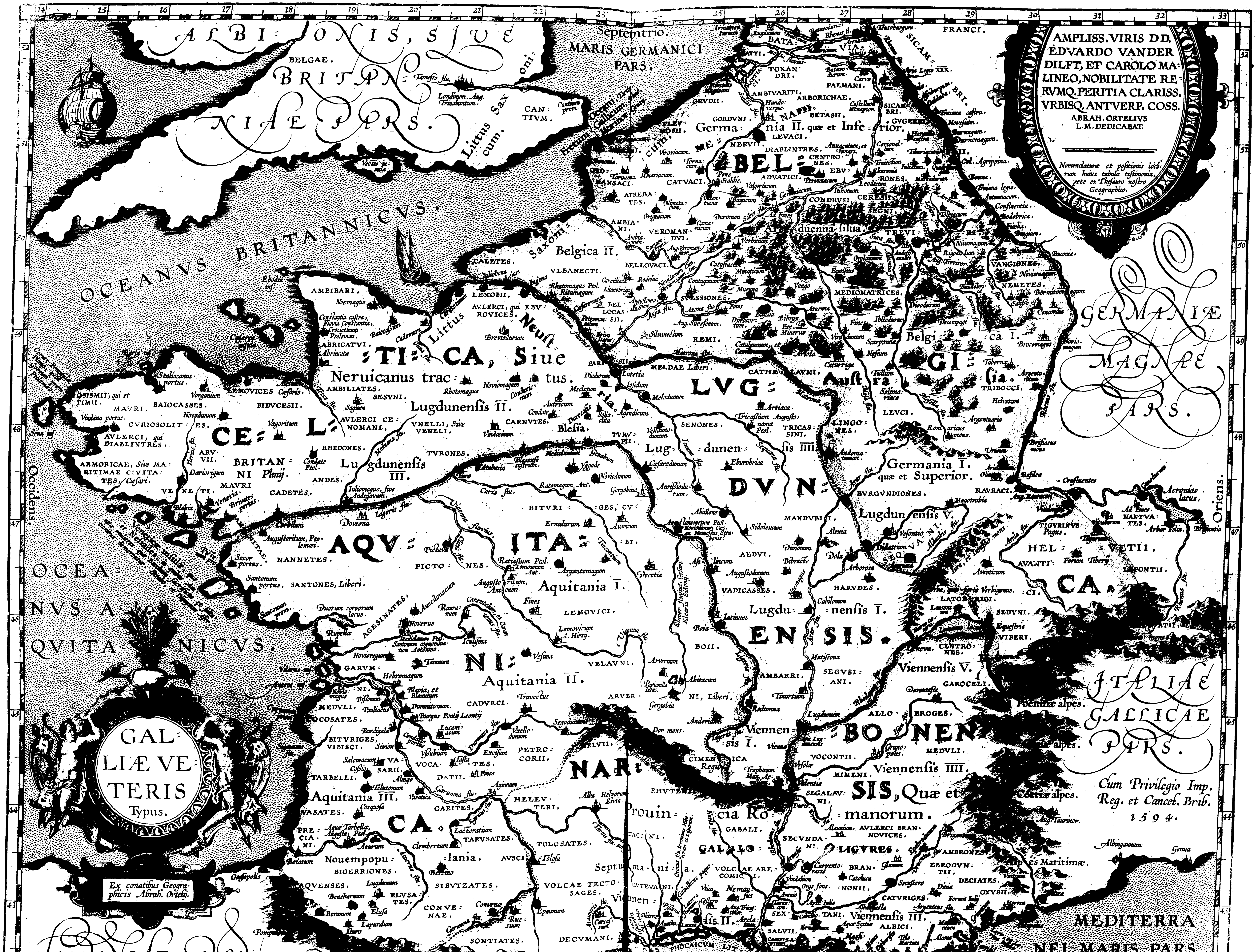
Without the limits of the maine land or continent of Spaine, there is a part of this country called INSVLARIS, *or* BALEARIVM, *that is, The Spaniſh iles, or, the Baleares. For this part of Spaine conſiſteth altogether of ilands. The names of thoſe which do lie in the Ocean or Maine ſea, are theſe,* GADES *(now* Caliz) IVNONIS inſula, GERYONIS monumentum, (S. Pedro, *a little ile betweene Caliz and the maine land)* LONDOBRIS, *ouer againſt Portugall, now knowen by the name of* Barlinguas; CORTICATA, AVNIOS, DEORVM inſulæ, *peraduenture thoſe which they now call* Iſlas de Baiona; *and the faigned* CASSITERIDES, *in this tract. For theſe famous ilands are indeed thoſe which our ſeamen call* The Sorlings, *belonging to the crowne of England, as we haue ſhewed before. In the Midland ſea are theſe following: the two* BALEARES, *the Greater and the Leſſer* MALLORCA *and* MENORCA: *the two* PITYVSAE, *to wit,* EBVSVS, *(now* Yuica, *or as ſome terme it* Ibiſſa) *and* OPHIVSA; SCOMBRARIA (Cabo di Palos) COLVBRARIA, (Moncolobrer) CAPRARIA (Cabrera) TIQVADRA (Coneiera) PLVMBARIA, PLANESIA, *and* MAENARIA, *all of them, except only the Baleares and Gades, ſmall ilands and of none account. Gades was much renowmed and famous long ſince by meanes of the fables of Hercules and Geryon feigned by Poets to haue been acted heere, as alſo for that the long liued king Arganthonius, who was before his death 300. yeares old, did ſometime keepe his court heere. The Baleares were much talked of, by reaſon the Ilanders were counted good ſlingers, beſt experienced and skilfull in that weapon called by the Romanes,* Funda. *But eſpecially it was much ſpoken of by meanes of the great famine and dearth that there was cauſed by conies: of which there was ſometime in theſe Ilands ſuch wonderfull ſtore and abundance, that old ſtories do teſtifie, that the country people were forced to entreat of Auguſtus Cæſar a military aid and band of men to helpe to deſtroy them, keepe them from breeding and ſpreading any further. Pliny compareth the winds of theſe Ilands with the beſt that are made of Italian grapes. I do verily beleeue that Seruius vpon the 7. booke of Virgils Æneids did miſtake the matter, when he writeth that Geryon did rule as king of the Baleares, and the Pityuſaes. For all other writers do affirme, that he reigned and kept his court about Gades. Except in defence of Seruius one ſhould alledge this ſaying of Trogus:* In parte Hiſpaniæ quæ ex inſulis conſtat, regnum penes Geryonem fuit: *that is, In a part of Spaine which conſiſteth altogether of ilands, Geryon ſwaied the ſcepter, and ruled as ſoueraigne king. But that he ſpake this of Gades, and the iland, not farre from it in the maine ſea, the wonderfull paſtorage and rankeneſſe which he aſcribeth to theſe is a ſufficient argument and proofe; which by no meanes may be verified of the Baleares. Againe, Solinus plainly teſtifieth for me that Bocchoris, and not Geryon, did reigne in the Baleares. But his owne words may perhaps pleaſe thee better; therefore liſten, thus he ſpeaketh:* Bocchoris regnum Baleares fuerunt, vſq; ad euerſionem Phrygum cuniculis animalibus quondam copioſæ. In capite Bæticæ, vbi extremus eſt NOTI ORBIS terminus, inſula à ſeptingentis paſſibus ſeparatur, quam Tyrij à Rubro profecti mari, ERYTHRAEAM, Pœni ſua lingua GADIR, id eſt, ſepem nominarunt. In hac Geryonem habitaſſe plurimis monumentis probatur, tametſi quidam putent Herculem boues ex alia inſula abduxiſſe, quæ Luſitaniam contuetur. *Thus rudely in Engliſh. The Baleares where Bocchoris, vntill the ouerthrow of the Phrygians, raigned and held his court, were ſometime wonderfully full of Conies. In the entrance and head of Bætica which is the outmoſt bound of the* KNOVVEN WORLD, *there is an iland which is diſtant from the maine land threeſcore and tenne paſes. This the Tyrians, come from the Red ſea, called* ERYTHRAEA, *or, The Red iland: but the Pœni or Carthaginians in their language named it* GADIR, *that is, The hedge. Heere Geryon did ſometime dwell, as monuments and antiquities do ſtrongly proue; although ſome do thinke that Hercules did cary the Oxen from another iland, which lieth ouer againſt Luſitania. Thus farre Solinus. Obſerue heere that* גדר Gader, *in the ancient language of the Iewes, and* Giadir, *in the moderne tongue of the farre-conquering Arabians, doth ſignifie an hedge, encloſure, or fence. Beſide theſe forenamed ilands knowen to the ancient and beſt writers Sextus Rufus Auienus reciteth others by theſe names:* OESTRYMNIDES, ARCHALE, POETANION, AGONIDA, CARTARE, STRONGILE *and* LVNAE. *Theſe becauſe no man elſe doth ſeeme to know or take notice of, peraduenture may be ſome of thoſe which Pliny termeth* mari vadoſo paruas, *Small ilands or ſhelues in the ſhallow ſea, and are in number well neere twenty. What if to theſe I ſhould adioine* CROMYVSA *and* MELVSSA, *certaine ilands vpon the coaſt of Spaine, as Stephanus citeth out of Hecatæus his Coſmography?*

Of TRANSFRETANA *or* TINGITANA Hiſpania, *that other part, I meane, of Spaine, beyond the ſtreights, called Tingitania, (becauſe it did only in name and vſurpation, not in deed and of right belong to Spaine: as alſo for that it is, thus Pomponius Mela writeth of it,* Regio ignobilis, & vix quidquam illuſtre ſortita, paruis opidis habitatur, parua flumina emittit, ſolo quam viris melior, & ſegnitiæ gentis obſcura, *A baſe country, and hath ſcarce any good thing in it worth the ſpeaking of. It hath no famous cities but ſmall ragged townes and villages. The riuers which runne through it are very ſmall and not nauigable: yet the ſoile is better than the men. For the ſlouththfulneſſe and cowardice of the people hath made the country the more obſcure:) I will ſpeake nothing of in this place.*

GALLIA, (now FRANCE) as it was in the time of STRABO *and the reſt of the ancient Geographers.*

ALl that tract of the earth, which the Ocean, the midland ſea, the Pyreney mountaines and the riuer Rheine do containe and compaſſe, is called of old writers GALLIA or GALACIA, and the inhabitants CELTI or CELTAE. Whereupon Ptolemey properly named it CELTOGALACIA. We haue demonſtrated and ſhewed at large in the olde map of Europe, that the name *Celtes* was more generall in times paſt: and that *Gallia* did reach beyond the Alpes as farre as the riuer Rubicon; becauſe indeed that part of Italy (as we know) was poſſeſſed and inhabited by them. But we purpoſe heere onely to deſcribe that which is properly and truly called *Gallia*, whoſe bounds we haue ſet downe to be the Ocean, the Rhine and the mountaines. This the Romanes diuided into GALLIA TRANSALPINA, that is, Gallia beyond the Alpes and GALLIA CISALPINA, that is, Gallia on this ſide the Alpes. Mela and Plinie diuided it into two parts, the one lying Northward, the other Southward: this Pliny and his imitatour Solinus by the two hils Gebenna and Iura: Mela by the hill Gebenna and the riuer Rhoſne: after which maner alſo Eutropius and Suetonius do diſtinguiſh it. They call that part, which is toward the North GALLIA COMATA; becauſe the inhabitants did weare long haire: the other toward the South GALLIA BRACCATA, of a ſhort kind of coat, which the people of that countrie did commonly goe in. The whole is diuided of Cæſar into three parts: of the which one (ſaith he) is inhabited by the BELGAE, another by the AQVITANI, and the third by them, who in their tongue are called CELTAE, and in ours GALLI. The riuer Garonde parteth the Celtes from the Aquitanes, and the riuers Seine and Marne doe diuide them from the Belgæ. But GALLIA NARBONENSIS is not mentioned in this diuiſion: which part Pliny and Pomponius Mela do deſcribe ſeuerally by it ſelfe, and Cæſar comprehendeth it vnder the name of PROVINCE. Notwithſtanding Ptolemey in his deſcription, and Ammianus, who followeth him, doth attribute it vnto Gallia, and diuide the whole into foure parts, to wit, AQVITANIA, LVGDVNENSIS (the very ſame with *Celtica*) BELGICA and NARBONENSIS. But all doe not limite this diuiſion with the ſame bounds. For Cæſar placeth the *Heluetians* next to the Gaules or Celtes, whom Pliny and the foreſaid Ptolemey place in Belgica. Cæſar maketh Belgica to reach from the Rhine to Marne, Pliny from the riuer Scaldis to the Seine. Cæſar placeth the riuer Garonde as the bound betweene the Celtes and the Aquitanes, ſo likewiſe doth Pomponius Mela; but Strabo boundeth it with the riuer Loire, and that according to the preſcript of Auguſtus, with whom alſo Ptolemey doth agree. The foreſaid Strabo (following I know not what authors) ſaith that the Belgæ inhabite betweene the Rhine and the Ocean and amongſt them numbreth the Veneti, the vtmoſt people that dwell towards the Weſt ſea. But I feare much, leſt in that place in ſted of Belgæ he ſhould haue ſaid Celtæ, ſeeing that according to all Geographers and Hiſtoriographers the people Veneti are placed in Gallia Celtica or Lugdunenſis. Succeeding ages diuided the whole country of Gallia into many parts, as we may read in Sextus Rufus, Ammianus, a booke intituled Liber Notitiar: and another called Dignitatum Libellulus, which authors doe reckon all the parts and regions thereof to bee ſeuenteene; all which we offer to thy view in this our map. But afterward in proceſſe of time, to wit, after the time of Charlemaine it was diuided only into two parts: the one AVSTRASIA, that is, Eaſt France, the other NEVSTRIA (as they corruptly write it) or *Veſtria* or rather *Weſtria*, that is, Weſt France. And ſo much concerning the name of this countrie, the limitation and the bounds, which Suetonius in the life of Iulius affirmeth to containe in compaſſe 32. hundred miles. Now it remaineth that we write ſomewhat in like maner of the nature, temperature and commodities of the ſame.

Claudian writeth that it is a moſt bleſſed and a happy country in reſpect of the ſituation of it. And Cæſar in his third booke of Ciuil wars reporteth it to be moſt healthful. Seneca in his third of Naturall Queſtions ſaith it is full of brookes and riuers. Solinus recordeth it had in times paſt ſacred and vaporous fountaines. Strabo deſcribeth it to be all well watered and moiſtned with brooks and riuers, and that the places, along which they runne, are for the moſt part champion grounds (for Sidonius ſaith, that heere are large and open) or elſe ſmall riſing hils. The ſame authour recordeth that it beareth great ſtore of graine, millet, and maſte, and that it breedeth all maner of cattell. [The forementioned Sidonius in Maioranus his Panegyricke writeth that it is plentifully ſtored with cattel.] There is in it nothing ſuperfluous, vnleſſe it be, where it is either marriſh or fenny, or ouergrown with wood. Trebellius in his Baliſta maketh it to be fruitfull of graine. which ſame thing Cicero affirmeth to be true in his oration for Marcus Fonteius: where hee writeth that great ſtore of corne was woont to be carried out of this country by the Romanes, and we may read in Cæſars third booke of his Commentaries and in Dions 39. booke how they did vſe to ſend their Ambaſſadours for prouiſion of corne vnto the Veneti, a people of this country. But Pliny teſtifieth that this corne was the lighteſt and worſt kind of all thoſe ſorts of corne that were vſually brought to Rome. The ſame authour in another place hath left in writing that the people of Aquitane did eate panicke. Solinus extolleth France for a fortunate country in reſpect of the fatneſſe of the ſoile, and many rich commodities, in many places alſo repleniſhed with vines and orchards & bleſſed with ſtore of all things neceſſarie for the behoofe of man. But let vs heare alſo what Pomponius Mela ſaith of this countrie. It is a land verie fruitfull, chieflie of graſſe and corne, and pleaſant to behold and beautified with many great and goodly forreſts. Any kind of corne, that cannot well away with cold, the country yeeldeth not euery where, neither is there heere any great ſtore of hurtfull and noiſome beaſts. Let vs heere alſo what Iulian the Emperour in his Miſopogones, an eie-witneſſe ſaith of this country: The winter there is moſt milde, by reaſon of the heat of the Ocean as it is thought, or elſe it may be becauſe there bloweth thence a certaine ſoft gale of winde: and the ſea water ſeemeth to bee warmer than the freſh water. Whether it be therefore for this reaſon, or for any other vnknowen to me, I cannot tell, yet of this I am ſure that this is true. The Winter of that land is verry temperate and milde to the inhabitants: moreouer the beſt vines do grow there: and many alſo by their art and induſtrie haue now made fig-trees to grow there, which in winter they are faine to couer ouer with wheat ſtraw or ſtubble and ſuch like things, as it were with clothes, thereby to defend them from the violence and iniuries of the aire. Thus farre out of Iulian. It is true indeed that the cold, (becauſe the country, according to Cæſar in his firſt booke of Commentaries lieth farre North) is woont to ſtay and ſlacke the ripeneſſe of corne. Wherefore we may fitly adde to this place that, which Varro hath ſet downe in his firſt booke of husbandrie: In Gallia Tranſalpina (ſaith he) there are ſome regions bordering vpon the Rhine, where neither vine, nor oliue, nor apples would grow, vnleſſe they did dung their grounds with a kind of white chaulke digged out of the earth, which Pliny calleth *marga*, that is, marle. but Claudian termeth it *Galliam niue feracem*, France fertile of ſnow: and Lucian ſpeaketh of French ice: and hence commeth that prouerbe in Petronius Arbiter, *Colder than French ſnow*. Inſomuch that Diodorus confeſſeth, that when the riuers are frozen ouer, they are not only paſſable to few, but euen to whole armies, with their carts and waggons. He addeth likewiſe, that in ſteed of water it is repleniſhed with ſnow. Heerehence it is, if I be not deceiued, that Ariſtotle reporteth amongſt his wonders, that France breedeth no aſſes. Seneca in his third booke of Naturall queſtions affirmeth it to be windie. The North-Weſt winde (*Circius*) (ſaith he) annoieth France: to it, notwithſtanding that be ready to ouerthrow their houſes and buildings, they giue thankes, as to whom they attribute their healthfulneſſe. which peraduenture might ſeeme falſe and fabulous, if the ſame author did not in that very place adde theſe words following: Auguſtus (who was afterward made a god) erected and dedicated a temple to this wind, at ſuch time as he ſoiourned in France. Of this wind you may reade more in Aulus Gellius his 2. booke 22. chapter. but I take it to be that Northen winde, which infecteth thoſe places called *Campi lapidei* Stondon, (whereof we ſhall ſpeake heereafter) where theſe things are knowen to be true euen to this day. Cicero in his oration *De prouincijs conſularibus*, moued (as it ſeemes) with the ſharpneſſe of this aire, cried out truly or falſly. What can be found more ſharpe or rough, than thoſe places? What more deſolate than their townes? What more barbarous than their nations? What more large than their Ocean? Yet for all that, the nature of the aire and ſoile neuer letted or hindered, but that they learned either of Rome from her cradle, (as Macrobius witneſſeth in his 2. booke vpon *Somnium Scipionis*, or of the Maſſilians as reporteth Trogus 43. to plant both vines and oliues. Pliny noteth that one Elico, a Swiſſer or Heluetian (hauing beene entertained at Rome for his skill in ſmiths worke and carpentrie) at his returne againe into his country, brought ouer with him drie figs and raiſons, oile & wine. From which time afterwards there was ſuch plenty of vines, that Columella doth as it were complaine, that the Italians did lay vp their vintage here: and Plutarch recordeth that they did vſe to ſend to Rome from Vienna in France that wine, which of a kind of taſte that it had of pitch was called *vinum Picatum*, aſſoone as it began to be in requeſt there. Therefore I would gladly vnderſtand what Vopiſcus and Euſebius ſhould meane, who deliuer that the Emperour Probus was the firſt that granted the Gauls to plant and ſet vines. Shall any man thinke that vntill his time there were no vines in any part of France, ſauing onely in Prouince? Yet Pliny maketh mention of the vine of Berrie, likewiſe of the vine of Auuergne. I muſt needs confeſſe my ſhallowneſſe of vnderſtanding heerein. Iulian the Emperour writeth in his Miſopogones, that in his time there was an excellent vine at Paris, and Iſidorus commendeth the vine of Berrie. Strabo plainly ſheweth that there were heere mettals both gold and ſiluer and the beſt ſort thereof in the mountaine Cemmenus, now called *Mountaignes de' Auergne*, or, *de Ceuennes*, as Poldus affirmeth. That there were alſo excellent gold-mines among the Tarbelli, and iron mines in Perigort and Berrie. Athenæus writeth that gold was digged vp in ſome part of Celtica. Auſonius calleth Tarne, a riuer of Aquitane, the golden floud. Diodorus in his fifth booke reckoneth vp in it diuers golden riuers: from hence it commeth, as we reade in Procopius, that the Gauls did coine gold found in their own natiue ſoile, which was not ſtamped like other money, with the picture of the Romane Emperours, but only with a ſtampe of their owne. Caſſiodorus in his ſeuenth booke, and 37. ſection of his *Variar.* maketh mention of their coine in theſe words: *Gallis auctoribus ſine aliquo adhuc ſigno ad metalla tranſlata eſt*; Hence it aroſe, as ſeemeth that of Manilius Gallia is tearmed rich; of Dion, flouriſhing in wealth: of Ioſephus, the rich Galles: and in Sibyls oracles, the Galles wealthy in gold. And howſoeuer Diodorus writeth that they haue no ſiluer, yet Athenæus reporteth that a wood by a miſchance being ſet on fire ſo inflamed the Pyreney mountaines that there iſſued and ran foorth great ſtreames of melted ſiluer. Moreouer Strabo reporteth that there were ſiluer mines among the Rutheni and Gabali, certaine nations and people of Aquitane: and Cæſar ſpeaketh of certaine mines of braſſe in diuers places. It is obſerued by Pliny that the Amethyſt, a kind of iaſper, is found in France; as alſo Corall, neere Marſiles about the Ilands Stœchades. There is alſo found Amber, in a riuer of the Celtæ, if we may beleeue Dion Pruſæus. For as I thinke it to be true if he meant it of the Celto-Germanes, ſo I deeme it falſe, if he meant it of the Celto-Galles. There grow heere alſo, as Pliny affirmeth, the purple *vaccinia* or whortles, wherewith they did vſe to die clothes for their ſeruants and ſlaues. In another place he attributeth to this country thoſe rich tinctures of ſcarlet, purple and tyrian, which were in ſuch high eſtimation at Rome. To the ſame doth Vitruuius aſſigne another ſort of ſcarlet die. It is true by the teſtimony of Galen that Nard (which the Apothecaries vſed for to make treacle withall) was wont to be brought out of France. Pliny ſheweth that the beſt ſort of firre that were, grew vpon the mountaines Iura and Vogeſus: and elſewhere, that birch firſt came out of France, which they did vſe to boile and out of it to draw a glutinous and clammy ſlime, which ſerued in ſteed of bitumen: Item, that the herbe hyacinth or crow-toe do grow and proſper there exceedingly: that they ſow line or flaxe, wherwith being ſpun and wouen (as Strabo writeth) they make ſailes, although Cæſar auoucheth that the Veneti people of America or Britaine did vſe skinnes or leather in ſteed of ſailes. That there did grow the citron-tree may be gathered out of Paterculus, who affirmeth that Iulius Cæſar made preparation for his French triumph of the citron-tree. But as there are in this country theſe and ſuch like herbs and trees, for the profit and vſe of man: ſo are there thoſe that be venemous and pernicious to mans nature. Of which ſort is the yew tree, and thereof, according to the teſtimony of Cæſar, very great plenty, which Dioſcorides doth deliuer to be in Narbone of ſo deadly a poiſon, that whoſoeuer do either ſleepe vnder it, or ſhall ſit and reſt themſelues in this ſhade, they be not only hurt, but oft times they do catch their death by it. Concerning which tree Pliny addeth this much, that it hath beene found by experience, that in France the wine bottles made thereof for wayfaring men and trauellers haue killed and poiſoined thoſe that drunke out of them: And Cæſar witneſſeth, that one Catuulcus king of the Eburones made away himſelfe with the iuice of the yew tree, whereof (ſaith he) there was great abundance in France. Ariſtotle amongſt his wonders maketh mention of a kind of poiſon which is found in this country, called of them *xenicon*, the Greeke copy hath τοξικον. But heereof, heereafter we ſhall haue occaſion to ſpeake in another place. And this much concerning things without life: now concerning liuing creatures by your patience we will in as few words as we may, ſet down what we haue read and obſerued written by all ancient writers. Trebellius in the life of Claudius the Emperour maketh mention of a famous breed of mares in this country. The infinite number of dogs of this nation be not only highly commended by the Poets, Ouid, Oppian and Gratius; but euen alſo by Pollux the Grammarian, and Euphrada the oratour. Pliny ſaith that he ſaw with his owne eies in the grand cirque of Pompey the great a hart-woolfe (*Lupus ceruarius*) brought out of France. Their ſwine, according to the relation of Strabo, be notable for their bigneſſe, ſtrength and ſwiftneſſe, which are to him that is not vſed to them, as dangerous as the fierceſt wolues. For which cauſe it cannot be denied but that Athenæus wrote very truly that they had the beſt bacon, and that (the aforeſaid Strabo bearing witneſſe) in ſuch plenty, that from hence they did therewith furniſh not only Rome, but alſo moſt places of Italy. I obſerue out of Varro his tract *de lingua Latinâ*, that is, of the Latin tongue, that there be heere very great hares: in which authour alſo there is mention made of French wooll, which according to Strabo is very courſe. If any credit be to be giuen to the forecited Pliny, there is found in the vpper coaſts of France towards the North Ocean fowle like to a ſwan called *Onocrotalus*: item, as he ſaith, there is found freſh Salmon: in the French Ocean a mighty ſea fiſh called *Phyſeter*, or a whirlepoole, raiſing himſelfe vp aloft out aboue the ſea, in maner of a great columne or pillar, higher then the very ſailes of ſhips, ſpouting out as it were a deluge of waters, ready to drowne and ſinke euen very tall ſhips: likewiſe there are, as the ſame authour ſaith, mearmaids, elephants and ſea-rammes. In the riuer Sone, as Stobeus gathereth out of Caliſthenes, there breedeth a huge kind of fiſh, called of the inhabitants therabouts *Clupea*, which while the moone increaſeth, ſeemeth white of colour: and the ſame decreaſing groweth blacke. and when his body groweth to be of an extraordinary bigneſſe, he is killed of his owne chines or bones. In the head of this fiſh is found a ſmall ſtone, not vnlike to a graine of Salt, (Plutarch in his booke *de Montibus*, affirmeth it to be like a crumme or little quantity of Frankincenſe) which is a ſpeciall remedy againſt the quartane ague, if in the wane of the moone it be but applied to the left ſide of the body. Glycas out of Anaſtaſius tearmeth this fiſh *Ciopia*, but Plutarch, in the place before quoted, nameth it, *Scolopidon*. It is almoſt incredible what a maruellous multitude of frogs be heere: ſuch was, I ſay, the abundance of them, that the inhabitants of a certaine city were driuen out and forced to ſeeke another place to dwell in. Yet Pliny, of whom we haue ſo often ſpoken, auoucheth it to be true, citing Varro for his authour; and Trogus in his 15. booke confirmeth it, affirming the like thing to haue happened to the Abderites, a certaine people of Thrace. But let vs come to other more wonderfull things of this region: and firſt the hiſtory of fiſhes digged out of the ground, is as ſtrange as any, of which Pomponius Mela vſeth theſe very words: In Gallia Narbonenſis is the fountaine Salſula, which ſhedeth water not ſweet but more brackiſh than the water of the ſea. Hard by is a field all greene and couered ouer with ſhort and ſlender reeds, yet otherwiſe it ſwimmeth and floteth aloft vpon a pole that beareth it vp. That it is ſo, the middle part of it plainly prooueth, which being cut off from the reſt about it, ſwimmeth like an Iland, and ſuffereth it ſelfe to be ſhoued and drawne to and fro. Moreouer by thoſe

GALLIÆ VETERIS Typus.
AMPLISS. VIRIS DD. EDVARDO VANDER DILFT, ET CAROLO MALINEO, NOBILITATE RERVMQ. PERITIA CLARISS. VRBISQ. ANTVERP. COSS. ABRAH. ORTELIVS L.M. DEDICABAT.
Nomenclaturæ et positionis locorum huius tabulæ testimonia, pete ex Thesauro nostro Geographico.
Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.
Cum Privilegio Imp. Reg. et Cancel. Brab. 1594.
Septemtrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
ALBIONIS, SIVE BRITANNIAE PARS.
MARIS GERMANICI PARS.
OCEANVS BRITANNICVS.
OCEANVS AQVITANICVS.
GERMANIAE MAGNAE PARS.
ITALIAE GALLICAE PARS.
HISPANIAE PARS.
MEDITERRANEI MARIS PARS.
GALLICVS SINVS.
BELGICA
Germania II. quæ et Inferior.
Belgica II.
Belgica I.
CELTICA, Siue LVGDVNENSIS.
Lugdunensis II.
Lugdunensis III.
Lugdunensis IIII.
Lugdunensis I.
Lugdunensis V.
Neruicanus tractus.
Neustria
Austra
AQVITANICA.
Aquitania I.
Aquitania II.
Aquitania III.
Nouempopulania.
NARBONENSIS, Quæ et Prouincia Romanorum.
Viennensis V.
Viennensis IIII.
Viennensis III.
Viennensis I.
Viennensis II.
Septumania.
Germania I. quæ et Superior.
HELVETICA.
Arduenna silua.
Lutetia
Pyrenæi montes.
Poeninæ alpes.
Cottiæ alpes.
Alpes Maritimæ.

places alſo that are cut and digd quite through, appeareth the ſea ſheaded vnderneath it. Whereupon, whether it were through ignorance of the truth, or that they were purpoſely
diſpoſed to make a leaſing, it liked as well our authours as alſo the Greeks, to leaue in writing vnto ſuch as ſhould come after, that fiſh was digged out of the whole ground in that
country, which indeed comming out of the deepe ſea thither, and there being killed by ſuch as bobbed for them, was drawen dead out of the aforeſaid holes. This much out of
him. Now whether Strabo and Athenæus be to be numbred amongſt thoſe Greeke writers, whoſe credit Mela doth extenuate heerein, I know not. For Strabo in his 4. book de-
liuereth, that about the riuer Ruſcino (in the very ſame prouince that Mela there deſcribeth) there is a lake not far from it, and a little farder off from the ſea a wateriſh fenny piece of
ground, full of ſalt pits, wherein are mullets, which are woont to be drawen and taken out of the earth. For as ſoone as a man diggeth 3. or 4. foot deepe into the ground, thruſting
an eel-ſpeare into the mud, a man ſhall ſometime chance to ſticke or kill the foreſaid fiſh, being of a reaſonable growth and bigneſſe. This kind of fiſh, like the eele, is bred and li-
ueth in the mudde. Thus writes he. Athenæus in his 8. booke, out of Polybius his 34. booke of hiſtories ſaith thus: that from the Pyreney mountaines vntil you come to Narbon,
the fields, all along through the which the riuers Ilberis and Ruſcino do runne, be plaine and champion, in which fields are found thoſe fiſhes which they tearme foſſiles, that is,
digged out of the ground. For the ſoile of that place is ſoft and greene, much graſſe growing thereon: vnderneath the graſſe, the earth being for two or three cubites deepe ſan-
dy, you ſhall find water that hath ſoaked thither and iſſued foorth out of the riuers, in which fiſhes doe wander through thoſe ſtreames for their food, being exceedingly delighted
with the roots of the graſſe. All that coaſt is full of fiſhes vnder the ground, which aſſoone as the earth is caſt vp, they take. And Dalechampius vpon Athenæus hath obſerued that
this maner of fiſhing doth as yet in that place continue euen to this day. I haue beene alwaies of this mind, that that little hiſtory which Ariſtotle hath left in writing in his booke
of wonders may fitly be referred hither: how that in the borders of the Marſeilles nere the Liguſticke ſea, there is a lake, which bubbling and ſtreaming foorth caſteth out an infinit
multitude of fiſhes, exceeding all beliefe &c. Pliny in his 9. booke, chapter 17. ſaith, that if in that ſeaſon, when mullets vie to ingender, in the prouince of Narbone, a man take a
milter out of their pooles where they are kept, and draw a long ſtring or line through the mouth and guils and ſo tie it faſt and then put him into the ſea, holding the other end of
the line ſtill in his hand, if he pull him againe vnto him, he ſhall haue a number of ſpawners or females follow him hard at the taile to the bankes ſide. Semblably, if he do the ſame
with the female in ſpawning time, he ſhall haue as many milters follow after her. In the very ſame prouince, after the ſame authour, is there a famous well named ***Orge***, within the
very head whereof grow certaine herbs, ſo much deſired and ſought for by kine and oxen, that to ſeeke and get a mouthfull of them, they will thruſt in their whole heads ouer their
eares, vntill they meet therewith. In another place of Pliny I read this following: There is a city of Gallia named Tungri, much renowmed for a noble fountaine, which runneth
at many pipes: a waſt it hath reſembling the ruſt of iron, howbeit this taſte is not perceiued but at the farewell and when you haue done drinking only. this water is purgatiue and
driueth away tertian agues, expelleth the ſtone and cureth the ſymptomes attending thereupon: Set this water ouer the fire or neere vnto it, and you ſhal ſee it thicke and troubled;
but at the laſt it will become red. Moreouer this prouince, as it is deſcribed of S. Auguſtine in his booke *De ciuitate Dei*, hath a fountaine about Gratianopolis, or Grenoble, very like
the holy well in Epyre, which, if you dip a burning torch therein, it preſently quencheth it, and if you hold it a good way off without any fire on it, of it owne nature kindleth
it againe. Artimedorus is authour, that vpon the ſea coaſt of France there is a lake, which is called *Lacus duorum coruorum*, that is, the lake of the two crowes, in which he ſaith two
crowes were ordinarily to be ſeene, each of them hauing their right wings white of colour. Hither repaire all thoſe that haue any matter in controuerſie, and vpon a table ſet on
high, each party for himſelfe layeth downe a cake. When the crowes flie thither, they deuour one cake, and the other they breake all to crums: but he obtaineth the cauſe againſt
his aduerſary, whoſe cake is broken and caſt downe. But Strabo iudgeth this hiſtory to be but a meere fable. Ariſtotle alſo amongſt his wonders reckoneth the high way called in
his time *Heraclea via*, which is reported to haue reached from Italy euen to the Celto-Galles, or Celtiberi. On this way all paſſengers whether Greekes or homeborne are carefully
looked vnto, or guarded by the inhabitants, leſt any harme by miſchance befall them in their iourney. For they in whoſe borders the harme is done, are by law puniſhed or bound
to make good the loſſe. Vitruuius writeth, that in Marſiles tiles are made, which being caſt into the water do ſwim and not ſinke. I may now fitly amongſt theſe wonders deſcribe
that field which is called *Campus lapideus*, that is, Stondoun, or Stone-field. Geographers do place it betweene Marſiles and the mouth of the riuer Rhone: Pliny calleth it the me-
moriall of Hercules his battels: becauſe that Hercules in this place fighting againſt Albion & Bergion the ſons of Neptune, and hauing ſpent all his artillery, called vpon his father
Iupiter, who powred downe a ſhewre of ſtones for his defence and aid: and a man would verily beleeue that it had rained ſtones indeed, there lie ſo many, heere and there, and
thoſe ſo farre beſpread euery way. This fable alſo is confirmed by Mela, Solinus, Higinus and Martianus: yet before them all I willingly preferre the opinion of Strabo, who de-
ſcribeth it: There is a plaine diſtant from the ſea about an hundred ſtadia or furlongs, about ſo much ouer from one ſide to the other, and it is in compaſſe round. It is of the euent
called the ſtony plaine. For it is full of ſtones, as big as a man can gripe, vnderneath which groweth graſſe, yeelding great ſtore of paſture for cattell: but within the midſt thereof
there is water, ſaltpits and ſalt. The whole region that bordereth vpon it vpwards, lieth open to winds: but vpon this plaine chiefly lieth and bloweth the violent and impetuous
Northerne winde, wherewith, men ſay, ſtones are hoiſed vp and whirled in the aire and men blowen down out of waggons and with the force thereof ſtript both of armour and
apparrell. The ſame authour alſo bringeth this probable reaſon of Poſſidonius, who ſaid that it had ſometimes beene a lake, which when it was dried vp by reaſon of the conti-
nuall toſſing and drift of the water this way and that way, was thereby parted into many ſtones, reſembling ſomewhat thoſe pebble ſtones on the banks of riuers, or ſea-ſhoare ve-
ry like one another in greatneſſe and ſmoothneſſe &c. Ariſtotle in his 2. booke of Meteors and 8. chapter affirmeth it to haue beene made ſo ſtony by an earthquake and nameth it
the *Phlegræan plaine*. Diodorus deſcribeth the very ſame plaine (although not by the ſame name) together with the wind infecting it. The forreſt of Ardrine is heere alſo (in Belgica
I meane) of which Tacitus, in his 5. booke of Annals, writeth thus: They ſought thoſe forreſts, which were named ***Arduenna***. Are there then many of this name? Can it be proued
to be ſo out of Pomponius Mela, becauſe that in one place he ſaith that Gallia is pleaſant to behold by reaſon of many goodly great forreſts? I cannot thinke it to be true: conſi-
dering that in all old hiſtories (for as much as I know) there is mention made only of one wood or foreſt of this name. Notwithſtanding I am perſwaded that it was ſcattred both
in length and breadth and happily one part diſioined from another, yet all vnder one and the ſelfe ſame name. For Cæſar auoucheth it to be of a huge bigneſſe: and indeed euen
the greateſt foreſt in all Gallia, as that which extendeth it ſelfe from the riuer Rhine through the middle of the country of the Treuires vnto the entrance of the borders of Rhemes,
and then declined towards the place, where the riuers Skeld and Maze meet together: ſo that it was more than 500. miles in length. Theſe 500. miles (allowing eight ſtadia for
a mile) do amount vnto 4000. ſtadia, which number Strabo doth aſſigne it, but out of authours (as he ſuppoſeth) not worthy to be beleeued, if that place of his be vncorrupt. For
the learned Cauſabonus, the glory of France, and honour of that his countrey, in his learned Commentaries vpon the ſaid writer, ſcarſe thinketh the place to be without error.
Neither doth it ſeeme to me likely to be true, that Cæſar, who was an ey-witneſſe of this foreſt, was ignorant of the meaſure thereof. That Diana was ſirnamed Arduenna of this
foreſt, is proued out of an old monument of marble, whereof we ſhal ſpeake more at large heereafter. And thus farre concerning the region. Now it followeth to treat of the people.
Pauſanias maketh it a populous region: and Liuy, fruitfull of men. Polybius alſo in his 2. booke of ciuill wars, witneſſeth the ſame. For he writeth that Cæſar ſubdued 400. diuers
people of this realme of France. Iornandes ſaith that they exceed the cōmon ſtature of men. Their bodies according to Hirtius are to be maruelled at for their mighty lims & great-
neſſe, and according to Ammianus they were tall of ſtature. And that they are of exceeding talneſſe aboue other nations, it is apparant out of Cæſar, when he ſaith, that in reſpect
of their owne talneſſe and goodly perſonages, all the Gauls for the moſt part accompt the Romanes but very dwarfes. Moreouer that they were tall of ſtature, tender and ſoft fle-
ſhed, and very faire complexioned, Strabo plainly teſtifieth. That they were whitely coloured and ſnowt-faire theſe words of Petronius vnto Gyrton do ſeeme to approue, *Increta*
facies, vt Gallia ſuos ciues putet: Their faces were painted, that France might thinke them to haue beene French men borne. Namely, that by that meanes they might counterfet the
naturall beauty and whitlineſſe of the Gauls: and not, as my ſingular good friend, in that his moſt learned and exact deſcription of England writeth, who thinketh that the Gauls
were wont to cleare their faces to make them looke more beautified: which cannot be proued out of any ancient authour, if I do not forget my ſelfe. And no maruell, ſeeing that
nature it ſelfe hath voluntarily beſtowed vpon them this beauty and whiteneſſe. From hence it is, that the Poet ſaith that the Gauls had *Lactea colla*, that is, white necks. That they
did vſually weare their haire long (for which cauſe one part of Gallia was termed *Comata*) I haue for my authours Strabo and Clemens Alexandrinus: as alſo Agathias, who writeth
that it was an ordinarie cuſtome amongſt the kings of France neuer to be cut or polled but to continue vnſhauen from their cradle to their dying day, and to haue their locks hang-
ing trimly vpon their ſhoulders, with their haire before curiouſly ſheaded, and falling downe vpon either ſhoulder. This their haire Liuy deliuereth to haue beene long and yellow.
Diodorus ſaith it was naturally reddiſh, and yet they augment this colour by art. For according to Leopardus the interpreter in his emendations they waſhed their haire continu-
ally with a lie made of chalke and turned it vp from the forehead toward the crown and noddle, to the end that they might be conſpicuous and eminent, and that their looke might
ſeeme to be moſt like to Panes and Satyres. They likewiſe made their haire ſo thicke, that it differed nothing from the manes of horſes. Was this the reaſon then that Claudian
happily ſaith *Gallia crine ferox*, that is, The Frenchman grim of countenance by reaſon of his long haire? Pliny affirmeth that ſope was an inuention deuiſed by the French for to co-
lour the haire of their head yellow: in ſomuch that Claudian ſaith, that the Frenchmen haue *aureos vertices*, that is, yellow heads: and Virgil ſaith, they haue *aureas cæſaries*, that is,
golden lockes. To this purpoſe alſo are thoſe words, which Tertullian vſeth in his booke *De cultu Fœminarum*, that is, of the ornaments of women, where he deliuereth that ſome
of them did vſe to colour their haire with ſaffron. To the very like reaſon Ammianus calleth the French *Candidos & rutilos*, whitiſh and ruddy, borrowing their denomination from
their ſkin and haire. I read in Liuy that they all weare long beards. Diodorus ſet it them out in their true colours, thus: Some ſaith he, ſhaue their beards, other ſome let them grow,
although not ouer long. The gentle men and noblemen ſhaue their cheekes, but they ſuffer their beards to grow on their chin ſo long, vntill they couer their bodies. Whereby it
commeth to paſſe, that when they eate, they are euery foot full of crummes and meat: and when they drinke, the drinke will run down as it were through a pipe or channel. They
vſe all meanes that can inuent, that they grow not too fat and gorbellied: and if any yong man exceed the preſcript and ſet meaſure of his girdle, he is (as Strabo recordeth) amer-
ced for it. And ſo much concerning their outward forme and fauour. Now it remaineth to ſpeake ſomewhat of their nature and diſpoſition, whereof becauſe no writer is more
ſkilfull for knowledge and more ancient for writing than Cæſar; take theſe his words, as they lie ſcattered heere and there in ſundrie places of his Commentaries: The counſels
ſaith he, of the Gauls be haſty and ſudden: in their conſultations they be variable and for the moſt part deſirous of alteration. This is a common cuſtome among them, to compel
euen wayfaring men to ſtay whether they will or no, and to enquire what newes any man either hath heard, or knoweth of any matter whatſoeuer. And the common people vſe to
come flocking about the merchants in cities and do vrge them to tell out of what countries they come, and what things they know of there. And being moued with theſe light re-
ports and hearſaies, they fall to counſell oftentimes euen of moſt weighty matters: whereof they muſt needs repent them by and by after, ſeeing they are ſo fondly led by vncer-
taine rumours, and ſeeing alſo that diuers perſons do tell them forged newes to feed their fancies withall. Thus farre Cæſar. Moreouer of theſe people we may read the very ſame
things almoſt in Polybius, Oroſius, Trebellius and Vopiſcus. But this peculiar cuſtome of theirs, which they haue in their councels and aſſemblies, is not to be omitted, which is
(as Strabo reporteth) thus: if ſaith hee, any man among them with noiſe or other tumult troubleth him that is ſpeaking, the ſergeant commeth vnto him with a naked ſword or
knife in his hand, and commandeth him to hold his peace, threatning him therewith: thus he doth three times, and then if the party holdeth not his peace, and be not quiet, he
cutteth off ſo much of his caſſocke, that all the reſt ſhalbe good for no vſe at all. Diodorus and Strabo affirme them to be ſharpe witted, and not without ſome ſmattering know-
ledge of learning: So likewiſe doth Symmachus, who commendeth their ſtudies in good lettets. Polybius more maliciouſly bent againſt them is not aſhamed to ſay that they nei-
ther apply themſelues to learning nor to any maner of trade. But now heare what Hirtius reporteth of them: They be plaine dealing men, and no way deceitfull, they vſe to fight
their battels by proweſſe and not by treacherie. Likewiſe Strabo thus commendeth them: they be of an honeſt diſpoſition, without fraud or guile, and no whit malicious or ſpite-
full. Is it not for this cauſe thinke you, that of the ſame authour in another place they are called *Simplices*, ſimple? of Seruius, *Pigrioris ingenij*, of a dull wit? of Firmicus, *ſtolidos*, foo-
liſh? of Iulian, *Stupidos & ruſticitatem amantes*, blockiſh and affecting a certaine kind of clowniſhneſſe? But on the contrary ſide, hearke what Lucius Florus writeth: Let no man only cal
the French fierce or ſtout; for they are crafty fellowes and can do what they entend, very politickely. Is this falſly? Or is it true, and likely that they learned it afterwards of the
Romanes? Who (as Trogus recordeth) had ſent Seruilius into Africa and had giuen him a priuy charge, if by any meanes he could, to make away Hanniball through the helpe of
thoſe, who moſt of all enuied his greatneſſe. But neither was this true, being improued by Iulian the Emperour, that was an eie-witneſſe, and daily conuerſant amongſt them, and
therefore the rather in this caſe to be beleeued, who not only after the aforeſaid Florus, but alſo after all ancient writers whatſoeuer, giueth this commendation of them: to wit,
that they know not how to flatter: they liue honeſtly and ſimply without deceit or diſſimulation with all men, according to the lawes of iuſtice and equity: they only intertaine
Venus, the goddeſſe of marriage, for wedlocke and iſſue; and Bacchus, the authour of mirth, that they may haue a ſufficient competency of wine to drinke. Ælian reporteth that
of all men liuing they are the readieſt to vndergo dangers: Florus ſaith, that they be *Immaniſſimos*, moſt ſauage: Cicero and Eumenus, *Immanes & barbaros*, cruell and barbarous:
Lucane, Trogus and Hegeſippus, *Feroces*, fierce: Auienus and Seneca, *Truces*, ſtern or grin: Caſſiodorus, *Crudeles*, cruell: Lucan, *Sanguineos*, bloudy: Lampridius ſaith that they haue
Duras & retrogradas mentes, hard and backſliding falſe harts. Vopiſcus affirmeth that they be, *Gentium omnium inquietiſſimos*, of all nations the vnquieteſt: Liuy and Polybius, *Molles*
& effœminatos, delicate and effeminate: and the ſame Polybius in another place, faithleſſe and giuen much to ſurfettings and drunkenneſſe; which ſame thing alſo Diodorus Athe-
næus and Clemens Alexandrinus doe confirme to be true. The afore-cited Liuy ſayth, that they are exceedingly prone to anger, which this nation is not able to bridle or mode-
rate, and withall they are very couetous. Mela writeth that they be proud and ſuperſtitious: Silius, *Vaniloquos*, vaine bablers and Plutarch in his Pyrrhus, that they are exceeding co-
uetous of money. Such like praiſes hath this nation, but all of them proceeding from a deadly ſore, and therefore let them approoue and iuſtifie the truth of theſe their aſſertions.
Neuertheleſſe there be extant, amongſt other, theſe two examples of their cruelty: the one of them in Trogus, who writeth that in their warre and fight againſt Antigonus, when
by diuination by the inwards of beaſts offered in ſacrifice, their vtter deſtruction and ouerthrow was foretold; they not caſt into any amazement or feare, but rather rapt with
furie and madneſſe, killed their wiues and children, beginning the hopefull ſucceſſe of this warre with a moſt vnnaturall murder &c. The other example you may ſee in Lucius Flo-
rus, who deliuereth that ſome of them taken priſoners in battell, did aſſay to bite and gnaw atwo the chaines they were bound withall, and that they did cut one anothers
throats. Vnleſſe a man would rather thinke that theſe were proofes and examples of their loue of liberty. For both Oroſius and Leo the Emperour haue left in writing that this
people is moſt deſirous of liberty. Notwithſtanding Pauſanias in his Phocicam, ſheweth their great valour in that battell at Thermopilæ. I cannot but woonder in my mind at
Marcus Victorinus, who calleth theſe men daſtards, cowards and ſuch as put more truſt in their heels than in their hands, whom Claudian calleth couragious; and Saluſt, warlike,
puiſſant, mighty in armes and feats of warre before the Romanes. Or doth this Victorinus happily interprete thus theſe words of Cæſar? As their courage is forward and ready
to enterpriſe and begin warre, ſo haue they womaniſh and faint harts to ſuffer and endure calamities? or theſe of Liuy? In the firſt onſet or aſſault the Gauls are more ſtout than
men, but at laſt they are more faint-harted than women: or theſe words of the ſame authour? Often vſe hath proued this to be true; If you can endure and ſuſtaine the firſt onſet,
which they make in hot bloud and deſperate fury, their bodies faint with ſweat and wearineſſe, ſo that they are not able to beare vp their weapons &c. or this in like maner of Flo-
rus? It hath beene found true by experience, that like as their firſt aſſault is more than mens, ſo their laſt are leſſe than womens.

They

They agree in this one property with the ſnow of their country: for aſſoone as they are hot in battell, preſently they ſweat extremely. And if they ſtirre ne-
uer ſo little they melt like ſnow in the Sunne. Or, this of Dion? The Gauls are carried with vnſatiable luſt to performe all matters whatſoeuer they go about, in
ſo much that they know no meane either of boldneſſe or of feare, but one while they fall of a ſudden from boldneſſe into fearefulneſſe; and by and by from feare
into deſperate raſhneſſe. Or this iudgement of Strabo which he giueth of them? It is a warlike and fierce nation, very forward in fight. Therefore being pro-
uoked to battell they fight vpon heapes thronging together and do lie very open: and that very vncircumſpectly. Whereby it commeth to paſſe that they are ea-
ſily entrapped, if their enemy vſing but ſome ſtratageme, at his beſt aduantage, doe traine them out to ioine battell, being appointed and armed with nothing
beſide ſtrength and deſperateneſſe. Leo the Emperour in his booke *De Bellico apparatu*, determineth of them farre otherwiſe. The Frenchmen (ſaith he) are ſtout
of courage, valiant in warre. To be faint harted and to giue ground neuer ſo little they account a great diſgrace, and do eſteeme it no better than running a-
way &c. Now then if this nation be ſo womaniſh and cowardous, ſo vnpatient of labour, ſo vnconſtant and vnable to hold out in battell, doe but tell me (O
thou Romane) why Cicero in his oration *Pro Prouincijs Conſularibus*, did write that this Gallia was ſo terrible vnto thee? Why did Saluſt affirme that all Italy did
tremble and quake for feare of this people; in ſo much, that the Romanes did not vſe to contend with them for glory and ambition, but only for ſafegard of their
liues and country? How happeneth it, that in Trogus we find theſe words of the kings of the Eaſt? There was ſo great a terrour of the French name, and of their
ſucceſſe in all warres ſo proſperous; that theſe ſuppoſed themſelues neuer able to keepe either their maieſty out of danger, nor to recouer it againe, being decai-
ed or loſt, without the helpe of the French valour and proweſſe. And why doth Appian, in his ſecond booke of Ciuill warres, ſay, that they did ſtrike ſuch a ter-
rour to the Romanes, that in the law, wherein freedome from ſeruice in warre was granted to Prieſts and old men, the French warres were only excepted? So-
ſipater, out of Varro his ſecond booke of Antiquities, gathereth, that the Gauls did moſt ingeniouſly affect two things, to wit, militarie knowledge, and elo-
quence. From hence is that of Iuuenal: *Gallia vel potius nutricula cauſidicorum*. Whether France ſhould France intituled be or Lawyers nurſe I know not certainly.
Item in another place: *Gallia cauſidicos docuit facunda Britannos*. The prating Frenchmen firſt did teach, The Engliſhman to plead at barre. Was this true in Iuue-
nals time? or did he rather prophecie of times to come? For this miſery our nation neuer felt till the daies of William the Firſt. Columella in his firſt booke of
Husbandrie ſaith, that *Sine cauſidicis ſatis felices olim fuere futuræq; ſunt vrbes*. Saint Ambroſe, in his Epiſtle vnto Ruſticus, highly extolleth the moſt flouriſhing ſtudies
of France; and the copiouſneſſe of the French tongue; and Claudian in his fourth Panegyricke of the conſulſhip of Honorius, commendeth the learned inhabi-
tants of France. Concerning their warefare take theſe few things gathered out of ancient writers: and firſt out of Cæſar. This is the maner of the Gals (ſaith
he) when they begin any warres they appoint a generall muſter, to which by a common law, all the yong ſtriplings are compelled to come in their armour: and
he that commeth laſt of all, is in the open ſight of all the reſt, with all kind of moſt cruell torments, put to death. Out of Strabo: Their armour according to their
ſtature is a long ſword hanging on the right ſide, a long target, ſpeares ſutable thereunto (which Diodorus reporteth to bee headed with iron, a cubite or ſome-
what more in length, and little leſſe than two handfuls broad) and a kind of iaueling called ***Meris***, or rather, as ſome learned men do affirme, ***Materis***, and to bee
the ſame with that kind of weapon which Cæſar calleth ***Matara***. Some of them alſo vſe bowes and ſlings. They haue moreouer another weapon of wood in
forme of a dart, which they fling not with a thong faſtned to the middle, [as the Iriſhmen at this day vſe] but meerly with the bare hand, & yet for all that they will
throw it further than an archer can ſhoote. Nonius out of Varro maketh mention of a kind of weapons, proper to the Frenchmen, called *Geſa*, in theſe words:
Qui gladijs cincti ſiue ſcuto cum binis geſis. That is, which were armed with ſwords and bucklers with two Geſaes. Concerning them alſo Virgil writeth thus: *— Duo*
Quiſq; Alpina coruſcant Geſa manu. Two Geſes weapons which the Frenchmen vſe to brandiſh did ech party chuſe. Seruius in his Comments vpon this place doth
interprete them, *Haſtas viriles*, manlike ſpeares: and addeth moreouer that valiant ſouldiers were woont to bee called in the French tongue *Geſi*. But it ought in-
deed to be written with æ the dipthong, *Gæſa*: (of which you may ſee what we haue deliuered in the old mappe of Spaine, or M. Clarencieux Camden his Bri-
tannia, where hee hath learnedly handled this argument, and for this word, amongſt the reſt, ſhall ſatisfie thee to thy fill.) From hence, it may bee, it is that
a kind of people there were named *Gæſati*, becauſe they did weare and vſe theſe Geſes. Touching which I haue written more at large in my Theſaurus. The
foreſaid authour affirmeth that their horſemen be better than their footmen: and that theſe horſemen did vſe to come to the field with many carts and great car-
riages. Liuy alſo and Pomponius Mela do deliuer that they skirmiſh in chariots and waggons. The ſame likewiſe doth Strabo affirme of them, but that he cal-
leth theſe waggons, ***Eſſeda***, which is all one. Out of theſe charriots (ſaith Diodorus) they firſt throw a dart at their enemy comming againſt them: then after-
ward forſaking their chariots they fight on foot with their ſwords. I do vnderſtand out of Vegetius that in skirmiſhes they did vſe to fight in troupes and ſeuerall
bands containing in number ſix thouſand armed men apiece. ***Cateruas***, he calleth them: Of which word, as alſo of ***Eſſedum***, ſee M. Camdens Britannia. They
were naked all aboue the nauill, ſaue only that they couered their bodies, although very meanly god woot, with a long target, which was not broad inough for
the largeneſſe of their bodies, as Liuy and Polybius do teſtifie. Likewiſe Gauls were *Scutis protecti corpora longis*: ſhielded their bodies with long targets, as Virgil
reporteth. Theſe targets being about the heigth of a man in length, were, as euery man thought fit, adorned with certaine formes and pictures of liuing creatures,
emboſſed and ſomewhat bearing out higher than the ſurface of the target it ſelfe, as Diodorus writeth: who addeth in another place that they defended or ar-
med their heads with a braſen helmet higher then ordinary, wherein were ingrauen either hornes or portraitures of birds or beaſts. The ſame authour witneſſeth
that they vſed trumpets in their warres. Their ſwords ſaith Polybius, were heauy; and very long, as Liuie writeth. and without points, as Strabo telleth vs:
made onely for this purpoſe, that they might wound the enemie with downe-right blowes: whereupon Virgil, (as Seruius noteth) writeth, *Altè conſurgit in enſem*,
that is, he lifteth vp his ſword on high to giue the greater blow: with which if they did hit, they cut off the heads of their foes at one ſtroke. Yet notwithſtanding
theſe ſwords were made without art and of a ſoft kind of iron, as Polyænus affirmeth in his eigth booke. Wherefore of theſe ſame weapons thus gathereth Sui-
das out of Polybius. They are ſo made that at the firſt onſet they giue one blow, and then preſently are ſo crooked and bended both in length and breadth, that
vnleſſe you grant them ſpace immediately to retire and to ſtrengthen them with their feet, the next ſtroke can do no hurt. Diodorus termeth them *Spathæ*, and
ſaith that they hang by a braſen chaine on the right ſide. Neuertheleſſe Iulius Pollux commendeth this French ſword, calling it by the Greeke name (*machæra*.)
Polybius, Strabo and Diodorus do teach that they wore about their neckes gold chaines, (which gaue occaſion to Virgil to ſay — *Lactea colla Auro innectuntur* —.
Their lilly white neckes adorn'd with gold.) and about their armes and hands, coſtly bracelets: and thoſe amongſt them that were in place and authority,
did weare garments died and garded with gold. (*Atque aurea veſtis*, golden garments the French did weare, ſaith Virgil.) They did adorne, ſaith Pliny, and ſet
out their ſwords, ſhields, and head-peeces with corall. Some of them alſo ſaith Diodore, gilded their iron breaſt-plates. When they go to battell there is among
them ſuch ſinging, howling, ſhowting, dancing, ſuch noiſe of targets, which they ſhake after their countrie faſhion and the fearefull clattering of armour ſo great,
that all places round about did ſeeme to ring therewith, as Polybius and Liuy do iointly teſtifie. Strabo alſo and Diodorus affirme, that they did fight againſt the
enemie with dogs. Moreouer they carried with them to the wars (if we may beleeue Poſſidonius in Athenæus) paraſites, whom they would haue to ſing ſongs
in their honour and commendation: and indeed the ſame thing is auouched by Diodorus. If they haue got the vpper hand of their enemies in battell, they are
woont to ſacrifice their captiues vnto their Gods, as Athenæus, vpon the teſtimonie of Soſipater verilie thinketh. When they returne from battell, (heere what
Strabo reporteth of them) they hang the heads of their enemies vpon the manes of their horſes and ſet them vp vpon the towne gates, to be viewed and ſeene of
all men. But the heads of Noblemen, (heare Diodorus) embalmed with ſpices, they lay vp in caſes with the greateſt care that may bee; ſhewing them to
ſtrangers, and will not part with them, either to their parents or to any other their friends, for any money. Liuy writeth, that they did offer vp in triumph, the
ſpoiles of dead bodies, and the head being cut off from the body, in their temple, which is held in greateſt reuerence amongſt them. Afterward, the head being
cleanſed, as their maner is, they gild the ſkull, and that they eſteeme for an holy veſſell, wherein they drinke at ſolemne feaſts and ſacrifices. And this is the cup
of the Prieſts and rulers of the temple. Whereupon Silius writeth thus: *At Celtæ vacui capitis circumdare Sueti Oſſa (nefas) auro & menſis ea pocula ſeruant*. But this vile
cuſtome do the Celtes obſerue The heads from carcaſe of their foes to pull: Which ſet in gold moſt curiouſly they carue, And in ſteed of cuppes doe quaffe
in dead mens ſcull. Of the ordering of their Horſe battell which they call *Trimarciſia*, read Pauſanias in his Phocica. Likewiſe of their ***Silodunes***, as Athenæus, or
Soldures, (ſouldiers) as Cæſar termeth them, reade theſe aforenamed authours, and, if you pleaſe, ad vnto them thoſe things which Leo the Emperour hath writ-
ten in his eighteenth booke ***De Bellico apparatu***, in the eighty and eight ſection. Now it remaineth that we ſpeake ſomething alſo of their common maner of liuing.
Throughout all Gallia, (ſaith Cæſar) there be but two ſorts of men, that are made account of, and had in any great eſtimation; the one are the *Druides*, the other
are their *Knights*. Theſe knights (of the Druides we haue ſpoken at large in our mappe of Gallia deſcribed by Cæſar) when need is and when any warre chanceth,
giue themſelues altogether to feats of armes. And among them, as any man is of greateſt birth and ability, ſo hath he about him more ſeruants and retainers.
The Druides are occupied about holy things: they haue the charge of publike and priuate ſacrifices; and do interpret and diſcuſſe matters of religion &c. For the
communalty is kept vnder in maner like ſlaues: and the noble men may lawfully deale with them in all points as with their ſlaues. They do not ſuffer their ſons
to come in their preſence openly, vntill ſuch time as being men growen, they be able to ſupply the roomes of ſouldiers: and they count it a ſhame, that the ſonne
as long as he is a boy, ſhould be ſeene abroad in his fathers company. Looke how much money the men do receiue with their wiues in name of their dowry, they
make an eſtimate of their owne goods and lay ſo much in valew thereunto: all the which is occupied together in one ſtocke, and the increaſe thereof is reſerued,
and which of them ſoeuer ouerliueth other, the ſtocke with the encreaſe of the former yeares falleth to the ſuruiuer. The men haue ouer their wiues, like as ouer
their children, authority of life and death, &c. Thus much wee haue collected out of the ſixth booke of Cæſars commentaries, where thou maiſt reade of many
other things to this purpoſe, well worth the obſeruation. Diodorus Siculus affirmeth that their women are very goodly perſonages, and for bigneſſe of bone
and ſtrength, little inferiour to the men: they are very fruitfull and good nources, or, as Strabo reporteth very good breeders and bringers vp of children. They,
as Plutarch in the eigth booke of his Sympoſion, writeth, did vſually bring, when they went to the bath to waſh themſelues, together with their children and little
ones, the skillet and pappe wherewith they vſed to feed them. A notable example of their worth and valour, thou ſhalt find in his booke of vertues, where hee
ſheweth that it grew into a cuſtome amongſt them, that both for matters at home in time of peace, and abroad in time of warre, they vſed the counſell and aduiſe
of their wiues, and whatſoeuer was done it was partly done by their appointment. Polyænus alſo in his ſeuenth booke reporteth the very ſame thing of them.
Notwithſtanding that their women are moſt beautifull, yet, as Athenæus and Diodorus do both affirme, they are much giuen to buggery and to loue boies be-
yond all meaſure. But whether this be true or not I cannot tell. I would rather beleeue that it was not generally affirmed of all the Gauls; but rather ſpecially of
thoſe which did inhabite that part of the countrey which was called Gallia Braccata, where the Maſſilyans, a people deſcended from the Greekes, did dwell,
whoſe wantonneſſe, and effeminate maners, thoſe adagies or prouerbes cited by Suidas, ***Maſſiliam venis***, and ***Maſſiliam nauiges*** do manifeſtly reproue for this fault.
Hither alſo I do referre that which I haue read in the ninth booke of Clemens his Recognitions, ſpoken as I ſuppoſe vpon this very ſame occaſion: There was an
ancient law or cuſtome among the Gauls, ſaith he, which did ordaine that to a new married man boies ſhould be giuen openly and in the ſight of all the compa-
ny, which was accounted no maner of ſhame or diſhoneſty amongſt them. And I verily thinke that Strabo ſpake of this their vſage, in theſe his words: It was
held for no maner of vnſeemely thing amongſt them, if they did commit buggery with yong men of one or two and twenty yeares old. Of the Celtæ alſo this
ſaying of Stobæus is not to be omitted: where he writeth, that it was a more hainous crime & offence amongſt thẽ more ſeuerely puniſhed, if one did kil a ſtranger,
than if one ſhould kill one of his owne countrey men: for this was but baniſhment, the other was death. But was not this thinke you a law only againſt ſuch mur-
thers as were committed in via Heraclea? Their apparrell they did ordinarily weare, as Strabo teſtifieth, was a kind of caſſocke ſomewhat like the Spaniſh cloake
(*Saga* it is called of the Latines) of which Virgil in theſe words maketh mention, *virgatis lucent ſagulis*: Trimme they ſhine in ſtrip'd rugs: They were wouen of a
courſe kind of wooll, and were called in their language ***Lenæ***, (yet the iudicious Caſaubone in his learned commentaries vpon this place of Strabo, thinketh that
the place is corrupt, and that we ought rather to reade ***Chlenas***, than ***Lenas***) They did alſo weare breeches, (*braccæ*, they call them) ſet out and bumbaſted, or looſe,
as Lucane ſaith. In ſteed of coates they vſed a ſlit ſleeued garment which came downe to their twiſt and buttockes: and as Martiall ſaith *Dimidiaſq; nates Gallica*
palla tegit: A curtalled pall the Gauls did weare, that ſcarce would hide their taile. This kind of garment is ſtill in vſe heere in the Low countries, made in the very

ſelfe

ſelfe ſame forme and faſhion and is called in our language a *Pallatrocke*; for *Rocke* with the Flemings, is aſmuch as *Veſtis* in Latine, a weed, or veſture. Ariſtotle in the ſeuenth booke of his Politickes, in my iudgement, ſpeaketh of this kind of garment, when he ſaith that the Gauls did weare a kind of ſhort gabbardine. The forenamed Martiall doth ſpeake of a kind of weed vſed amongſt the Gauls which he calleth *Bardocucullus Santonicus*, The hooded cloake of Xantoigne. But Pliny beſide theſe, maketh mention of another kind of veſture vſuall amongſt them, in theſe his words: Wooll of it ſelfe, driuen together and wrought in maner of a felt, doth make a kind of cloath: and if in the making of it, you do worke it with vineger, it will be ſo ſtiffe and ſolide that you ſhall not be able to pierce it with the ſtroake of a ſword: this I thinke was firſt inuented by the Frenchmen. The ſame authour reporteth that theſe people did firſt make that cloth that is damasked with ſcutcheons or lozége-work. In Iſidorus, out of Plautus theſe words are cited, *Linnæ cooperta eſt textrino Gallia.* For the ſeſe of which I refer to the author himſelf, for the copies of Iſidorus are here very corrupt. Diodorus Siculus ſaith that they did vſe to weare rings vpon their fingers: yet Pliny reporteth that they wore them only vpon the middle finger. Cæſar teſtifieth that they tooke pleaſure in oxen, and ſuch kind of labouring beaſts. Now in like maner we will ſpeake ſomewhat of their diet and maner of liuing. They vſed in their ſeruices earthen veſſels, very thicke and ſtrong, and goodlily ſet out with flowres. At ſupper they generally all of them ſit, not vpon ſtooles, but on the ground vpon woolues ſkinnes or dogges ſkinnes ſpread vpon the ſame. Strabo ſaith that at their meat they ſit vpon beds or pallades lying vpon the ground. They are ſerued at their tables with little boies. Hard by them is the fire, where the pots with boiled meats hang ſeething, and ſpits full of roaſt meat are continually going, as Diodorus reporteth. Their meats for the moſt part are porke and bacon; yea and ſometime they eate anie other kind of fleſh whatſoeuer, and that oft times is dreſſed with milke, as Strabo hath left recorded. But Athenæus words, which hee citeth out of Poſidonius, are worth the noting: The Celtæ make their drinkings vpon tables of wood, with a little hay ſtrowed vnderneath; theſe tables be not very high from the ground. They haue bread, (which, as Pliny writeth, they make light with leauen) but of it they haue no great quantity: their meat is a great deale of fleſh ſodde in water, broiled vpon the coales, or roaſt vpon ſpits. This, when it is brought to the boord, they take vp whole in both their hands, and like rauening lions doe teare it with their teeth: but if there be any of it ſo tough that they cannot eaſily gnaw it, that they cut in ſmaller pieces with a little knife. Their bankets they vſe to furniſh with all kind of fiſh, both freſh-fiſh, ſea-fiſh, and ſhel-fiſh, whatſoeuer kind, I meane, that either the freſh riuers, or brackiſh ſeas do affoord. Theſe they broile and dreſſe with ſalt, vineger and cummin ſeed, which things alſo they vſe to put into their pots. If many do meet at one table together, they ſit round in maner of a circle. The beſt man alwaies ſitteth in the middeſt: him I terme the beſt man, that either for martiall proweſſe, nobility, or wealth doth excell the reſt. The ſeruitoures, ſkinkers, or ſuch as do waite at the boord, do carrie drinke to the table in pots like pitchers, either of potters mettall, or elſe of cleane ſiluer. Of the ſame mettall are their diſhes and platters, in which they ſerue in their meat. Yet ſome of them haue them of braſſe: other ſome in ſteed of platters do vſe baskets, made of twigs or oſiers. The wealthier ſort do drinke wine brought from Italy, or from the country neere about Marſeilles, and that for the moſt part is of the pure grape, yet ſometime they allay it or brew it with a little water: *dercoma*, they call it. They ſuppe it vp by a little and little out of the ſame cuppe, being euery foot ſipping and bibbing. A boy carrieth about the pot in both his hands. But Pliny teſtifieth that they made a kind of drink, of ſteeped corne, ſo ſtrong that it would make a man drunke. Diodorus Siculus writeth that they had a kind of drinke, which they call *Zythum*, (we now cal it *Ale*, the Britans as Dioſcorides teſtifieth called it *Curmi*, or *Curw* as now the Welchmen pronounce the word.) Item the ſame authour ſaith that they made another kind of drink of the water wherein they had waſhed or ſod hony combes, (this now we call *Mead*:) yea and Ammianus Marcellinus ſaith that they did make and inuent euery day many new kinds of drinke in deſpite of wine, to counterfet it ſo neere as they could. I reade alſo in Diodorus Siculus that they did vſe to eate mans fleſh. But whether is this to be vnderſtood of their enemies fleſh only, and of ſuch as they ouercome in battell? For that they did thus at the field fought at Thermopylæ, Pauſanias doth flatly affirme. Or, whether do you thinke that he ſo ſpake of them in regard that they ſacrificed men vnto their gods? For this was done, as Pliny reporteth, in ſuch ſort, that it was ſomwhat like as if they had gnawen them. Notwithſtanding in Sextus Rufus we reade of the Scordiſci Galli, that they vſed to drinke mans bloud, out of the ſkuls of their enemies which they had conquered in the field. Moreouer Diodorus writeth that they vſed to bid ſtrangers & trauellers to their tables, & after ſupper or dinner then to ask what they are, wherfore they come, whence they are, and whether they will. They vſed alſo when they had filled their bellies, falling into talk vpon any argument as occaſion ſhould offer it ſelf, to fal out, and ſo to riſe and challenge one another into the fields, no whit reſpecting their liues or limmes: and that in this manner, as Poſidonius in Athenæus reporteth: They being armed, ſaith he, challenge one another to fight aloofe, claſhing onely the points of their ſwords, neuer comming neere there by the length of their weapons, as if they were afraid to hurt one another: yet notwithſtanding ſometime it falleth out that one of them is hurt; and then except the ſtanders by doe part them, and keepe them a ſunder, they will not giue ouer till it hath coſt one of them his life: whereupon peraduenture Horace ſaid, *Non pauentis funera Galliæ*, And deſperate France that fear'th no death. In old time alſo it was an ancient cuſtome amongſt them, that when the quarters and ioints of mutton were ſet vpon the table, the ſtrongeſt and talleſt man of them would take the legge, which if ſo be any other would challenge as due to him, and would offer to take it out of his hand, it muſt coſt one of them his life. Others do take vp in the theater gold, or ſiluer, or a certaine number of hogges-heads of wine: and aſſoone as they haue bound themſelues with an oath that they will endure that, for which they had receiued theſe gifts: then taking them, and diſtributing them vnto their moſt inward and deareſt friends, they ſtretch themſelues out ſtraight vpon their backes, and lay them downe vpon their ſhields, one ſtanding by that is to ſtabbe them in their throat and cut off their necke with a ſword. They lie downe to ſleepe on graſſe or ruſhes ſtrowed vpon the ground, as Polybius teſtifieth: or vpon deares ſkinnes, as Diodorus recordeth. In the thirteenth booke of Athenæus, where you ſhall find theſe words, in my iudgement, ſpoken of Braccata Gallia, (They lie vpon ſkins betweene two Ganimedes:) For I am verily perſwaded, and I thinke all wiſe men with me, that he meant the Grecians of Marſeilles, and not the true and ancient Gauls· whoſe maner it was, as before we haue noted out of Iulian the Emperour, that they vſed that act only for the procreation of children. Their houſes and habitations, ſaith Cæſar, for the moſt part were in woods, or vpon the bankes of brookes and riuers, thereby to ſhelter themſelues from the violence of the Sunne, and heat of Sommer: and thoſe, Vitruuius writeth, were made and couered ouer with oken ſhingles, or elſe with ſtraw. Strabo affirmeth that they are built in a maner round, of planks and hardles, couered with a great roofe, made taper-wiſe or ſugar loafe faſhion: this roofe, as Pliny writeth, was of ſtubble. Their gates, if we may beleeue Nicolaus in Stobæus, did continually ſtand open. Iulianus the Emperour, in his Miſopogonus, relateth a tale, whereby we gather that they had the vſe of hot-houſes or ſtoues, ſuch as ſtill to this day are vſed in ſome places of this countrie. Villages they haue, as Polybius noteth, without any wals or rampart for defence againſt the aſſault of the enemies: For Trogus reporteth that they learned of them of Marſeilles, to encloſe their townes with wals and ramparts. The maner of building and faſhion of which wals thou maiſt vnderſtand out of the ſeuenth booke of Cæſars commentaries: where moreouer thou ſhalt find this that followeth: when any great or notable matter falleth out they giue notice of it through the fields and countries by lowd cries or proclamations one vnto another, and ſo ſtill forwards, like vnto our hue and cries, vntill it ſtay at the outmoſt border of the kingdome. Ammianus in his fiue and twentieth booke ſaith that they gaue themſelues much to ſwimming. In hunting, as I gather out of Cornelius Celſus, they were woont to ſtrike the deere with a venomed arrow. Item Aulus Gellius out of Pliny citeth theſe words of the ſame argument: The Gauls when they went on hunting, were woont to dippe their arrow heads in the iuice of hellebore, verily beleeuing that the fleſh of ſuch deere as were ſtroken and killed with them, was farre more tender than otherwiſe it would be: but by reaſon of the venome of the hellebore, they ſay they did vſe to cut off round about, a great deale of the fleſh where the arrow went in. Item Pliny alſo maketh mention of the hearb *limeum*, wherewith they made a kind of ointment, which they call *venenum ceruarium*, Hart-poiſon, with which in hunting they do beſmeare their arrowes. Ariſtotle in his *Admiranda*, ſheweth that amongſt the Celtæ there is a kind of poiſon found, called by them *Toxicum*, (the Latine interpreter did read *Xenicum*, that is, ſtrange) which infecteth and killeth ſo ſpeedily, that the hunters of that country when they haue ſtricken a deere with an arrow dipped in the iuice of this herb, they runne with all ſpeed, and do preſently cut out all that fleſh neere round about where the arrow went in, leſt the venome ſpreading it ſelfe further and further, the whole deere ſhould putrifie and ſo be marred and good for nothing &c. Pliny maketh me beleeue that this confection or poiſon was made of the yeugh-tree (*taxus*, they call it) where hee ſaith that thoſe poiſons, which we now call *toxica*, wherewith they did beſmere their arrowes, were ſometimes called *taxica*. Of the poiſon and venemous nature of the yeugh-tree, we haue entreated before. But there was a tree which grew amongſt the Celtæ much like vnto a figge-tree, whoſe fruit that it bare, was faſhioned like vnto the chapter of the Corinthiacke pillar. This fruit being cutte doth yeeld a iuice, wherein if any man ſhall dippe his arrowes, whatſoeuer hee ſhall ſtrike therewith, will preſently die of that wound, as Strabo affirmeth from the report of others. That the Gauls did not feare the danger of Earth-quakes, Ariſtotle and Plutarch do plainlie teſtifie. But whether it be true or falſe, I dare not affirme. Another notable example (except one ſhould thinke it to be a feined and forged tale) of great boldneſſe or rather of deſperate raſhneſſe, I find in Ælianus his *varia hiſtoria*, which is thus: They do account it, ſaith he, ſo fowle and ſhamefull a thing to flie or runne away, that oft times they will make no haſt to get from vnder houſes that they ſee are ready to fall vpon their heads, nay they will hardly out of thoſe houſes that are on fire, ſo that many times they be burnt to aſhes in the flame. Many of them alſo will ſtand ſtill vntill the waues and tide of the ſea do runne quite ouer them. Moreouer ſome of them will caſt themſelues into the ſea in their armour, and with their ſwords drawne, and ſhaking of their ſpeares, daren the tide, as if they could either fraie or wound the ſame. Let the credulous Iew beleeue this, if he will, I beleeue neuer a word of it, although I know that Stobæus, and before him Nicolaus, did verily beleeue it all to be true. Heere I do by experience find, that ſaying of Pliny to be very true, that There is hardly any greater diſparagement to the truth, than when a falſe tale is told by a graue authour. But may not one thinke, that I may requite one tale with another, that this was that ſight, which Lucian in his Apologia writeth, that his friend Sabinus went as farre as the Weſt ocean to ſee? Their funerals according to their maner and ſtate are very gorgeous and coſtly: all things that the dead men in their life time did eſpecially loue and affect, yea euen ſuch liuing creatures as they beſt eſteemed, were caſt into the fire and burnt: and not long ſince, within the memory of our forefathers, euen their ſeruants and followers, whom they loued extraordinarily well, when all ceremonies of the funerall were done, were caſt into the fire and burnt together with their Maſters or Miſtreſſes; thus Cæſar reporteth of them. To this Pomponius Mela addeth, That with the dead they burne and burie in the ground all things that they commonly vſed when they were aliue: their accoumpts and debts were deferred till doomes day. Some there were of them which would willingly caſt themſelues into the fires and graues of their friends, verily perſwading themſelues that they ſhould ſtill liue together with them: Item Diodorus Siculus reporteth, that ſome of them would caſt into the fire where their friends deceaſed were burnt to aſhes, their letters, verily beleeuing that they would reade them there: For that opinion of Pythagoras, of the immortality of the ſoule, had taken footing and deepe root amongſt them: being perſwaded that afterward, the bodies being dead, in proceſſe of time they ſhould againe returne into other bodies. Liſten alſo what Valerius Maximus ſaith of this matter: It was an ancient cuſtome ſaith he, amongſt the Gauls, as old records do verifie, vſually to lend money in this world, to be paid againe in the world to come. Which the forenamed authour termeth *Philoſophiam fæneratoriam*, A couetous or miſerly kind of Philoſophie, practiſed then by ſome vſurers. But can you tell where now a man may borrow an hundred pounds, vpon good ſecurity, till that day? I doubt whether there be any pale-faced cut-throat vſurer, glorious ſmooth-tongued gold-ſmith, crafty mocke-lawyer Scriuener, or any rag-merchant broker, in this our city, that was euer Pythagoras ſcholler. This Iewiſh ſect are all, I thinke by their practiſe, of the opinion of the Sadduces, who thought and taught that there was no reſurrection of the ſoule to be expected after this life. It is no wonder or ſtrange matter to thinke that the Gauls were of this opinion, if ſo bee that be true, that one Alexander in Clemens Alexandrinus doth tell of, namely, that Pythagoras did trauell into France. Tertullian out of Nicander doth write that they vſed to lie abroad all night vpon the graues and tombes of valiant men: and there to expect the anſweare of ſome oracle. I care not an halfe penny for that opinion of the great Oratour Tully, in that his oration which he made for Marcus Fonteius, where he writeth that The Gauls are hardly addicted to follow any religion at all: For Liuy, although in other things he be partiall and dealeth hardly with this nation, yet he plainly affirmeth that they be not very backeward in religion: And Cæſar, in his ſeuenth booke of the warres of France, who throughly well knew this people, ſaith, that they were much giuen to religion, and ſeruice of ſome god or other. Item he ſaith, That they did eſpecially worſhip god Mercury, of whom there were amongſt them many images and ſtatues, they affirming him to be the authour and inuentour of all arts and ſciences: him alſo they hold to be their guide and leader in all iourneies and waies through which they are to trauell: him they ſuppoſed to haue a great power and ſtroke in all maner of trafficke and gainfull trade for money: to him they offered mans fleſh in ſacrifice, as Minutius Felix writeth. Beſides him they did alſo worſhip Apollo, Mars, Iupiter and Minerua. Of theſe their gods they held the very ſame opinion,

that

that other nations of the world did: viz. That Apollo being praied vnto, did driue away all diſeaſes. Minerua firſt taught the grounds of all arts and occupations: Iupiter, did rule and moderate the motion of the heauens: Mars, was preſident and guardian of the warres: That the Celtæ did honour Iupiter, whoſe image or ſtatue was a moſt goodly tall oake, Maximus Tyrius doth plainly teſtifie. Of Mercury heare what Pliny in the ſeuenth chapter of his fowre and thirtieth doth write: Zenodorus, ſaith he, in our time did in the city Clermont or Auvergne (*Aruernia*, the ancients called it) make the greateſt and moſt gorgeous ſtatue that euer was made in the world: who there for tenne yeares together working vpon the ſtatue of Mercury, had for his hire H S. C C C C. that is, as ſome men reade it, fowre hundred thouſand ſeſtertioes; which do amount in our money to 3333. pounds, ſixe ſhillings and eight pence. Strabo doth teſtifie that Diana, the Epheſian Goddeſſe, had a temple at Marſeils. Item, Polyænus witneſſeth, that the French-greekes (*Gallo-græci*) did worſhip Diana: which Plutarch, in his booke of the Fortitude of women, doth auouch to be true. But beſide this Diana, they worſhip another by them ſirnamed *Arduenna*, as is verified by an ancient inſcription in marble, of which we ſhall ſpeake more anone. This goddeſſe by all probability ſeemeth to haue beene worſhipped in the forreſt Arduenna. For although it be there written DEANAE ARDVENNAE, yet I thinke there is no man meanly ſeene and trauelled in ancient inſcriptions, that is ignorant that by it is meant *Dianæ Arduennæ*: For the ancient Romanes did oft times vſe *I*, for *E*, and contrariwiſe *E*, for *I*, as the learned can beare me witneſſe. And in honour of her was this forreſt Arduenna conſecrated and made holy, or rather as I thinke heere was ſome temple erected and dedicated to her ſeruice, built either by the ancient Gauls, ſo deuout and religiouſly giuen, as before is ſhewed, or, if you like that better, by the Romanes themſelues, as in the greateſt and moſt renowmed foreſt or wood within the compaſſe of their whole Empire, a place moſt worthy and beſt beſeeming this goddeſſe. And what maruell I pray you? being, I ſay, a place moſt fit and conuenient for this goddeſſe Diana, to inhabite and make her abode in? For ſhe is called of all ancient heathen writers *Venatrix*, *Nemoralis*, *Nemorum & ſyluarum Dea, virgo & cuſtos*; The goddeſſe of hunting, the goddeſſe of the woods, chaſes and foreſts; and the maiden keeper of the ſame: Lactantius, Lucane and Minutius Felix do affirme that they had three gods which they in their language called *Eſus*, or *Heſus*, *Teutates*, and *Taranus*: But the learned, for the moſt part, by them do vnderſtand Mars, Mercury and Iupiter: See M. Camdens Britannia. In Auſonius there is mention made of a god of theirs which they named *Belenus*: whom Herodian, by the iudgement of the learned Iulius Scaliger, calleth *Belis*: And whether this be the ſame with *Tibilenus*, whereof Tertullian maketh mention, Petrus Pithæus in his Aduerſaria doth moſt learnedly diſpute; and doth there interprete it to be the ſame that Apollo is to the Greekes. Moreouer *Abellio* was one of their gods, as the forenamed Scaliger, at the ſame place, out of an ancient inſcription, doth teach vs. The ſame authour alſo maketh mention of *Onuana*, a goddeſſe of theirs. Saint Auſten, in his bookes of the city of God, doth affirme that they had certaine vncleane ſpirits or diuels, called by them *Duſij*, in the catalogue and number of their gods. But whether they did worſhip the god *Serapis*, (the ſame peraduenture with Pluto) the aboue-mentioned P. Pithæus, out of certaine words, of the ſixteenth booke of Ammianus Marcellinus his hiſtory, doth in the third chapter of his Aduerſaria, at large and learnedly diſcourſe: to whom I referre thee for farther ſatisfaction. Out of Florus alſo we learne that they worſhipped *Vulcane* for a god: who writeth that they did promiſe to giue him the armour and weapons of the Romanes their enemies. Athenæus ſaith that they turned their faces toward the right-hand when they did their ſeruice to their gods. Of this matter, Plinie in the ſecond chapter of his eight and twentieth booke, writeth thus: In worſhipping of the gods wee offer to kiſſe the right hand, and withall we wind and ſway about the whole body: which the Gauls did hold to be more religious, if it were done toward the left hand. To theſe they did offer in their ſacrifices, men and other things, but eſpecially vnto Mars, as Cæſar teſtifieth, who thus writeth of them: To him, (namely to Mars) when they haue fought any battell, for the moſt part they do bequeath thoſe things that they haue wonne in the field: thoſe beaſts and liuing creatures that they conquere and take they kill and offer them for ſacrifice: all other things whatſoeuer they bring into one place: In diuers cities, in certaine holy and conſecrated places, you may ſee great heapes of theſe things: and you ſhall hardly euer find any man ſo backward in religion or ſo vngodly, that either will hide and conceale ſuch things as he hath gotten in the field, or that will dare to take away ought that hath beene once conſecrated and laid vp in thoſe ſacred and religious places: and if ſo be that any man be either ſo prophane, or hardly that dareth take ought away, he is to bee puniſhed, by their lawes, with moſt cruell tortures. Diodorus Siculus reporteth the very like of them, They doe keepe, in the chappels and temples of their gods, ſaith he, great ſtore of gold, which hath from time to time beene offered to them, lying ſcattering heere and there in euery corner: and yet no one man for his life, (ſuch is their great ſuperſtition) dareth bee ſo bold as to touch one piece of it. But Cæſar goeth on forward in the ſame diſcourſe: They, ſaith he, which are ſicke or much diſeaſed, and ſuch as are in any great danger, or are to follow the warres, for their ſacrifices do either kill and offer other men, or elſe doe vow hauing obtained their purpoſe to ſacrifice themſelues: and in theſe their ceremonies they doe vſe the aduiſe, direction and aſſiſtance of the Druides: And this they doe for this reaſon: namely, for that they doe verily beleeue that for the life of man preſerued, the immortall gods can no way be ſatisfied and pleaſed but with the life and bloud of man: And therdfore for that purpoſe they haue certaine ſacrifices appointed to be publickly ſolemnized and done. Others haue certaine images of an huge and mighty bigneſſe: whoſe limmes and parts of the body, being made of oſiers wreathen and roddled one within another, they fill full of liue men; theſe images being ſet on fire, the men within them are ſmoothered and at length with them burnt and vtterly conſumed to aſhes. The death and puniſhment of ſuch as are apprehended for murther, or fellony, or any other odious crime, they thinke to be much more pleaſing to the gods, than the death and ſacrifice of other men: but when there do want a ſufficient number of ſuch wicked men to furniſh this tragedy, then honeſt guiltleſſe men muſt be forced to play a part, and to vndergoe that puniſhment that they neuer deſerued. Thus farre Cæſar. The ſame almoſt, but much different in words, Strabo doth write of them: Some, ſaith hee, in their diuine ceremonies they ſhoot through with arrowes, or elſe doe hang them vp by the neckes till they be dead: and then making an huge coloſſus or ſtacke of hay, and ſticking vpright a long pole in the midſt of it, they burne altogether, ſheepe and all kind of beaſts and cattell, yea and reaſonable creatures, men and women. Item Diodorus Siculus writeth of this matter thus: Condemned men, which they keepe for the ſpace of fiue yeares together continually bound to a ſtake, at length together with other goods and cattels they ſacrifice and burne in an huge bonne-fire. Minutius Felix alſo doth teſtifie, that to their god Mercurie they did vſe to ſacrifice men. Tertullian in Apologetico, ſaith, that *Maior ætas, Mercurio proſecatur*, The ancienter ſort are hewed in pieces and ſacrificed to Mercury. So, that, it had beene much better for the Gauls, as Plutarch in his booke of Superſtition, writeth, that they had neuer had any maner of knowledge of the gods at all, then to haue beleeued that they might no otherwiſe be pleaſed and ſatisfied, then with the liues and bloud of mortall men: and to thinke that this is the beſt and only ſolemne ſacrifice and oblation that euer was vſed by any. Solinus alſo plainly affirmeth that this kind of ſacrifice and deteſtable cuſtome, was no maner of worſhip and ſeruice pleaſing to the gods, but rather a great iniurie and wrong done to religion, much offending them. This cuſtome of killing of men, was not vſed only when they offered ſacrifices to their gods, but euen in their diuinations and ſorceries. For they tooke thoſe men that were appointed for the ſacrifice or ceremonies, and ſtriking them vpon the backe, by the panting of their bodies, they did geſſe and diuine of the euent of that action intended, as Strabo doth witneſſe of them. When they do deliberate or conſult of any great matter, they do obſerue, ſaith Diodorus, a woonderfull and ſtrange kind of cuſtome and ceremonious ſuperſtition. For going about to kill and ſacrifice a man they ſtrike him vpon the midriffe with a ſword. But without the aduice and preſence of one of their Druides, they may not offer any maner of ſacrifice at all. And although that theſe butcherings and maſſacres of men were forbidden by Tiberius Cæſar, as Pliny teſtifieth, yet Euſebius in his fourth booke de Præpar. Euang. doth greatly lament that they were ſtill practiſed in his time, who liued, as all men know, in the daies of Conſtantine the Great. It is recorded by Pliny, that theſe people did vſe, in their ſorceries, coniurations and anſwering to demands in maner of propheſying, the hearb verueine. And thus much of the three Galliaes in generall. Of which thou maiſt reade many other things in Cæſar, Liuy, Ammianus, Strabo, Diodorus, Polybius and Athenæus. Something alſo might haue beene ſaid of euery part particularly, if ſo bee that the ſmalneſſe of this ſheet, had beene capable of ſo large a diſcourſe: as alſo much might haue beene ſaid of Gallia Narbonenſis, the fourth part, which was a prouince of the Romanes, much differing from the other three in nature of ſoile, temperature of the aire, and quality of the inhabitants and people; which was, as Pomponius Mela writeth, better manured, inhabited, and more fertile, and therefore was alſo a farre more pleaſant and goodly countrie than any of the reſt. But of this we haue ſpoken in another place, apart by it ſelfe. Behold the inſcription, which we ſpake of before, and promiſed to acquaint thee withall. DIS. MANIBVS. Q. CAESIVS. Q. F. CLAVD. ATTILIANVS. SACERDOS. DEANAE. ARDVINNAE. FECIT. SIBI. ET. SVIS. HAERED. IN. FR. P. XII. IN AGR. P. XV. IIII. ID. OCTOB. IMP. CAES. FLAVIO. DOMITIANO. VIII. ET. C. VALERIO. MESSALINO. COS. This marble ſtone was found with this inſcription in the high way called Decia Salaria, by a place called the Seuen Bathes, (*Septem Balnea*) and from thence conueighed to Marcilianum, as Iulius Iacobonius, in his Adioinder to the commentaries of Baptiſt Fontey written of the ancient family and ſtocke of the Cæſij, citeth out of P. Ligorius. DIANA ARDOINNA alſo is mentioned in a certaine old inſcription, in that worthy worke of Smetius, which he hath written and intituled *De Inſcriptionibus antiquis*, in the eighth number of the two and twentieth leafe. Of other inſcriptions, coines, ſtatues, & ſuch like monuments of the Gauls, or ſuch as any way may illuſtrate the hiſtory of this country, if thou beeſt deſirous of further inſtruction, we do counſell thee to haue recourſe vnto the ſaid Smetius, Fuluius Vrſinus, and others that haue of purpoſe written of that argument.

IVLIVS CÆSARS
GALLIA:
That is,
FRANCE, as it ſtood in
Iulius Cæsars time.

SO I intitle this Mappe: For it is merely Cæſars, that is, portraitured and drawen only by that which he hath layd downe in his Commentaries: we haue not added one word or any one place out of any other author: neither haue we, to our knowledge, omitted any place there mentioned by him: Thus much I thought good to aduertiſe thee of, gentle Reader, leſt in vaine thou ſhouldſt in this Map ſeeke for thoſe things which other ancient writers haue written of Gallia. Of the nature of the country & people there inhabiting, I will not in like maner, which otherwiſe I vſe to do, adde to theſe any one word out of any other writer: becauſe euery one that liſteth may do this out of Cæſar alone, which is an authour very common, and to be found ordinarily in euery ſcholars ſtudy. For why ſhould I do this out of others, when as the Map is only framed out of him? But in ſted of this I thinke it not amiſſe here to compoſe this diſcourſe following of the Druides, ſelected out of all ancient hiſtorians.

Cæſar in his ſixth booke of the warres of France hath left recorded, that in France there were two ſorts of men which were in eſtimation and credit aboue the common ſort: One of theſe, ſayth he, were the DRVIDES; the other were the KNIGHTS, (Equites.) Strabo nameth theſe three, the Bardi, Vates (Prophets) and Druides: like as Lucane doth in theſe verſes, Laudibus in longum VATES dimittitis æuum: Plurima ſecuri fudiſtis carmina BARDI: Et vos Barbaricos ritus morémq; ſiniſtrum Sacrorum DRVIDAE &c. You Vates graue, of worthy men long tales do tell: For rymes and verſe you careleſſe Bardi eke do beare the bell. Of barbarous rites in things diuine you holy Druides write &c. Ammianus Marcellinus affirmeth the ſame, but that thoſe which Lucane calleth Vates, he nameth Eubages. Diodorus Siculus maketh mention of the Bardi & Druides only; but the latter ſort he calleth Saronides, by another & diuers name, yet of the ſame ſenſe and ſignification. Pliny ſeemeth often times to terme them generally by one name Magi. Lucianus in Hercules Ogmios calleth them Philoſophers. So much of the name: now ſomewhat of the perſons themſelues. The KNIGHTS, (equites) ſayth Cæſar, when need requireth, and any occaſion of warre falleth out, do all go to warfare: and euery one of them, as he is of greater birth or reuenues, ſo he hath a greater retinue and number of ſeruants attendant vpon him. Other honour and dignity than this they know none. The BARDI are Poets, as Athenæus and Strabo ioyntly teſtifie, and did vſually ſing ſongs and hymnes made in the commendations of famous and worthy men. They are muſicall Poets, which do ſing to the harpe or other inſtruments of muſicke, ſongs to the praiſe and commendations of ſome, and to the diſpraiſe and diſgrace of others. Feſtus Pompeius alſo affirmeth that theſe men did vſually ſing ballads made in commendations of the valiant acts of worthy men; and withall he ſaith that Bardus, in the Gauls language, ſignifieth a Singer. Marcellinus of theſe Poets ſpeaketh on this maner: The Bardi did vſe to ſing to the harpe, in very ſweet & pleaſant tunes, ſongs compoſed in heroicall verſe, of the valiant acts of martiall men. In Strabo I obſerue that theſe are called Vates, (Prophets) and did vſe to offer ſacrifice, and to ſtudy naturall philoſophy. Ammianus (who termeth them Eubages) writeth thus of them: Theſe men ſearched deeply into the ſecrets of Nature, and laboured to lay them open and plaine. The learned Petrus Pithœus thinketh that all theſe words, Bardi, Vates, Eubages, Semnothei, and Saronides, are but ſynonymes of the Druides. And for that I ſee whatſoeuer of diuers writers are attributed to all theſe ſeuerally, doe agree to that one of the Druides only, (as is very apparent by that which followeth) I am eaſily drawen to be of his opinion.

The DRVIDES therefore or Druidæ, (for in good authours I finde it thus diuerſly written) were, as Diodorus ſaith, Philoſophers and Diuines. Cæſar ſayth that their diſcipline and maner of learning was firſt found out and inuented in England, which alſo Tacitus in the 14 booke of his Annals ſheweth and auoucheth to be true, and withall affirmeth that from thence it was tranſlated into France, and that they that deſired to be more skilfull in the ſame, for the moſt part went thither to ſchoole to be better inſtructed. But let vs deſcribe them out of Cæſars owne words, for no man hath done it more plainly, no man knew them better: They are preſent at diuine ſeruice, they prouide the ſacrifices both publike and priuate, they expound the articles of their religion and do ſhew the vſe of their ceremonies: To theſe great troups of youth, of all ſorts, do flocke from all quarters, to be inſtructed in any matter of learning: theſe men are greatly eſteemed and honoured of all men; for they doe end and determine almoſt all maner of controuerſies, both priuate and publike: whatſoeuer is committed amiſſe againſt right and reaſon, whether it be of any murther that is done, or of any quarrell ariſing about any title of inheritance, ſucceſſion or bounds of land betweene neighbour and neighbour, they do decide the controuerſie; they do ſet and appoint all rewards and boones for ſuch as haue deſerued well of the ſtate, and likewiſe puniſhments for ſuch as are malefactours, and haue in ought offended the law. If there be any man whatſoeuer, whether it be one priuate man, or a whole multitude and ſociety, that will not ſtand to their arbitrement, they preſently ſuſpended him from their ſacrifices: this puniſhment amongſt them is eſteemed the greateſt that may be inflicted vpon any man. They vſe not to follow the warres, neither do they pay cuſtomes and ſubſidies as other men do. They are freed and priuiledged from the warres, and from any impoſition and taske whatſoeuer. Whereupon (moued thereto by ſo many great inducements, liberties and immunities) many of their owne heads do go to them to ſchoole, others are ſent thither by their parents and kinſfolke: there they are ſaid to learne & con by heart an infinite number of verſes; ſo that ſome of them do ſtay at ſchoole twenty yeres at leaſt, before they can attaine to the height of that knowledge. Neither do they hold it lawfull to commit thoſe things to writing, when as almoſt in all other matters, both in priuate and publike buſineſſes they do vſe the Greeke letters. Thus they ſeeme to me, to haue done for two cauſes: Firſt for that they would not haue that kind of learning to be made common and to come into the hands of the vulgar ſort: Secondarily, becauſe they would not haue thoſe which learne, to truſt too much to their bookes, and ſo by that meanes not to regard their memories ſo much as they ought to do: for indeed for the moſt part it falleth out, that thoſe which relie too much vpon the helpe of their booke, do learne more looſely and negligently, and withall do dull and greatly weaken their memories. This is the firſt thing that they would beat into their ſcholars heads, namely, That the ſoules of men are immortall; that they do not die together with the body, but that after death they do paſſe from one to another: and this they thinke to be a great inducement (by neglecting the feare of death) to moue their minds to follow vertue and true magnanimity. Moreouer they diſpute of, and teach to the yong frie, their ſcholars, many things of the ſtarres and their motion; of the compaſſe and greatneſſe of the world and earthly globe; of the nature of all things vnder the cope of heauen; and of the might and power of the immortall gods. Thus far Cæſar. But for thy farther inſtruction, we will to theſe adioine that which other men haue written of the ſame. Pomponius Mela thus ſpeaketh of them: Theſe men do profeſſe themſelues to know the compaſſe of the world and greatneſſe of the earthly globe; the motions of the heauens and radiant ſtarres both fixed and planetary: yea to know what the gods themſelues do know and do. They teach the nobility, and better ſort of men of their nation, many things for twenty yeeres together, ſecretly in caues or thicke woods and foreſts. One thing, of all other that they haue taught them in ſecret, is blazed abroad amongſt the common people; namely, to make them the more fit for the warres; That the ſoules of men are immortall, and that there is another life after this amongſt the ghoſts. In Marcellinus I reade this of them: The Druidæ, men of more lofty ſpirits and deepe conceits, much addicted to brotherlike meetings, are giuen to the ſtudy and ſpeculation of hidden and high matters: and contemning the world, do peremptorily affirme that the ſoules of men are immortall. Diogenes Laërtius writeth that they vſed to vtter their opinions of the myſteries of their arte very obſcurely in few words and ſhort ſentences: videlicet: That God is to be worſhipped: That we ought to doe nothing that is euill: and, That we muſt exerciſe our ſelues in feats of armes and true fortitude. But let vs heare what Strabo, in the fourth booke of his Geography reporteth of them: The Druidæ, ſaith he, beſide their earneſt ſtudy of naturall philoſophy, do diſpute many things of the Ethicks or morall vertues. [illegible] men had a reuerend opinion of them for their ſeuere iuſtice: inſomuch that both priuate and publike execution of iuſtice was committed to them alone: yea and ſometime two armies being in the field ready to ioyne battell, they haue by their mediation made peace betweene them: but eſpecially the caſes of murther are committed to their cenſure. And being found true by experience, that they haue alwayes the greateſt crops and ſtore of fruits, they do verily beleeue, that theſe men can obtaine at Gods hand plenty and fertility at their pleaſure. Theſe, and alſo the other, haue determined, that the ſoule of man, and the heauens or world, are both immortall: yet ſo as that the time ſhall come, that ſometime the fire and ſometime the water ſhall haue the victory and vpper hand. Out of Diodorus Siculus take this obſeruation of them: They do moreouer vſe ſoothſayers, which, ſaith he, amongſt them, foretelling things to come by diuination and ſacrifices, are of great eſtimation and account, all the vulgar ſort and common people being at their obedience and command. When they conſult of any great matters, they do obſerue a very wonderfull and ſtrange courſe: for they, for that purpoſe killing a man, do ſtrike him with a ſword vpon the midriffe; and by his fall, tearing and ſcattering of the parts of his body, and running of the blood, by a certaine old experiment and obſeruation, do know what will fall out hereafter. It is an ancient cuſtome duely kept amongſt them, that no ſacrifice may be done without the preſence of a Philoſopher: for they doe thinke that ſacrifice ought only to be done by ſuch as well knew the nature of heauenly things: as if theſe were indeed the true and beſt interpreters of the heauenly language vſed of the gods themſelues: and by their interceſſion and mediation they deeme all good things to be ſought and demanded at Gods hand. By their aduice and counſell, they do all things that are done, either in warre or time of peace. Of this their ſlaying of a man, the forenamed Strabo in the ſeuenth booke of his Geography maketh mention: where he calleth them Vates. Poets are amongſt them of ſuch account, that when the field is pitcht & their ſwords drawen, hauing caſt their darts, & the armies are ready to come to handy blowes, not only their friends, but euen alſo their enemies and the aduers part, at their intreaty and mediation do leaue off fighting, and will not offer to ſtrike one ſtroke more. Thus euen amongſt the moſt barbarous people that are, rage giueth place to wiſ-

dome,

IVLIVS CÆSARS GALLIA:

That is,

FRANCE, as it ſtood in Iulius Cæſars time.

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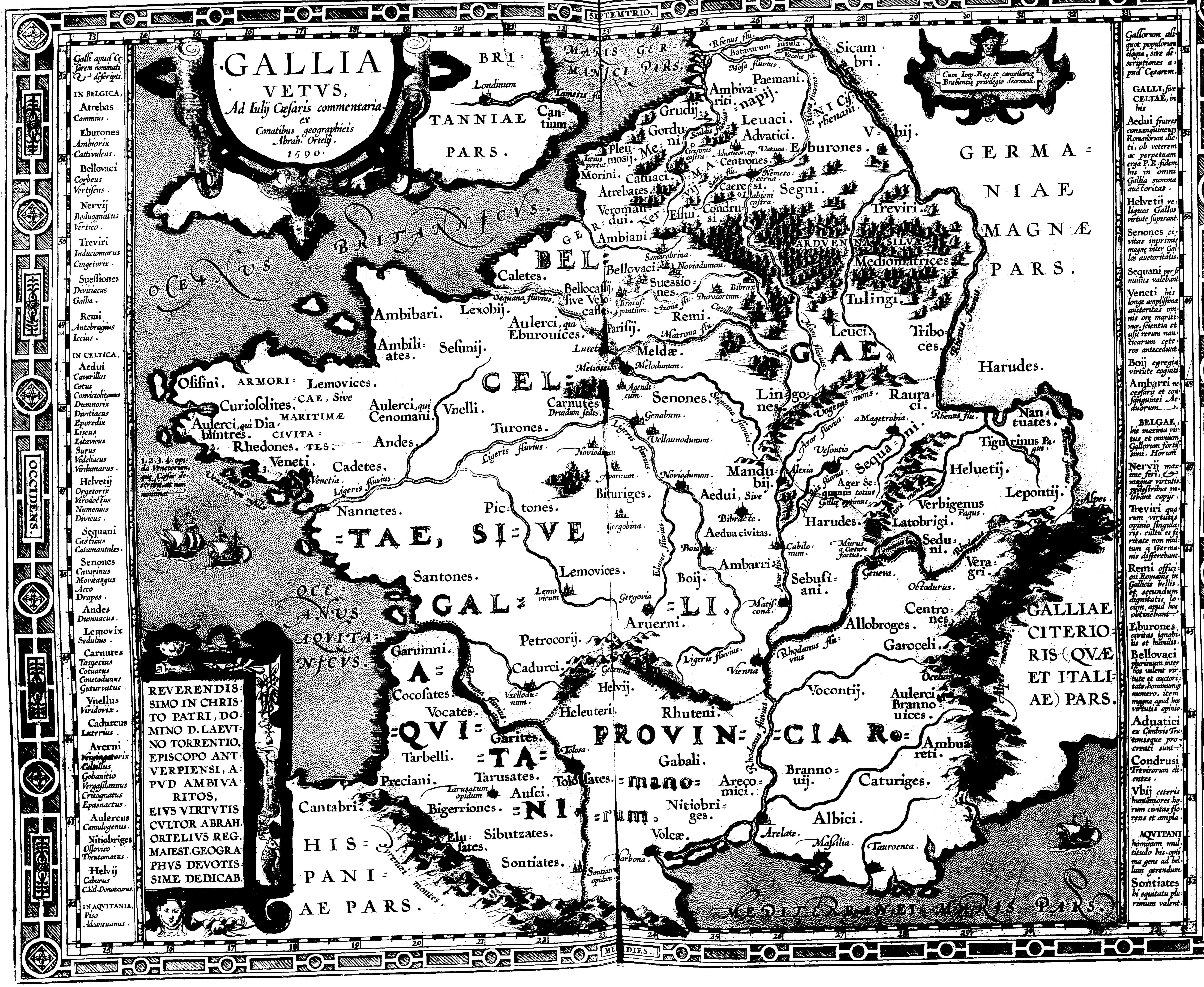
The DRVIDES therefore or Druidæ, (for in good authours I finde it thus diuerſly written) were, as Diodorus ſaith, Philoſophers and Diuines. Cæſar ſayth that their diſcipline and maner of learning was firſt found out and inuented in England, which alſo Tacitus in the 14 booke of his Annals ſheweth and auoucheth to be true, and withall affirmeth that from thence it was tranſlated into France, and that they that deſired to be more skilfull in the ſame, for the moſt part went thither to ſchoole to be better inſtructed. But let vs deſcribe them out of Cæſars owne words, for no man hath done it more plainly, no man knew them better: They are preſent at diuine ſeruice, they prouide the ſacrifices both publike and priuate, they expound the articles of their religion and do ſhew the vſe of their ceremonies: To theſe great troups of youth, of all ſorts, do flocke from all quarters, to be inſtructed in any matter of learning: theſe men are greatly eſteemed and honoured of all men; for they doe end and determine almoſt all maner of controuerſies, both priuate and publike: whatſoeuer is committed amiſſe againſt right and reaſon, whether it be of any murther that is done, or of any quarrell ariſing about any title of inheritance, ſucceſſion or bounds of land betweene neighbour and neighbour, they do decide the controuerſie; they do ſet and appoint all rewards and boones for ſuch as haue deſerued well of the ſtate, and likewiſe puniſhments for ſuch as are malefactours, and haue in ought offended the law. If there be any man whatſoeuer, whether it be one priuate man, or a whole multitude and ſociety, that will not ſtand to their arbitrement, they preſently ſuſpended him from their ſacrifices: this puniſhment amongſt them is eſteemed the greateſt that may be inflicted vpon any man. They vſe not to follow the warres, neither do they pay cuſtomes and ſubſidies as other men do. They are freed and priuiledged from the warres, and from any impoſition and taske whatſoeuer. Whereupon (moued thereto by ſo many great inducements, liberties and immunities) many of their owne heads do go to them to ſchoole, others are ſent thither by their parents and kinsfolke: there they are ſaid to learne & con by heart an infinite number of verſes; ſo that ſome of them do ſtay at ſchoole twenty yeres at leaſt, before they can attaine to the height of that knowledge. Neither do they hold it lawfull to commit thoſe things to writing, when as almoſt in all other matters, both in priuate and publike buſineſſes they do vſe the Greeke letters. This they ſeeme to me, to haue done for two cauſes: Firſt for that they would not haue that kind of learning to be made common and to come into the hands of the vulgar ſort: Secondarily, becauſe they would not haue thoſe which learne, to truſt too much to their bookes, and ſo by that meanes not to regard their memories ſo much as they ought to do: for indeed for the moſt part it falleth out, that thoſe which relie too much vpon the helpe of their booke, do learne more looſely and negligently, and withall do dull and greatly weaken their memories. This is the firſt thing that they would beat into their ſcholars heads, namely, That the ſoules of men are immortall; that they do not die together with the body, but that after death they do paſſe from one to another: and this they thinke to be a great inducement (by neglecting the feare of death) to moue their minds to follow vertue and true magnanimity. Moreouer they diſpute of, and teach to the yong frie, their ſcholars, many things of the ſtarres and their motion; of the compaſſe and greatneſſe of the world and earthly globe; of the nature of all things vnder the cope of heauen; and of the might and power of the immortall gods. Thus far Cæſar. But for thy farther inſtruction, we will to theſe adioine that which other men haue written of the ſame. Pomponius Mela thus ſpeaketh of them: Theſe men do profeſſe themſelues to know the compaſſe of the world and greatneſſe of the earthly globe; the motions of the heauens and radiant ſtarres both fixed and planetary: yea to know what the gods themſelues do know and do. They teach the nobility, and better ſort of men of their nation, many things for twenty yeeres together, ſecretly in caues or thicke woods and foreſts. One thing, of all other, that they haue taught them in ſecret, is blazed abroad amongſt the common people; namely, to make them the more fit for the warres; That the ſoules of men are immortall, and that there is another life after this amongſt the ghoſts. In Marcellinus I reade this of them: The Druidæ, men of more lofty ſpirits and deepe conceits, much addicted to brotherlike meetings, are giuen to the ſtudy and ſpeculation of hidden and high matters: and contemning the world, do peremptorily affirme that the ſoules of men are immortall. Diogenes Laërtius writeth that they vſed to vtter their opinions of the myſteries of their arte very obſcurely in few words and ſhort ſentences: videlicet: That God is to be worſhipped: That we ought to doe nothing that is euill: and, That we muſt exerciſe our ſelues in feats of armes and true fortitude. But let vs heare what Strabo, in the fourth booke of his Geography reporteth of them: The Druidæ, ſaith he, beſide their earneſt ſtudy of naturall philoſophy, do diſpute many things of the Ethicks or morall vertues. [illegible] men had a reuerend opinion of them for their ſeuere iuſtice: inſomuch that both priuate and publike execution of iuſtice was committed to them alone: yea and ſometime two armies being in the field ready to ioyne battell, they haue by their mediation made peace betweene them: but eſpecially the caſes of murther are committed to their cenſure. And being found true by experience, that they haue alwayes the greateſt crops and ſtore of fruits, they do verily beleeue, that theſe men can obtaine at Gods hand plenty and fertility at their pleaſure. Theſe, and alſo the other, haue determined, that the ſoule of man, and the heauens or world, are both immortall: yet ſo as that the time ſhall come, that ſometime the fire and ſometime the water ſhall haue the victory and vpper hand. Out of Diodorus Siculus take this obſeruation of them: They do moreouer vſe ſoothſayers, which, ſaith he, amongſt them, foretelling things to come by diuination and ſacrifices, are of great eſtimation and account, all the vulgar ſort and common people being at their obedience and command. When they conſult of any great matters, they do obſerue a very wonderfull and ſtrange courſe: for they, for that purpoſe killing a man, do ſtrike him with a ſword vpon the midriffe; and by his fall tearing and ſcattering of the parts of his body, and running of the blood, by a certaine old experiment and obſeruation, do know what will fall out hereafter. It is an ancient cuſtome duely kept amongſt them, that no ſacrifice may be done without the preſence of a Philoſopher: for they doe thinke that ſacrifice ought only to be done by ſuch as well knew the nature of heauenly things: as if theſe were indeed the true and beſt interpreters of the heauenly language vſed of the gods themſelues: and by their interceſſion and mediation they deeme all good things to be ſought and demanded at Gods hand. By their aduice and counſell, they do all things that are done, either in war or time of peace. Of this their ſlaying of a man, the forenamed Strabo in the ſeuenth booke of his Geography maketh mention: where he calleth them Vates. Poets are amongſt them of ſuch account, that when the field is pitcht & their ſwords drawen, hauing caſt their darts & the armies are ready to come to handy blowes, not only their friends, but euen alſo their enemies and the aduers part, at their intreaty and mediation do leaue off fighting, and will not offer to ſtrike one ſtroke more. Thus euen amongſt the moſt barbarous people that are, rage giueth place to wiſdome,



GALLIA VETVS,

Ad Iulij Cæsaris commentaria
ex
Conatibus geographicis
Abrah. Ortelij.
1590.

REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI, DOMINO D. LAEVINO TORRENTIO, EPISCOPO ANTVERPIENSI, APVD AMBIVARITOS, EIVS VIRTVTIS CVLTOR ABRAH. ORTELIVS REG. MAIEST. GEOGRAPHVS DEVOTISSIME DEDICAB.

Cum Imp. Reg. et cancellariæ Brabantiæ privilegio decennali.

Galli apud Cęsarem nominati & descripti.

IN BELGICA,

Atrebas *Commius.*

Eburones *Ambiorix Cattivulcus.*

Bellovaci *Corbeus Vertiſcus.*

Nervij *Boduognatus Vertico.*

Treviri *Induciomarus Cingetorix.*

Sueſſiones *Divitiacus Galba.*

Remi *Antebrogius Iccius.*

IN CELTICA,

Aedui *Cavarillus Cotus Convictolitanus Dumnorix Divitiacus Eporedix Liscus Litavicus Surus Vedeliacus Virdumarus.*

Helvetij *Orgetorix Verodoctus Numenius Divicus.*

Sequani *Casticus Catamantales.*

Senones *Cavarinus Moritasgus Acco Drapes.*

Andes *Dumnacus.*

Lemovix *Sedulius.*

Carnutes *Tasgetius Cotuatus Conetodunus Guturvatus.*

Vnellus *Viridovix.*

Cadurcus *Luterius.*

Averni *Vercingetorix Celtillus Gobanitio Vergaſillaunus Critognatus Epasnactus.*

Aulercus *Camulogenus.*

Nitiobriges *Ollovico Theutomatus.*

Helvij *Caburus C. Val. Donataurus.*

IN AQVITANIA, *Piso Adcantuanus.*

Gallorum aliquot populorum elogia, sive descriptiones apud Cęsarem.

GALLI, *ſive* CELTAE, *in his*

Aedui *fratres consanguineiq; Romanorum dicti, ob veterem ac perpetuam erga P. R. fidem. his in omni Gallia summa auctoritas.*

Helvetij *reliquos Gallos virtute ſuperant.*

Senones *civitas inprimis magnę inter Gallos auctoritatis.*

Sequani *per ſe minus valebant.*

Veneti *his longe ampliſſima auctoritas omnis orę maritimæ. ſcientia et uſu rerum nauticarum ceteros antecedunt.*

Boij *egregia virtute cogniti.*

Ambarri *neceſſarij et conſanguinei Aeduorum.*

BELGAE, *his maxima virtus et omnium Gallorum fortiſsimi. Horum*

Nervij *maxime feri, & magnæ virtutis: pedeſtribus valebant copijs.*

Treviri *quorum virtutis opinio ſingularis. cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebant.*

Remi *officiosi Romanis in Gallicis bellis. et, secundum dignitatis locum, apud hos obtinebant.*

Eburones *civitas ignobilis et humilis.*

Bellovaci *plurimum inter hos valent virtute et auctoritate, hominumq; numero. item magna apud hos virtutis opinio.*

Aduatici *ex Cimbris Teutonisque procreati sunt.*

Condrusi *Trevirorum clientes.*

Vbij *ceteris humaniores. horum civitas florens et ampla.*

AQVITANI *hominum multitudo his. optima gens ad bellum gerendum.*

Sontiates *hi equitatu plurimum valent.*

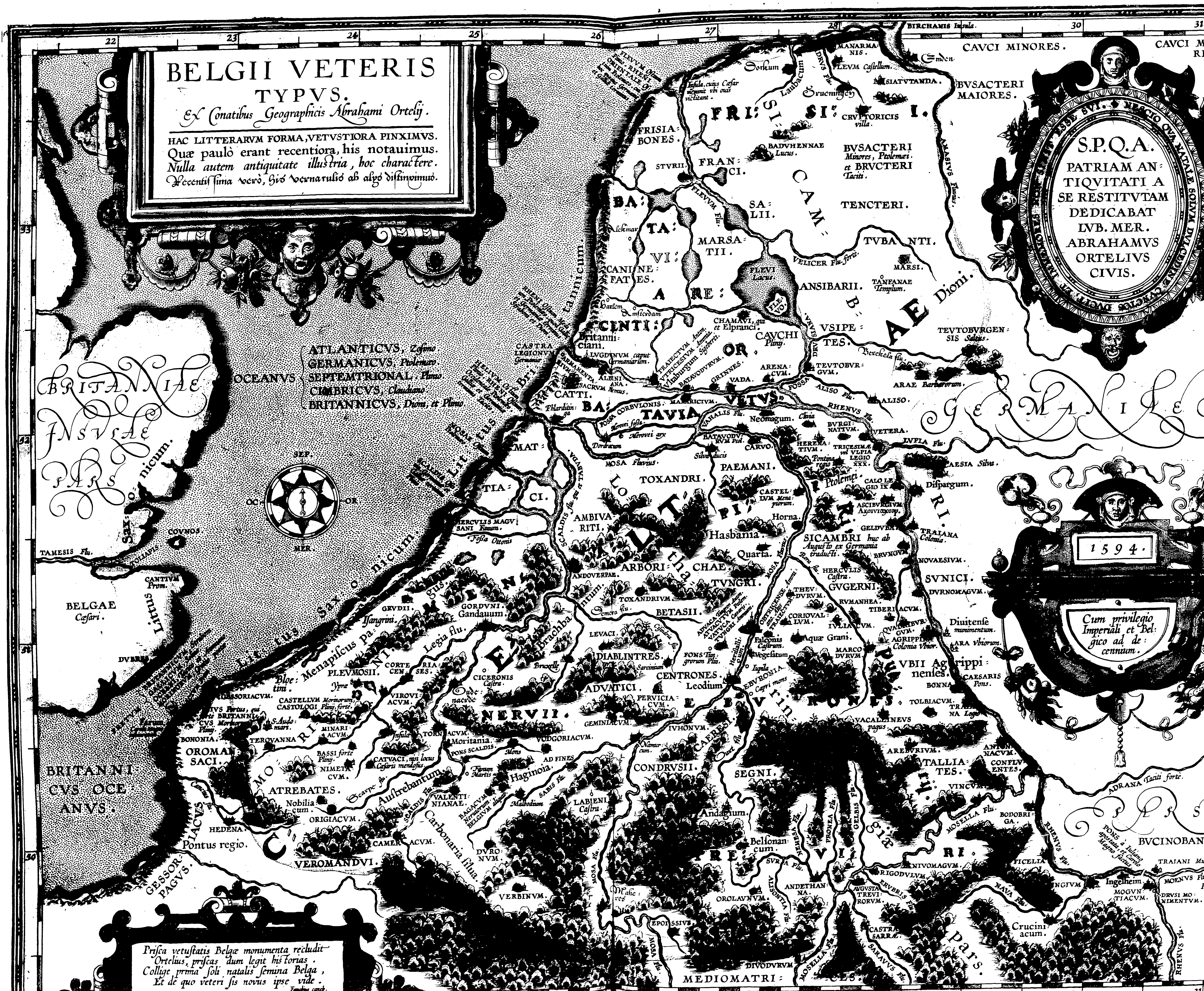
dome, and Mars doth reuerence the Muſes. Thus far Diodorus Siculus. Now let vs in like maner liſten to Dion Pruſæus, who thus reporteth of them: The Celtæ haue their Druides, a ſort of men amongſt them much giuen to diuination and the ſtudy of Philoſophy, without whoſe aduice and counſell it is not lawfull for their kings to doe ought, yea or once to goe about to conſult what is beſt to be done: ſo that if a man ſhould indeed ſpeake that which is trueth, they rule as kings, and beare all the ſway: when as their kings are but the ſeruants, miniſters, or executioners of their will and pleaſure, although otherwiſe they ſit in golden thrones, dwell in great and ſtatly houſes, and dayly fare moſt daintily, and eat and drinke of the beſt that may be bought for money. Here alſo it is not amiſſe to alledge that of the Poet Lucane: Et vos barbaricos ritus moremq; ſiniſtrum Sacrorum Druidæ poſitis repetiſtis ab armis. Solis noſſe Deos, & cœli numina vobis, Aut ſolis neſcire datum. nemora alta remotis Incolitis lucis, vobis autoribus vmbræ Non tacitas Erebi ſedes, Ditiſque profundi Pallida regna petunt, &c. Ouer all theſe Druides, as Cæſar teſtifieth, there is one that is placed as chiefe, and hath a command and authority ouer the reſt: after his death, if any man amongſt them excelleth the reſt for his worth and vertue, he is by and by choſen to ſucceed in his place: but if there be many that are of equall value and dignity, then he is elected by the greater number of voices of the Druides aſſembled together for that purpoſe. Sometime the controuerſie is ſuch as they fall to blowes about, and that ſoueraignty is tried by dint of ſword. They, once a yeere, vpon a certaine time, in the confines of Chartraine or Chartres (Carnutes) (neere the riuer Leire, if one may giue any credit to the comedy called Querulus, which goeth vnder the name of Plautus) which is accounted to be the middle prouince of all France, do meet and keepe court as it were in a place conſecrated to that purpoſe: hither do come all ſuch as haue any controuerſies from all quarters round about: euery man referring his cauſe to their hearing, and being content to ſtand to their arbitrement and cenſure. (In Chartraine to this day, a certeine memoriall & note of the name Druides doth ſeeme to remaine, in a place called Dreux.) Gabriel Simeon in his Cæſar newly reuiued, (Cæſar renouatus, a worke of his ſo intitled) writeth that he hath ſeene, in a foreſt of this tract, a mention of an olde plot of the palace of the Druides. And thus much of theſe Druides, whoſe arte magicke and cuſtome of killing of men, Pliny writeth did continue euen vnto his time, and withall addeth that it was abrogated, and they forbidden to vſe it any more, by proclamation from Tiberius Cæſar. Suetonius in Claudius affirmeth that it was firſt inhabited by Auguſtus, yet not generally, but to the citizens: and was at length vtterly taken away by the ſayd Claudius: which alſo Seneca in his treatiſe intituled Claudij ludus, doth auouch to be true. Yet notwithſtanding the name of the Druides was not then cleane extinct, as Tacitus, in the fourth booke of his Hiſtorie, plainly ſheweth: where he writeth, that by the burning of the Capitoll, which hapned in the reigne of Veſpatian, the Druides in vaine made men beleeue was ſignified that the poſſeſſion and command of the whole world ſhould now come vnto the nations inhabiting beyond the Alps. Ælius Lampridius writeth, that Alexander Seuerus the Emperour going to warre againſt the Galli, a woman Druide cried out in the Gauls language with a loud voice, Thou goeſt into the field, but looke not to get the victory, truſt not thy ſouldiers, they will faile thee. Neither was ſhe deceiued, for in thoſe warres he was ſlaine. Flauius Vopiſcus reporteth, that Aurelianus asked counſell of the women Druides of France about his Empire, whether it ſhould remaine vnto his poſterity, or not. The ſame authour teſtifieth, that when Diocletianus was yet but a priuate ſouldier, it was at Tongeren foretolde him by a Druide woman, that he ſhould one day be Emperour of the whole world. Neither is there after him any mention of them in any hiſtory, to my remembrance, except one ſhould ſtraine that of Euſebius in his fourth booke De Præpar. (for he liued in the time of Conſtantine the Great and Conſtance his ſonne) where he writeth that the Celtæ euen to his time, did ſacrifice men vpon their altars. Pliny noteth this of the Druides, that there is nothing which they do eſteeme more holy than miſſelto, (which they call dryos hyphear) and ſo likewiſe they account of the tree vpon which it groweth, eſpecially if it be an oke: They choſe, ſayth he, groues of theſe trees apart by themſelues, neither do they any diuine ſeruice or ſacrifice without a branch of this tree: ſo that they may very well be thought to be called Druidæ, of the Greeke word δρῦς, an oke, as one would ſay, Oke-prieſts. And indeed whatſoeuer groweth vpon theſe trees, they do verily beleeue it to be ſent downe from heauen; and that it is a manifeſt ſigne that God hath choſen this tree, and ſanctified it to himſelfe. They call it in their language All-heale. The ſacrifices and bankets being duely prepared and ſet ready vnder this tree, they bring two white bulles, whoſe hornes were neuer bound before. The Prieſt putting on a white garment, getteth vp into the tree ordeined for that ſeruice, and with a golden hooke pruneth and loppeth off all the boughs. Theſe are caught in a white veſture, like a ſouldiers caſſocke, before they come to the ground. Next after this they kill the buls prepared for the ſacrifice, and withall make their prayers to God that he would bleſſe that his gift to the good of euery one that he there did vouchſafe to giue it. They are perſuaded that what beaſt ſoeuer, though otherwiſe barren, ſhall drinke of a potion made of it, ſhall preſently become fruitfull: and that it is a moſt ſoueraigne antidote againſt all maner of poiſon whatſoeuer. The ſame authour in the 3. chap. of his 29. booke, telleth a ſtrange tale of a ſerpents egge, which he affirmeth he ſaw experimented and prooued before his face: I my ſelfe, ſayth he, haue ſeene one of theſe egges, which was about the bigneſſe of a prety round apple, couered with a griſtly or cartilaginous ſhell, indented with many concauities like vnto the hollow places wherein the legs of the fiſh called a polypus do reſt: This is the armes or cogniſance of the Druides. It is wonderfully commended of them to be a great and ſecret experiment againſt all maner of contentions and brawles, procuring him that beareth it the vpper hand, as alſo the fauour and eaſie acceſſe to princes and great ſtates, &c. Item, he recordeth that the Druides did firſt manifeſt vnto the world that the herbe Samin had an eſpeciall vertue againſt all dangers & pernicious accidents which ordinarily betide mortall men. Moreouer, they gather, with the left hand faſting, neuer looking behinde them, an herbe which they call Samolus, and affirme it, as he teſtifieth, to be a ſoueraigne remedy againſt all diſeaſes of hogs or ſwine. The ſame authour ſpeaketh thus of another herbe called Selago: like vnto this herbe ſauine is that which they call ſelago: it muſt not be cut vp with any knife or inſtrument of iron, but muſt be gathered with the right hand wrapped in the skirt of his coat, which muſt be rent off with the left hand, as if he came to ſteale it: he that doth this feat muſt be clad in a white garment, barefooted, but ſo as his feet be very cleane waſhed and cleered from all filth: he muſt firſt offer ſacrifice with bread and wine, before he gather it: laſtly, it muſt be caried home in a new napkin. This herbe thus gathered the Druidæ of the Gauls do hold to be a great preſeruatiue and defenſatory againſt all dangerous accidents and occurrences that vſually happen to mortall men: moreouer they affirme that the fume thereof is good againſt all diſeaſes of the eies. Such is the wonderfull ſuperſtition of many nations in the world, and that for the moſt part in friuolous and fooliſh things, as the ſame Pliny witneſſeth at the 44. chapter of his 26. booke. He that is deſirous to know more about the etymologie of the name of the Druides, let him repaire to Goropius his Gallica, where he fetcheth this name from a Dutch word, and proueth that it ſignifieth a teacher of truth, or a wiſeman continually buſied in the diligent ſearch of the ſame. Pomponius Mela alſo maketh them to be Magiſtros ſapientiæ, teachers and informers of others in Philoſophy and all maner of humane wiſdome. I could be content to ſay that the word ſhould ſignifie a Diuine or ſtudent in the knowledge of God and heauenly things, (as Diodorus Siculus calleth them) for that I do ſee that Druthin, in the old Germaine tongue, doth ſignifie God: and that in Otfrides goſpels, a booke imprinted and to be had in diuers mens ſtudies, eſpecially ſuch as are louers of antiquities: and beſides that I know that the Iſlanders, a people which ſpeake the Germaine tongue, although in a dialect farre different in many things from that which now is commonly ſpoken in High-Germany, (which alſo is incident to the Danes, and inhabitants of Norwey and Swedland, with other countries nere neighbours and bordeing vpon the Dutch) do yet to this day call God, by the name of Druthin. Diogenes Laertius alſo ſeemeth to fauour this opinion, who, out of the authority of Ariſtotle, writeth that they were termed Semnothei, that is, religious and holy men, ſuch as wholly gaue themſelues to the worſhip and ſeruice of God. In that laborious and learned worke of my ſingular good friend M. William Camden, which he wrote of the antiquities of England, and intituled by the name of Britannia, I reade that one Albricus hath written that the Saxons did call a magus. Dry, (by a word that ſignifieth in that language as much as a Diuine or Philoſopher) and indeed Pliny calleth theſe Druides, Magi, that is, wiſe men, as the word is often vſed and expounded by the interpreters of the ſecond chapter of S. Matthewes goſpell. For that they were not ſo denominated of the oke, he himſelfe doth in a maner confeſſe; when he addeth in the ſame place, that they ſeeme to be deriued from a Greeke word ſignifying an oke or miſſelto. (Now there is no man that knoweth not, that to ſeeme to be ſo, and to be ſo indeed, are two diuers things.) Againe, how can they haue their denomination of the Greeke word δρῦς, when as Cæſar, a very ſufficient witneſſe, teſtifieth plainly, that their arte and diſcipline was firſt inuented in England; where neuer any colony of the Greeks, for ought I know, was ſeated: for that voyage of Vlyſſes, (and ſo of his comming into this iland) is counted for a fable, and no true ſtory, of all men of ſound iudgement and diſcretion in this kinde of learning. Neither will I euer with Eratoſthenes be made to beleeue the ſame, vntill ſome man or other ſhall ſhew me him that ſewed together his bagge full of windes. And that the Germane tongue was ſpoken here, there is no man can deny, but he that thinketh that the authority of Cæſar and Tacitus is of no great validity. For Cæſar hath flatly in the ſame place left recorded, that out of Belgium (The Low-countries, where he alſo affirmeth that the Germani Ciſrhenani dwelt) certaine colonies paſſed ouer ſea into this ile, and ſeated themſelues here. He auoucheth that Caledonia (a great part of this ile) was inhabited of a people which came thither from Germany. And becauſe there is nothing more ſacred, in the iudgement of theſe Druidæ, than the Oke and Miſſelto, as we haue ſhewed out of Pliny; and for that that Iupiter was here of them repreſented in the forme of a mighty high oke, as Maximus Tyrius teacheth vs; I do ſuppoſe that Diodorus called them by another name, or els of the ſame ſignification, although improperly, Saronides, (except euen in this place alſo we are to read Druidæ: which we haue at large handled in the ſecond edition of our Theſaurus) I know that Annius, out of his forged Beroſus, doth write that theſe Druides were called by thoſe diuers and ſundry names, of Druius, Barrus, Sarron, certaine kings of the ancient Gauls. But as for theſe men, let them defend their credit themſelues: I know it is ſhrewdly crackt. Some there are that do thinke that this by-word, Au Gui l'an neuf: With miſſelto commeth in the new yeere: which to this day euery yeere, vpon the laſt of December, is commonly vſed openly to be ſung in France, came from them. peraduenture of this of Ouid, Ad viſcum Druidæ, Druidæ cantare ſolebant. which are at large handled by Goropius in his Gallica, Vinetus vpon Aſonius, and Vigenereus vpon Cæſars Commentaries. Conradus Celtes, Irenicus, Althamer, and Auentine, do witneſſe with me that theſe Druides, being driuen hence by Tiberius and Claudius Emperours of Rome, went beyond the Rhein, and ſeated themſelues in High Germany; and here hence amongſt them euen to this day remaineth that ſame kinde of night-bug, commonly called the Philoſophicall ſhoe, or as they terme it Druttenfuſſ. And it is in forme (as the learned Ioachimus Camerarius the yonger hath ſignified vnto me by his letters) fine cornered, like vnto the emblem and hieroglyphicke of Hygeia, or, good health. This they engraue vpon their cradles, ſuppoſing that by that meanes the yoong infants are ſafely garded from the fairies, hobgoblins, and night-walking ſpirits. Conradus Celtes deſcribeth certaine ancient ſtone images at the foot of the Pine-bearing mountaine (Wichtelberg they commonly call it, in the midſt and center of all Germany) which as he ſayth he ſaw in a certaine Abbey there. Theſe he thinketh to reſemble very liuelily the true counterfet of theſe Druides. They were in number ſix, ſayth he, ſet in the wall at the church dore, ſeuen foot high a piece, barefooted, and bareheaded, ech of them had on a Spaniſh cloake with a hood, and a ſcrip: a long beard downe as low as his girdle, and about his noſtrils parted and ſhod this way and that way: ech of them in his hand had a booke and a walking ſtaffe: they were of countenance ſad and grim: their heads leaned ſomewhat toward one ſhoulder, hauing their eyes ſtedfaſtly fixed vpon the ground. That deſcription of Iames Scepper, which he maketh of them, in his Corography of Germany, in my iudgement is fond and fooliſh: for he adorneth their necks, wreſts, and fingers, with gold chaines, bracelets, and rings: moreouer to theſe he addeth a paire of buskins, ſuch as the ancient Philoſophers were ſayd to weare, with party-coloured garments. From whence he had this deſcription I know not: for Pliny doth plainly affirme that they wore white garments; as we haue ſhewed before: and Strabo in his ſeuenth booke, (where he calleth them by the name of Vates, Prophets) deſcribeth them in white veſtures, with fine linnen frocks put ouer them, faſtened together with a button, girt with a braſen girdle, and barefooted.

The LOW COVNTRIES.

The word *Belgium*, which *Cæſar*, in his Commentaries of the warres of *France*, vſeth more than once or twiſe, hath long and much troubled the Readers. For ſome of them do thinke that *Cæſar* by it meant a city, which ſome, (of whoſe number are *Guicciardine* and *Marlianus*) do interpret it to be Beauois in *France*; others Bauays in *Henault*; of this later ſort are *B. Vigenereus*, and our owne Chronicles. The learned *Goropius* thinketh that the *Bellouaci*, a people of this prouince were vnderſtood by it. Some there are which thinke that *Cæſar* vſed *Belgium*, for *Belgica*: as *Liuy* doth *Samnium*, for the countrie of the Samnites; of this opinion was *Glareanus*. *Iohn Rhellicane* ſaith that it conteined a part of *Gallia Belgica*, but which part it ſhould be, he doth not name. *H. Leodius* would haue it to be that part which is about *Henault*, where the ſaid Bauays now ſtandeth. But omitting theſe opinions, let vs heare what *Cæſar* himſelfe ſpeaketh of this his *Belgium*. Hee in his 5. booke, where he ſpeaketh of the diſtributing of the Legions in *Belgia*, hath theſe words: *Of the which one he committed to* Quintus Fabius *the Legate, to be led againſt the* Morini: *another to* Quintus Cicero, *againſt the* Neruij: *the third to* Titus Roſcius, *againſt the* Eſſui: *the fourth he commanded to winter, with* Titus Labienus, *in* Rhemes, *in the confines of* Triers: *three be placed in* Belgium: *ouer theſe he ſet as commanders* Marcus Craſſus *the Treaſurer, and* Lucius Munatius Plancus, *and* Caius Trebonius *the Legates: one legion, which he had taken vp hard beyond the* Po, *with fiue cohorts, he ſent againſt the Eburones.* And a little aboue in the ſame booke, where he ſpeaketh of *Britannia*, you ſhall find theſe wordes: *The ſea coaſt (of* Britaine *he meaneth) is inhabited of thoſe which by reaſon of pillage and warre, went from* Belgium *thither: all which for the moſt part are called by the names of thoſe cities where they were bred and borne.* Heere firſt it appeareth very plainly that *Cæſar* vnder the name of *Belgium* comprehendeth not only one city, but many: then, that he vnderſtandeth not by it all *Gallia Belgica*: ſeeing that he nameth the *Morini, Neruij, Eſſui, Rheni*, and *Eburones*, all which nations, he himſelfe and other good writers, do aſcribe to *Gallia Belgica*. Therefore it is more cleare than the noone day that *Belgium* is a part of *Belgica*: but what part it ſhould be that is not ſo cleare. That it is not about *Bauacum* (Bauais) in *Henault*, as *Leodius* would haue it, it is manifeſt in that, that this is ſituate amongſt the *Neruij*, which *Cæſar* himſelfe doth exclude out of *Belgium*. Neither can I be perſwaded that it was neere the *Bellouaci*, but rather that it was that part of *Belgica*, which is more neere the ſea, and lieth vp higher toward the North: namely, where about the three great riuers the *Rhein*, *Maeſe* and *Scheldt* do meet and fall into the maine ocean: theſe do affoord an eaſie paſſage and fall into the ſea, and from thence a ſhort cut into *Britaine*. Moreouer it is more likely that they ſhould paſſe the ſea, which were acquainted and vſed to it, and were ſeated vpon this ſhore and bankes of theſe riuers, then thoſe which dwelt vp higher into the country, to whom the ſea was more fearefull and terrible. They therefore that went from *Belgium*, into *Brittaine*, did only change coaſt for coaſt.

Of the originall and reaſon of the word *Belgium* and *Belgica*, the opinions of ſundrie writers are diuers. Some there are which deriue it of Belgen or Welgen, a word of our owne, which ſignifieth a *ſtranger*. Another man of great learning and iudgement fetcheth it from Belgen or Balgen, ſignifying *to be angrie, to fight*. Our Chronicles do thinke it ſo named of *Belgis*, the chiefe city of this prouince. Neither do they agree in the placing and ſeating of it: for one of them placeth it at *Bauais*, a towne in *Henault*: the other at Welſkirk a village about *Oudenard*. They which thinke it ſo named of the city *Belgis* (which notwithſtanding is no where elſe read of in any good authour, either Geographer or Hiſtorian) they haue *Iſidore*, in the 4. chapter of the 13. booke of his *Origines*, for their patrone, where he thus ſpeaketh: *Belgis is a city of Gallia, whereof Gallica the prouince tooke the name.* The ſame hath *Heſychius*, the Grecian before him, in his Lexicon: Βελγαῖος ἀπὸ πόλεως Βέλγης. that is, *Belgy was ſo named of the city Belges*: as alſo *Honorius* in his counterfeit of the world. *Iuſtine* in his 24. booke citeth out of *Trogus Pompeius* one *Belgius* (*Pauſanias* nameth him *Bolgius*) a captaine of the Gauls, from whom it is like they tooke their name, if you will beleeue *Beroſus* that chaungling. For he writeth *Beligicos (ſiue Belgicos) appellari à Beligio (aut Belgio) Celtarum rege*: The *Beligici* or *Belgici*, were ſo named of *Beligius* (or *Belgius*) a king of the *Celtes*. Of the city *Belgis* we haue written in our Geographicall Treaſury. Well, let vs leaue theſe to the cenſure of the learned, and ſo proceed to certaine teſtimonies of ancient writers, which we thinke wilbe both pleaſant and profitable to the ſtudent of Chorography.

Cæſar, in his 1. booke of the warres of *France*, thus ſpeaketh: *All* GALLIA *is diuided into 3. parts: of the which the* Belgæ *do inhabite one: the* Aquitani *another: the third, thoſe which in their language are called* Celtæ, *but in the Latine* Galli: Againe, within a few lines after: *Of all theſe the* Belgæ *are moſt ſtout and hardy: becauſe that being further off from the quaint behauiour and maners of the prouince: and for that they haue no trafficke with merchants, or ſuch as do bring in thoſe things which effeminate mens mindes: againe becauſe they are next neighbours to the Germanes, which dwell beyond the* Rhein: *with whom they make warre continually.* Item, in the ſame page he thus deſcribeth the ſituation of their country: *The* Belgæ *do dwell in the skirts of* Gallia: *they do belong to that part which is within the riuer* Rhein: *they are vpon the North and Eaſt ſides of it.* The ſame authour in his 2. booke hath theſe words: *Cæſar found that many of the* Belgæ *came from the Germanes, which long ſince paſſed ouer the* Rhein *and ſeated themſelues there by reaſon of the great fertility of the place: and that they had driuen out the Gauls, which formerly had dwelled there: and that theſe were the onely men, which in the daies of our fathers, all* Gallia *being ſore troubled, kept the Teutones and Cimbres from entering within the liſts of their territories: whereupon it came to paſſe, that the memoriall and record of theſe their famous acts haue made them to take much vpon them, and to be highly conceited of their great ſtomacks and skill in martiall affaires.* Suet. in Tib. 9. *In the German war he ſent ouer 40000. voluntaries into* Gallia. Againe in the 8. booke of Cæſ. Com. *The* Belgæ, *whoſe valour was great.* Strabo in the 4. booke of his Geography ſaith: *The* Belgæ *weare caſſockes or cloakes, their haire long, and ſide breeches about their loines. In ſteed of coates or ierkins they vſe a kind of ſleeued garment ſlit, hanging down to their twiſt, or as low as their buttockes. Their wooll is very courſe and rough, yet is it cut off cloſe to the skinne: of that they weaue their courſe thick caſſocks, which they call* lænas, *rugges or mantles. Their weapons accordingly, are long ſwords hanging down along by their right ſide, a long target, lances anſwerable, and a iauelin (*meris or materis, *as ſome read) a kind of ſhort pike with a barbed head: ſome vſe bowes and ſlinges: others haue a ſtaffe like a dart, which they do not caſt with a loop or thong, (as our Iriſh do) but with the hand only; yea and that further than one can well ſhoot an arrow: this they eſpecially vſe in hunting and fowling. They do all for the moſt part, euen to this day, vſe to lie vpon the ground; they dine and ſuppe ſitting in their beds. Their meat generally is made of milke and all kind of fleſh, eſpecially porke, both freſh and powdered. Their hogs do lie abroad in the fields night and day: theſe for bigneſſe, ſtrength and ſwiftneſſe of foot do ſurpaſſe thoſe of other countries; and if a man be not vſed to them they are as dangerous to meet withall as with a rauening woolfe. They build their houſes with boords, plankes and hardles, couered ouer with a very great roofe. They haue ſo many and great herds of cattle and hogs, that they do not only ſerue* Rome *with thoſe forenamed caſſocks or rugs, powdered beefe and bacon, but alſo many other places of* Italy. *The moſt of their cities and commonwealths are gouerned by the Nobility and gentry: in former times the common people vſed yearely to chooſe one Prince, and one Generall captaine for the wars. They are for the moſt part ſubiect to the beheſts of the Romans. They haue a kind of cuſtome in their councels proper and peculiar to themſelues: for if any man do interrupt or trouble another by loud ſpeaking, or by making any tumult, the ſergeant commeth to him with a naked knife in his hand and threatneth him if he hold not his peace: this he doth the ſecond and third time: if then he will not be quiet, he cutteth off ſo much of his caſſocke, that the reſt may be good for nothing. This is a common thing to them with many other barbarous nations, that the ſeruices or offices of men and women are ordered clean contrary to the cuſtomes & maners which heere we vſe.* Item, in another place. *The Gauls the neerer they are to the North and to the Sea, ſo much the more hardy and valiant they are. They do eſpecially commend the* Belgæ, *who are diuided into 15. nations (in* Cæſar *I find 31. mentioned) ſo that the* Belgæ *alone ſuſteined the aſſault of the Germans, Cimbers and Teutones. What an infinite number of men they were able to make, may heere hence be gathered, that long ſince there were muſtered of the* Belgæ, *only of able men fit for the war, 300000. (this number* Cæſar *in the beginning of the 2. booke of the wars of* France, *encreaſeth by 27000. more)* Item, *ſome there are which diuide the Gauls into 3 nations: namely, the* Aquitani, Belgæ *and* Celtæ. Item, *The* Belgæ *do poſſeſſe the places neere the Sea, euen as low as the mouth of the* Rhein: Dio. Sic. in his 6. booke. *A nation for the moſt part ſituat in thoſe places toward the North: it is a cold country, ſo that in winter time in ſteed of water, it is all couered ouer with deep ſnow. The ice alſo in this country, is ſo great and thicke, that their riuers are frozen ſo hard that they may go ouer them; and that not only ſome few in a company together, but euen whole armies with horſes, carts and cariage.* Plutarch in the life of Cæſar. *But after that news came that the* Belgæ, *the moſt mighty and warlike nation of the Gauls, which poſſeſſed the third part of all* Gallia, *had gathered together many thouſands of armed men, purpoſing to make head, he goeth againſt them with all poſſible ſpeed,* &c. Appianus in his hiſtory of France. *Cæſar ſpeeding himſelfe againſt the* Belgæ, *at the foord and paſſage ouer a certain riuer, ſlew ſo many of them, that the heaps of dead bodies ſerued for a bridge.* Ammian. in the 15 booke of his hiſtory. *Of all the Gauls the ancients did account the* Belgæ *to be moſt valiant & ſtout, for that they were remote from thoſe that liued more courtlike and tenderly, neither were they corrupted and made effeminate with forren delicates and fooliſh toies, but had long been exerciſed in wars & quarels againſt thoſe Germans which dwelt beyond the* Rhein: Dion in his 55 booke. *The* Batau*i are excellent horſemen.* Again in his 39 booke. *The* Morini *and* Menapij *dwell not in towns and cities, but in cottages and mountaines encloſed about with very thicke woods.* He meaneth Arduenna (Arden) that huge foreſt which then was more vaſt than now it is) Florus in his 3. booke. *The next was a far more cruell battell, for then they fought for their libertie.* Pliny in the 22. c. of his 26. booke. *In the prouince of* Belgica *they cut a kind of white ſtone with a ſaw (as they do wood yea and more eaſily) to make ſlaits and tiles for couerings for their houſes, not only flat and plain, but alſo hollow and crooked to ſerue both for roofe-tiles, & gutter-tiles: yea and when they liſt, for thoſe kind of couerings which they call* pauonacea, *like the peacocks taile: theſe alſo are ſuch as may be cut or ſawed.* Again in the 36. c. of his 16 book. *The* Belgæ *do ſtamp the tuft or beard of this kind of reed, and laying it between the meeting of the ioints and plankes of their ſhips do calke them as ſure as with pitch and rozen.* Item in the 22 c. of his 10. booke, *he writeth that from the country of the* Morini *geeſe did come on their feet as far as* Rome. In 1. c. of his 12. booke he ſaith that *The plane tree was come now as far as the* Morini, *into a tributary ſoile: that theſe nations might pay cuſtome euen for the ſhade.* In the 25 c. of the 15. book. *In* Belgia *and vpon the banks of the* Rhein, *the Portugal cherries are moſt eſteemed* In the 14. c. of the ſame booke, where he ſpeaketh of diuers kind of apples: *which for that they haue no kernels, are called of the* Belgæ, ſpadonia poma, *ſpayd apples.* In the 5 c. of his 19 booke: *Gelduba is the caſtle called that is built vpon the* Rhein, *where grow the beſt skirwyrts or white parſneps.* In the 8 c. of his 17 booke. *Of all forren nations that I know the* Vbij, *whoſe ſoile is very fertile, when they plow their ground, do dig vp any ſort of earth ſo that it be at leaſt 3 foot deep: and ſpreading ouer it a ſandy kind of earth a foot thick, do battle and harten their lands as others do with dongue or marle.* Marcus Varro in the 9 c. of his 1. book of Husbandrie. *In* Gallia *beyond the Alpes, vp higher into the country about the* Rhein, *I came to certain countries, where neither vines, nor oliues nor apples did grow, where they compaſſed their grounds with a kind of white chalke digged out of the earth.* Virgil in the 1. booke of his Georgickes. *Belgica vel molli melius feret eſſeda collo.* Lucan in his 1. booke. *Et docilis rector roſtrati Belga couini.* Martial. in his Xenia. *Cantarena mihi ſit, vel miſſa licebit, De Menapis lauti de petaſone vorent.*



BELGII VETERIS TYPUS.

Ex Conatibus Geographicis Abrahami Ortelij.

HAC LITTERARVM FORMA, VETVSTIORA PINXIMVS.
Quæ paulò erant recentiora, his notauimus.
Nulla autem antiquitate illuſtria, hoc charactere.
Recentiſſima verò, his vernaculis ab alijs diſtinguimus.

S.P.Q.A.
PATRIAM ANTIQVITATI A SE RESTITVTAM DEDICABAT
LVB. MER.
ABRAHAMVS ORTELIVS CIVIS.

NESCIO QVA NATALE SOLVM DVLCEDINE CVNCTOS DVCIT ET IMMEMORES NON SINIT ESSE SVI.

1594.

Cum privilegio Imperiali et Belgico ad decennium.

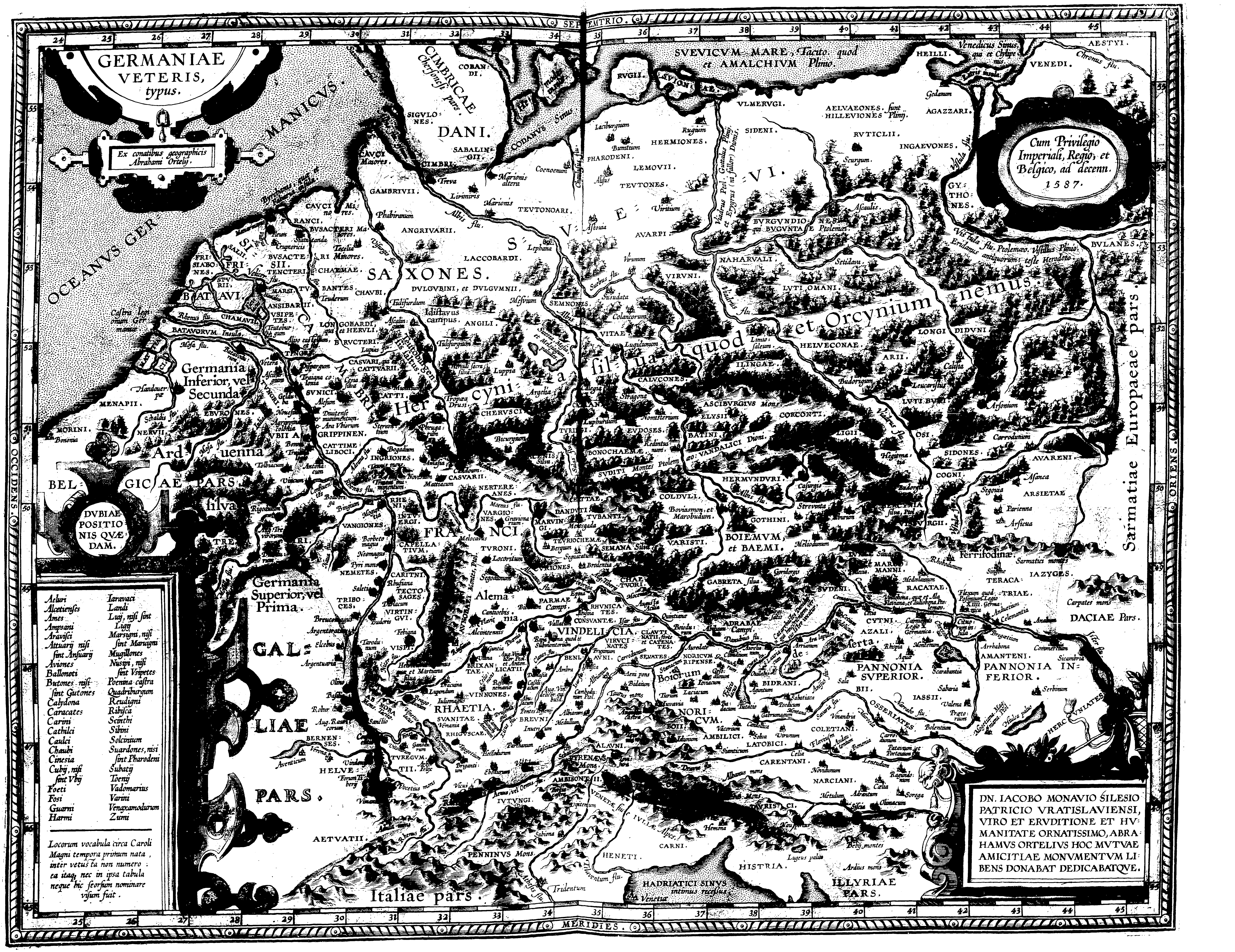
Priſca vetuſtatis Belgæ monumenta recludit
Ortelius, priſcas dum legit hiſtorias.
Collige prima ſoli natalis ſemina Belga,
Et de quo veteri ſis novus ipſe vide.
Emolius canch.

GERMANIE.

I Thinke there is no man, ſtudious of ancient hiſtorie, that is ignorant, that this countrey was called of the moſt ancient writers, eſpecially the Gracians, CELTICA, and the people thereof CELTI or CELTAE. From whence the word **Kelt** doth remaine amongſt them; whereby they yet do vſually call one another in their familiar ſpeech and communication. Some there are which thinke them to be called by Ioſephus ASCHANARI, whenas notwithſtanding he ſayth that theſe are interpreted of the Gracians to be the Rhegini: better perhaps and more truly, Rheini, as it were the borderers vpon the Rhene, who alſo of Stephanus are called ῥῆνοι. Tacitus reporteth that the word GERMANIA had not beene long vſed, and to be but lately heard of. The ſame authour addeth, that this name was inuented by themſelues. Wherefore I do more eaſily aſſent to them, which deriue the originall of this word from the etymon of the countrey it ſelfe, than from the Latines. For it is much more likely that a nation ſhould impoſe a name vpon it ſelfe deriued from that language which it vnderſtood, than from a forren and ſtrange tongue whereof it was altogether ignorant. I thinke therefore they erre which thinke this name to be made à germine, that is, of buds or yong ſprouts; by reaſon of the great fertilitie and plenty of all things here growing. Of this opinion are Feſtus and Iſidorus. Thoſe alſo which deriue the name from the Latine word germanus ſignifying a brother, as Strabo doth, as who would ſay, brethren to the Gauls or French men, from whom, as he ſayth, they little differ, in my conceit are as farre wide from the trueth. Our countrey man, as Rhenanus and others doe thinke it to be compounded of **gar** and **man**, to wit, **garman**, that is, all man or manlike. Our Goropius of **ger** and **man** (comming neerer to the writing or letter) of **geren**, which ſignifieth to gather, as ſcraping together a booty or pray. And the ſame man in another place deriueth it of **ger**, which, ſaith he, amongſt our anceſters ſignifieth warre: which I ſee alſo pleaſeth Iuſtus Lipſius beſt. I know that gerre (or rather guerre) in the latter French tongue ſignifieth warre; but whether it ſignifieth ſo in our ancient Germane tongue, I know not. I doe eaſily beleeue that this nation firſt wrote and named it ſelfe **werman**, of **wer**, with **e** long, a mere Germane word, which ſignifieth any weapon whereby we ſmite or offend our enemie. From hence **weren** ſignifieth to defend himſelfe againſt the enemie: and we call euery man fit to beare armes, **weerman** or **weerbaerman**, (that is, a warlike man.) Inſomuch that they all called themſelues wermanos, or, wermannos, that is, warlike men. And Ceſar and Tacitus, beſides others, are moſt ſufficient witneſſes, that this name doth altogether agree with the nature and diſpoſition of this nation. As alſo Dionyſius Afer, who ſurnameth theſe Martialiſts or warlike men ἀρειμανέας. But the cauſe is plaine why theſe do call and write themſelues Germanes; becauſe they, wanting the digamma or W, in ſtead of it haue ſubſtituted the G. which alſo we ſee elſwhere done of them in the like caſe: as, for Wilhelmus, they write Gulielmus; for Waltherus, Galtherus; for Walfridus, Galfridus, &c. So alſo it is likely that for Walli, they wrote and pronounced Galli. For euen we Germanes, on this ſide Rhene, retaining the ancient language, doe yet name theſe Galli by no other name than **Walen**. The Galli alſo themſelues romanizing (the libertie and ancient tongue being loſt) doe vnto this very day imitate this change of letters. Theſe few words out of many are for an example: for they vſually both write and pronounce, vin for **wyn**, Gueſp for **Weſp**, Gand for **Wandt**, Gueddе for **Weedt**, by which they meane Wine, a Waſp, a Gloue, and Woad. So alſo I finde in a manuſcript Guandali for Wandali. If any man ſhall obiect that Strabo, Dionyſius Afer, Ptolemæus, and ſome other Gracians, who knew the digamma Æolicum, that is, the W, haue notwithſtanding written it with a ſingle V, I anſwer, that this nation was knowen to theſe men in times paſt only vnder the name of Celtæ, and that this word **Germane** was firſt vſed of Ceſar or the other Latines in their writings: from whom the Græcians, imitating this writing, haue tranſlated this word into their language. But if any man deſireth to reade more of the etymology and reaſon of the word **Germanie**, let him peruſe H. Iunius his Batauia in the one and twentieth chapter. There are ſome hiſtorians that doe verily beleeue that all the **Germanes** were in latter times called **Alemanes**, Vopiſcus ſo perſuading them in the life of Proculus. Yet it is manifeſt out of Aelius Spartianus (who reporteth that Antoninus Caracalla the Romane Emperour, both nations by him being ſubdued, tooke him the ſurname of them both, and was intituled both by the name of GERMANICVS and ALEMANNICVS) that theſe were two diuers nations. Moreouer, this ſame thing is to be ſeene in the marble inſcriptions of the Emperours, Valens, Valentinian, and Gratian: as alſo in the titles of Iuſtinian the Emperour. Againe, Ammianus in his 26 booke writeth, that the Almanes brake thorow the borders of Germanie, whereby it is as clere as the noone day that they were diuers. But that was the name of one family or people, this of the whole ſtocke or nation. Notwithſtanding, although this Alemannie of Stephanus, Ammianus, and other writers of that age was accounted only a part of Germanie, namely of that which lieth about the riuer Aleman (commonly called **Altmul**) yet all men of other countries, ignorant of the Germane tongue, do vſe the word Alemanie for all Germanie, and by Alemanes, do meane all the Germanes. But the inhabitants at this day name themſelues **Teutſchen**, Tuiſiones: whether of god Tuiſius, ſonne of the earth, of whom Tacitus maketh mention, or of Tuiſco, Noë his ſonne, of whom Pſeudoberoſus ſpeaketh; I leaue to the iudgement of the learned reader, for to me it is vncertaine. And thus much of the name. Ouid writing to Liuia, doth grace it with a very heroicall ſurname and honourable titles, when he calleth it ORBEM GERMANVM, ORBEM NOVVM, & ORBEM IGNOTVM: The Germane world, The new world, and The vnknowen world. Ptolemey ſurnameth it THE GREAT. Pliny in the third booke of his Epiſtles vnto his friend Macer, calleth it LATISSIMAM, A moſt wide and ſpacious countrey. Learne the forme of it out of Dionyſius and Priſcian his interpreter, or as ſome call him, Rhemnius, in his periegeſis in this verſe: Hæc tergo ſimilis taurino dicitur eſſe: In forme, they ſay, it's ſomewhat like vnto a large buffe hide. (but falſly: for this is truly ſpoken of Spaine, as Arid. Papius, before me, hath well obſerued.) The ſituation and limits of this countrey are diuers and ſundry wayes deſcribed, according to the diuerſitie and alteration of times. Plutarch in Marius, doth extend it from the Exterior or Outmoſt ſea, and the Northern parts, to the riſing of the Sunne neere the fenne Mæotis [Mar delle Zabbache] where it toucheth the Ponticke Scythia. Pomponius Mela alſo, and Pſeudoberoſus, do confine it with Sarmatia Europæa. And Martian ſtretcheth it fron Hiſter [Donawe] to the Ocean, euen vp as high as the deſerts of Sarmatia: (But the word Armeniæ is falſly read for Sarmatiæ, that I may with Pintian, by the way correct this fault in this authour.) Dionyſius Apher alſo placeth the Germanes at the fenne Mæotis. Yea and P. Diacono in his firſt chapter, vnder the name of Germanie, comprehendeth alſo all Scandie or Scone in Denmarke, where he deſcribeth that denne or caue neere the Scricfinners, in which ſeuen men ſlept. And this I thinke to be that Exteriour Germanie which Euſebius in his ſixt booke De Præpar. Euang. deſcribeth toward the North. Iſidore therefore rightly placeth the Riphæan mountaines at the head of Germanie. Others haue made the ſea, the Alpes, Viſtula (the riuer Wixell) and the Rheine, to be the limits of the ſame. But Tacitus taketh from it whatſoeuer is betweene Donawe and the Alpes. For he confineth it within theſe limits: namely, the Rhene, Donawe, the Dacia's (Tranſſyluania and Walachia) and the Sarmatia's, (Ruſſia) with whom alſo Ptolemey the prince of Geographers conſenteth. But Strabo and Pomponius do notwithſtanding extend it euen to the very Alpes, and ſo by theſe mountaines do diuide it from Italy, as it were by a certeine naturall rampart or bulwarke. And this is yet at this day the true and naturall Germanie: which on the North ſide is circumſcribed with the ſea, on the South with the Alpes, on the Weſt with the Rhene, and on the Eaſt with Viſtula (Wixell) or Odera. Moreouer, Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dion do diuide this true Germanie into the VPPER and LOWER: they call that the VPPER GERMANIE which is neerer the fountaines or head of the Rhene; that the LOWER which reacheth from thence to the Ocean. But beyond the Rhene alſo, namely in Belgia, Ptolemey hath other two Germanies, to wit, a SVPERIOR and INFERIOR. To whom agreeth Marcellinus, who nameth this the SECOND, that the FIRST. But I do not iudge theſe to pertaine to the true Germanie: but that it was ſo improperly called of the Germanes, who, as Dion witneſſeth, afterward poſſeſſed it, and fixed their ſeats there. And firſt of the Tungri, who as Tacitus writeth, firſt of all other paſſed ouer the Rhene. Item we read in Ceſar of certaine Belgæ, ſprung from the Germanes. Hence it is that he witneſſeth that the Neruij, Aduatici, Atrebates, Ambiani, Morini, Menapij, Caletes, Verocaſſes, Veromandui, Catuaci, Condruſi, Eburones, Cæreſi, Pæmani, Segni, were generally GERMANI TRANSRHENANI, the Germans beyond Rhene. Tacitus ſaith that the Vangiones, Triboci, and Nemetes were called Germanes. Suetonius recordeth that Tiberius the Emperour placed fortie thouſand Germanes in France neere the banke of the Rhene. Eutropius writeth that there were of them foure hundred thouſand. Item by the teſtimony of Pliny we are made to beleeue that the Germane nation did dwell euen as high as the riuer Scaldis (the Sceldt.) And that at this day the Germans are ſeated beyond Scaldis, vp as high as the ſtraits of the Ocean, the language which they vſe, doth manifeſtly proue. So that Dion in his 53 booke hath truely related, that they haue ſpread themſelues as farre as the Britiſh ocean, vp to the citie Bononia or Bologne: which Zoſimus calleth a citie of Lower Germanie.

But let vs omit theſe things, and returne to the deſcription of the true and ancient Germanie, which we haue ſet forth in this table. Seneca reporteth, that there is a continuall Winter, vnpleaſant aire, and barren ſoile. Pomponius writeth that it is troubled with many riuers, rough and vneuen by reaſon of many mountaines, and for the moſt part not to be trauelled or paſſed thorow, by reaſon of the great woods and fennes. Frontinus affirmeth the ſame, where he writeth, that the Germans were woont to aſſault the Romans out of theſe places, as out of obſcure couerts, and thither ſafely to retire themſelues againe. Tacitus ſayth that it is euery where beſpread and couered with hideous woods, and loathſome and ſtincking fennes, the land or countrey is vnpleaſant, the aire is ſharpe, it is hard to be plowed, and ill fauoured to behold. It is moiſter towards the Galliæ (France;) windier towards Noricum (Bayern) and the Pannoniæ. (Auſtria and Hungary.) The cauſe I adde, becauſe here the Alpes are oppoſite, which entertaining the boiſterous Northern winde, do by their extraordinary height beat it backe againe, and ſo redoubleth the violence of the blaſt. (The copy here is ſound & good, although a great ſcholar doth thinke it faulty.) There, becauſe the ocean is neerer, Ouid and Horatius call it hideous, cruell and ſauage. Manilius ſayth, that it is fit only for wilde beaſts: which indeed is wholly occupied by the Hercynian forreſt, being not inferior to any for greatneſſe and fame (as Pliny reporteth.) For this Hercynian wood, (which Eratoſthenes, Apollonius and Ptolemæus, being Grecians, name orcynium) of all others by farre the greateſt, is threeſcore dayes iourney in length, as Mela ſayth. Which, ſeeing that no man hath more diligently deſcribed this wood than Ceſar, we will here ſet downe his words, which are theſe: The bredth of this Hercynian wood is nine long dayes iourney ouer. It beginneth from the borders of the Heluetians and Nemeti, and Rauraci, and ſo running along directly by the riuer Donawe, it commeth vp cloſe by the confines of the Dacia's. From hence it windeth Northward, or toward the left hand, leauing the courſe of the riuer, and by reaſon of the huge greatneſſe of the ſame, toucheth the bounds of many nations. Neither is there any man of all this Germanie, which can ſay that he hath either heard of, or gone to the end of that wood, when he had beene in it threeſcore dayes together: there is not any man that euer

hath



GERMANIAE VETERIS, typus.

Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij.

Cum Privilegio Imperiali, Regio, et Belgico, ad decenn. 1587.

Aeluri
Alcetienſes
Ames
Ampsani
Aravisci
Attuarij nisi
  ſint Anſuarij
Aviones
Ballonoti
Butones nisi
  ſint Gutones
Calydona
Caracates
Carini
Cathilci
Caulci
Chaubi
Cinesia
Cubij, nisi
  ſint Vbij
Foeti
Fosi
Guarni
Harmi
Iaravaci
Landi
Luij, nisi ſint
  Ligij
Marsigni, nisi
  ſint Maruigni
Mugillones
Nusipi, nisi
  ſint Vsipetes
Poenina caſtra
Quadriburgum
Reudigni
Ribiſca
Scinthi
Sibini
Solcinium
Suardones, nisi
  ſint Pharodeni
Subatij
Toenij
Vadomarius
Varini
Venaxamodurum
Zumi

Locorum vocabula circa Caroli Magni tempora primum nata, inter vetusta non numero: ea itaq; nec in ipsa tabula neque hic ſeorſum nominare viſum fuit.

DN. IACOBO MONAVIO SILESIO PATRICIO VRATISLAVIENSI, VIRO ET ERVDITIONE ET HVMANITATE ORNATISSIMO, ABRAHAMVS ORTELIVS HOC MVTVAE AMICITIAE MONVMENTVM LIBENS DONABAT DEDICABATQVE.

hath heard in what place it beginneth, &c. Plinie hath these words of the same wood: The hugenesse of the okes of the Hercynian wood, neuer lopt or cut since the world was made, doth almost for their immortality exceed all other miracles. That I may omit other things which would not be beleeued; it is manifest, that the little hilles are eleuated by the mutuallil encounter or crossing of the roots one within another: but where the earth is hollow and not fast, there they rise with arches euen vp to the boughs, and striuing as it were among themselues, are crooked like broad gates, that whole troups of horsemen may go vnderneath them. Suidas out of Iulian describeth the roughnesse hereof: If any man, sayth he, shall consider the vnpassable Tempe of Thessalie, or the narrow straights of Thermopyle, or the great and steepe hie mountaine Taurus, it is nothing to this; they are not so difficult and hard to doe, as to passe thorow this Hercynian wood. And thus much of this groue or forest, inaccessible, as Florus writeth of it. Nay, but Plinie addeth that the other part of Germanie is also full of woods. Item Tacitus in the fourth of his Annals, sayth that abroad they haue forests of huge beasts, & at home herds or droues of smaller cattell. We reade in the same authour, that the ground of Germanie is sandie couered ouer with a very thin laine of turfes, yet their pastures are very commendable. Tacitus maketh it to be reasonably well stored with cattell, but impatient of fruitfull trees. Herodian reporteth, that the Germans haue few buildings of stone or bricke; and that they rather delight to abide in arbours and bowers made in thicke woods, by coupling and fastening the boughs together. They haue no habitations or houses but such as wearinesse maketh for a day. Seneca in the booke of Gods prouidence reporteth that they defend themselues from storme and tempest by the couerture of reeds or leaues. Tacitus sayth that they make caues vnder the earth, and couer them ouer with dung, and vse them for places of refuge, to which they may in danger retire themselues. From whose opinion a place in Strabo doth not farre seeme to differ: where he sayth they dwell in cottages made for one day, that so they may with more ease change their soile, and putting their household-stuffe into carts, may depart whither they best like. For Eusebius maketh them ignorant both of Geometrie and of Architectrie. So that the same Tacitus doth most truly deny that the Germanes do vsually inhabit or dwell in cities; or can abide by any meanes to ioyne house to house close together, but to haue them disioyned or seuered, as shall fall out by reason of some brooke, field, or wood. I also will adde this, that they haue anciently had few cities: for in all ancient histories of ech tongue, I see scarse one or two named before Ptolemies time. Neither since him is there any mention of them in any other writer. Capitolinus writeth of Maximinus the Emperour, that he burned three or foure hundred villages: but there is no mention of cities. Strabo (as diligent a writer as any in that kinde) remembreth only Bouiasmus, the palace or court of Maroboduus. Tacitus, to whom Germanie was best knowen, maketh mention of Matium, Arenacum, Batauodurum, and one or two castles neere the mouth of the Rheine, which any man would sooner iudge to be ascribed to France than to Germanie. In other writers, there is not one word of any cities. And thus much in generall of the situation of the soile, the forme and nature of this countrey. Now some things peculiar to it, are to be considered: and first I will speake of the riuer Rheine, that which I haue read in a certaine epistle of Iulian the Emperour to Maximus the Philosopher; his words are these: Rheine doth violently carry away bastard-infants as a reuenger of the vnchaste bed: but those that are borne in wedlocke of chaste parents, it beareth aloft vpon the top of the water, and restoreth them againe to the trembling hands of the mother: and by the preseruation of the infant doth pay as it were the true and incorrupted testimony of chaste and laudable wedlocke. Nazianzene, Nonnus in his Dionysiacks, and an ancient Greeke Epigram doe also auer this to be true. There are other also which do giue another, and in mine opinon, a truer cause of this dipping of children in the Rheine, which we will by and by relate. There is a fountaine among the Mattiaci, which, being drawen, doth boile three dayes together: and about the brinke the waters make pumeise stones, as Pliny witnesseth. The same authour describeth in Frisland, a fountaine of sweet water, whereof if one shall drinke, within two yeeres after his teeth will all fall out of his head: and that the herbe called Britannica, there found, is a present remedie against that danger. As in Nilus so in Donawe or Ister (as Suidas reporteth) there are great falles of water, like a mountaine, growing vnder the water, according to the whole breadth of the riuer, against which the streame falling doth with great & terrible noise swell backe againe; and first making a rumbling amongst the rocks, at length mounting ouer them causeth, the stearme by the violent fall being forced to turne round, whirlpooles, troublous motions, and dangerous gulfs. Strabo also maketh mention of the same. Germanie hath the best Amber (which as Tacitus writeth, they call Glesse) which they gather betweene the shallow foords and the sea shores; Brasse ore, or the brassie stone, which they call Cadmia, crystall, the callais, a precious stone, which they prefer before that of Arabia, the onyx, and a white kinde of those stones commonly called Ceraunia, which if you holde in the open aire doth diminish the glittering of the starres; witnesse Plinie and Soline. Here also is found the Adamant, if Scepsius, in this same authour, doth speake the trueth; and the Topaze (except there be some fault in the copy, in the fourth and eight chapters of the seuen and thirtieth booke: for some books read in this place, Carmania for Germania.) Tacitus dares not denie but that Germanie hath veines both of siluer and golde: and he reporteth that Curtius Rufus dambd vp a caue in the field of Matium, to search for veines of siluer. Plinie reporteth that mines of brasse were found but the other day in Germanie. I finde in the same Tacitus that the Gothini did dayly worke in yron mines. Lycophron describeth the hog fish with foure feet in Donawe. And about the head or fountaines hereof Pliny speaketh of a kinde of blacke fishes, which being eaten are present death. The same authour mentioneth the Esox, a fish proper to the riuer Rheine: (some read Exossem; againe, for Rheine they reade Donawe: for I know the fish Exossis, that is, a fish that hath no maner of bones, no not the backe bone, which liueth in Donawe, as Iornandes testifieth with me, not in the Rheine: of whose clammy flesh, not vnlike to the sauour of yoong porke, we sometimes tasted at Vienna in Austria, but much against our stomacke. They call it Hausen, namely of the greatnesse, shewing it selfe in the water like little houses. Cassiodor in his twelfth booke attributeth the Carpe to Donawe. The riuer Mænus (Aelianus calleth it Danubius) affoordeth the fish called Silurus: the best goose feathers, especially those next the body: the radish roots, as great as little children: the herbe Corruda a kinde of sperage, as Pliny testifieth; who confesseth also that he saw there an hony combe eight foot long. The same authour with Solinus and Cesar doth ascribe these beasts as proper to this place, the alcen, the buffe, the vrus, and the machlis. Cassiodor in the third booke of his Variar. chap. 50, sayth that the Alemanes oxen are more precious than those of other places, by reason of their great bodies. Cesar also in the sixt booke of the French warres mentioneth a kinde of oxe, of which he thus sayth: There is an oxe in shape and proportion like to an hart; from the midst of whose forehead there groweth betweene the eares, one horne higher than the rest, and straiter than any of those hornes which we know: from the top thereof they spread abroad like the boughs of the palme tree. There are birds in Hercynia whose feathers doe shine in the night like fire, as Pliny reporteth, or whose quilles, as Solinus sayth, doe glister and shine in the darke, yea although the night be neuer so darke and ouercast: insomuch that the men of that place do often times so appoint their nightly outgoings, that they may vse them as lights for the directing and finding of their way: and hauing cast them before in the darke wayes, do see which way to go, by the marke of the glittering feathers. Of these very same speaketh Priscian, or whosoeuer els was the interpreter of Dionysius his Periegesis, Et pascit volucres mirum fulgentibus alis, Quies ducibus noctu cernuntur flexa viarum. Here liueth the golden feathered fowle, A woonder tis to tell, Whose quilles being strew'd in darkest wayes, Do guide men passing well. Pliny hath left written, that there is seene in Germany, especially in Winter the turdus or felfare. Plutarch in his lesser parallels writeth that there are two altars in Germanie, which yerely vpon a certaine day do sound like trumpets in memorie of the daughter of C. Marius sacrificed long since in that place. Now let vs speake something of the Nation. Columella sayth it is a land of most tall men: Pliny and Solinus who imitated or followed him, say that it is a rich countrey for men, full of very many big and boisterous people. Sidonius calleth the Alemans cruell and fierce: Cassiodor, a proud and innumerable nation. Pausanias in his Arcadia reporteth the same. Cesar, Arrianus, Appianus, Herodotus, Polyænus, Vegetius, and Columella do all ioyntly affirme, that they are all tall of stature and very big limm'd men. Dionysius calleth them, White Germanes: Calpurnius Flaccus, Ruddy: Tacitus, Blew eyed: Iuuenal, Yellow hair'd: others, Red hair'd. Martiall and Seneca describe them with their haire wreathed and bound vp in a knot. Tertullian in his booke De Virginibus velandis, doth highly commend their goodly locks. Appian sayth that they are very crabbed in maners, and cruelly minded. Cesar calleth them barbarous and cruell: Iosephus in the second booke of the Iewish warre, chap. 16, stout and hardy: Dionysius Afer, very warlike and martiall: Hegesippus, boisterous and inuincible: Arrian and Dionysius, souldierlike: his olde interpreter, sterne and surly: Arrianus, proud and arrogant. There is no man more couragious than a Germane, none more eager or hot to giue an onset or assault, none more desirous of warres; as Seneca, in his booke of Anger, writeth. Herodian calleth it a nation very couetous of money: Ouid, faithlesse and trecherous: Cesar, false traitours and deepe dissemblers: Paterculus, most crafty in their greatest cruelty and borne to lie. (But who can expect better commendations and report of an enemie prouoked to the full, beat backe and forced to flie with great losse and slaughter more than once or twice?) Tacitus, who liued among them, in the third booke of his histories, speaketh more vprightly, when he sayth, That the souldiers are most fierce and desperate: and that the nation delighteth much in warre, is nothing wily or crafty, but such as easily layeth open the secrets of their hearts, disclosing their mindes one to another, and such as no man may better trust vpon their credit. The same authour sayth, that Iulian the Emperour in his Misopogones, who writeth that he hath learned by experience, that it is a nation which can not flatter, but such as loueth to liue freely and plainly with all men. Ptolemæus in the second booke of his Quadripartite teacheth that they are by nature and constitution of body temperate, and milde in condition, by reason of the qualitie of the region wherein they dwell. Thus much of their nature and qualities: now a word or two of their rites and maners. Assoone as their children are borne, they cary them to the riuer, (layed vpon a shield, sayth the Greeke epigram) as they come warme from their mothers wombe, as Galen and Aristotle in the eight booke of his Politicks, doe [illegible]: and there dipping them as the Smith doth his hot yrons into the colde water, do make triall both of the hardnesse of their nature, and by this meanes withall they do much strengthen the body. This is that which Claudian sayth, Nascentes explorat gurgite Rhenus. The riuer Rhene trieth those that are new borne. And this I thinke to be the more likely cause: forasmuch as the Poet attributeth the same to his Italians: for he sayth, Natos ad flumina primùm Deferimus, sæuoq; gelu duramus & vndis. The babes new borne to riuers cold, In frost and snow we bring, To harden them against all stormes, Into the midst we fling. Which is the same that Sidonius writeth of the Thracians in these words: Excipit hic natos glacies, & matris ab aluo, Artus infantum

molles

molles nix Cambrica durat. Also Val. Flac. 6. of the Scythians, vbi tam sæuo durauimus amne, Progeniem, natosq; rudes, &c. Suidas, in the word Lycurgus, teacheth, that this was proper to the Lacedæmonians: as also Seneca in Suasorijs, who moreouer sayth that the riuer Eurota doth harden tender youth, to make them able to abide the better the miseries of warfare. (This custome doth yet continue amongst the Iaponians, as Mapheius witnesseth.) Cæsar sayth they giue themselues to hardnesse from their childhood. If he were borne in Germany (sayth Seneca) he would forthwith, being but a child, know how to handle a little iauelin. Yong men, who make it but a pastime, do cast themselues naked, sayth Tacitus, among swords and dangerous speares. The yoong men doe long abstaine from venerie; and Cæsar reporteth that they esteeme it a most filthy thing to know a woman before they are twentie yeeres of age. Their marriages are seuere, they are content with one wife apiece; except a very few, which are oftener married for nobility than for lust. The husband offereth for a dowry to the wife, oxen and an horse ready bridled and sadled, with a buckler, iauelin, and sword. She is admonished by these signes of matrimony, that she commeth as a companion or consort of all labours and perils; both in peace and warre, that she is to suffer and attempt one and the same thing with her husband. Adulteries were very few, and those thus presently punished: The husband (sayth Tacitus) thrusteth his wife out of doores starke naked before her friends and kinred, with her haire quite cut off; and thus he whippeth her cleane thorow the towne: whereupon it is manifest that Sextus Empyrus lieth loudly, or at least Gent. Heruetus his interpreter, where he writeth, that it is no shame nor dishonesty amongst the Germans, but an ordinary thing, to commit incest and buggery. They giue not their mindes to husbandry, but all their life is hunting, that is their chiefe delight; yet Pliny writeth, that they vsually sowe oats, and ordinarily vse to eat no other pulse. Tacitus witnesseth, that in Winter they sit all day long by the fire side. Cæsar teacheth vs, that the greater part of their food consisteth of milke, flesh and cheese; and Appian sayth, that in pouerty and distresse they are content with greene herbs and sallets. Mela addeth, that they feed also vpon raw flesh. At dinner, as witnesseth Athenæus, they bring flesh rosted in little pieces or gobbets; and vpon it they drinke milke and wine. Their dishes are simple and plaine, as venison new killed, wildings, and cast creame. Their drinke, sayth Tacitus, is a liquor made of barley or wheat. Neither is there any nation more riotous in their Innes and dayly meetings. It is accounted a shamefull thing and a great discourtesie to driue any man out of doores, or forbid any man to come to their house: neither is it a disgrace for a man to sit tipling and drinking whole dayes and nights together. Yet this is now no woonder, seeing, as Pliny sayth, drunkennesse reigneth in euery corner of the world. I maruell that Athenæus doth not name the Germans in that his catalogue of tospots and drunken nations, or are these sober men in respect of those? The richer sort vse no loose garments, but so strait and close to their bodies, that one may tell their ribs and muscles, if they do but stirre: the rest do weare the skinnes of wilde beasts, which the exterior ocean or the vnknowen sea begetteth. The very same is witnessed by Salust, who sayth that they couer their bodies with garments of skinnes: as also by Cæsar: but he with Tacitus addeth, that a great part of their bodies are cleane naked. This is manifest out of these words of Isidore, Rhenones are certaine vestures or couerings for the shoulders and breast downe as low as the nauill, made like a rugge of course wooll and haires, that they will keepe out a good showre of raine. Varro perhaps speaketh of these kinde of garments where he sayth, that Rheno is a French garment: and Seruius vpon that of Virgil 3. Georg. Et pecudum fuluis velantur corpora setis, Rhenonibus, Their vpper parts are clad in rugge, or Rhenones made of courser wooll; iustifieth the same. For as Salust sayth in his histories, garments made of skinnes or pelts are called Rhenones. It seemeth in Persius to be a kinde of beast, in this verse, Essedáque ingentes locat Cæsonia Rhenos. Interpreters vpon this place do vnderstand by it the Germans, because, as they say, they do inhabit neere Rhene. But if it may be lawfull for this nation to take denomination from a riuer, it should be lawfull for them to be called rather Danubij, which runneth thorow their countrey, than of the Rheine, which belongeth as well to the French men as to the Germans. And that it is the name of a liuing creature, the siluer money of C. Rhenius doth in a maner perswade, in which a chariot with two wheeles is drawen of two beasts like goats. Olaus describeth the Reynen certaine beasts so called, which of Herbersteinius are named Rhen. Thus much by me concerning these beasts called Rhenones, let other men iudge otherwise if they please.

Plutarch in 6. Conuiual. writeth that they weare apparell only against frost and colde of Winter. Pompenius writeth, that the men do couer themselues with barkes of trees. And the same man with Tacitus writeth, that they all vse a cassocke for a couering, fastened together with a button or thorne, and that in their childhood they go naked, euen in the greatest colde and dead of Winter. Neither is there any other habit for women than for men, but that the women oft times do couer themselues with linnen garments. Pliny hath noted that they also sowe flax, and that the women make cloth of it; neither do they know any finer garment than that: and that they mingle it with purple. Euery mother giueth sucke to her owne childe, neither are they committed to bondmaids and nurses. We learne out of Eusebius sixth booke de Præparat. and out of S. Clements ninth booke de Recog. that they giue not themselues to childish things, or any thing which they thought to be vnprofitable, as namely, to stage-playes, painting, or musicke. Yet they haue giuen themselues to making of verses, but such as are rude and simple, as witnesseth the forenamed Iulian in the same Misopogonos. And this is one kinde of memoriall or Chronicle with them, as Tacitus witnesseth. Otherwise they spend their whole life in warlike and military exercises. We reade in Cæsar, that robbery is not accounted as any infamy. And Seneca sayth, they take care for nothing more than for armour and weapons. In these they are bred and borne, in these they are nourished. If their countrey haue long peace, they do voluntarily go and offer their seruice to those nations which do wage warre vpon any other, as Tacitus witnesseth. They procure their mothers, children and wiues to bring vnto them being in fight, incouragements and meat and drinke, neither do they feare to sucke and dresse their wounds. They begin the skirmish with singing, sound or clashing of their weapons, and dancings. They animate and encourage one another with shouting and loud hallowings. In battell they vse long speares and pikes, the weapons of the Alemans or Teutones, as Lucan in his sixth booke affirmeth. To leaue his armour behinde him in the field was accounted the greatest disgrace that might be, insomuch that many after their returne home from the warre, haue ended that infamie with an halter. Hence perhaps is that of Eusebius and S. Clement, which report, that many of the Germans do hang themselues. Dion and Herodotus say that they vsually swimme ouer riuers: for the lightnesse of their armour and the talnesse of their bodies doth lift them vp, and beare them aboue the water, as Tacitus witnesseth. Pliny teacheth that the pirats do saile in seuerall hollow trees, whereof some one doth beare thirtie men apiece. The same man sayth that there is yet a custome with them, that the conquered giue an herbe to the conquerours. Appianus Alexandrinus sayth they contemne death, by reason that they are perswaded that they shall returne to life againe. Perhaps for that cause peraduenture it is, that Tacitus speaketh thus of them: They desire no great funerals: that only is obserued, that the bodies of famous and better sort of men may be burnt with some certeine kinde of wood. They heape vpon the fire neither garments nor any sweet sauours. Euery mans armour, and some mans horse also was cast into the fire. The sepulchre is raised with turfs, &c. They haue also a certaine kinde of punishment only vsed here, as Tacitus sayth, who writeth, that they hang traitours and runnagates vpon trees, but idle and lustie fellowes (Lipsius readeth, big-limmed and lazie lubbers) they throw into puddles and fennes, casting an hardle or grate ouer them. (Cæsar in his sixt booke de bello Gall. makes me imbrace that reading of Lipsius, where, if I be not deceiued, he maketh them slothfull, whom they account in the number of runnawayes, cowards and traitours: neither do I see how these differ; to accuse a man for idlenesse, and to make him infamous for slothfull dulnesse.) This is that diuersitie of punishment, according to the diuersity of offences. They vse not any sacrifices: and they count them only in the number of gods (if we may beleeue Cæsar) whom they see, as the Sunne, the Moone, and Vulcan. But afterwards, as it is manifest out of Tacitus, who liued vnder Verna the Emperour, they got themselues other gods also, as Mercury, Hercules, (whom, if we may credit Lucian, they did call Ogmion) Mars, Isis, and the mother of the gods; beside one named Alcis. The same Tacitus addeth, that they accounted also Velleda and Aurinia amongst the number of their gods. Suidas mentioneth this, but that he readeth Beleda for Velleda. Theodosius out of Dion writeth, that the virgin Ganna gaue out oracles. He also heere maketh mention of the temple of Tanfannæ. He sayth that the Sueui (which is the greatest nation of all Germany) did worship the mother Earth, which (as Lipsius readeth) they call Aërtha, which yet is called Aerde. But they haue no images. Tertullian in his Apolog. writeth (if the reading be vncorrupt) that Belenus is the god of the Norics. Plutarch, and out of him Clemens Alexandrinus, teacheth that they haue certaine holy women (Tacitus calleth them Agathias & Polyænus, Fortune-tellers, Prophetesses) who did tell of things to come by the roaring, wirlings, and circumuolutions of riuers. It is very like that Cæsar meant these same people, which he reporteth sayd to Ariouistus, that it was not lawfull for the Germans to ouercome, if they fought before the new moone. Hither are those things to be referred which Strabo speaketh of the Prophetesses of the Cimbrians (people of Germanie) in his seuenth booke. Ælian in the second booke of his Var. hist. chap. 31. hath noted that they foretell things to come, euen by birds, entrals of beasts, signes, and forespeakings. Tacitus is witnesse, that they made experimentall diuinings, euen by the neying of their horses. It is manifest out of Suetonius his Domitian, that they had also Diuiners, which foretell by looking into the entrals of beasts. We reade in Tacitus, that at an appointed time they publikely sacrificed those men, and that in their consecrated groues, and by calling on the names of their gods: which I also gather out of Claudian his first booke of the praise of Stilicon, who calleth these woods, cruell by reason of their ancient religion. Tacitus also attributeth vnto these a certaine kinde of casting of lots. Iosephus in his eighth booke of Antiq. chap. 8. doth tell a prety tale worth the reading, of a captiue souldier, concerning their skill in diuination by birds. And thus of many things we haue selected these few particulars of Olde Germany, which hath now a new face, farre other fashions, rites and maners than at that time it had. Cæsar will affoord more to the greedy Reader, but especially Tacitus in his peculiar booke written of the Germans. Moreouer, some things thou mayest finde in a Panegyricke speech made to Aurelius Maximianus the Emperour. The Epitome of Liuie in the 104. booke, witnesseth that he wrote of the situation and maners of Germanie. Cæcilius reporteth, that Plinius Secundus his vncle wrote twentie books of the warres of Germanie. Agathias witnesseth that Asinius Quadratus did most curiously describe the estate of Germanie. But we hitherto

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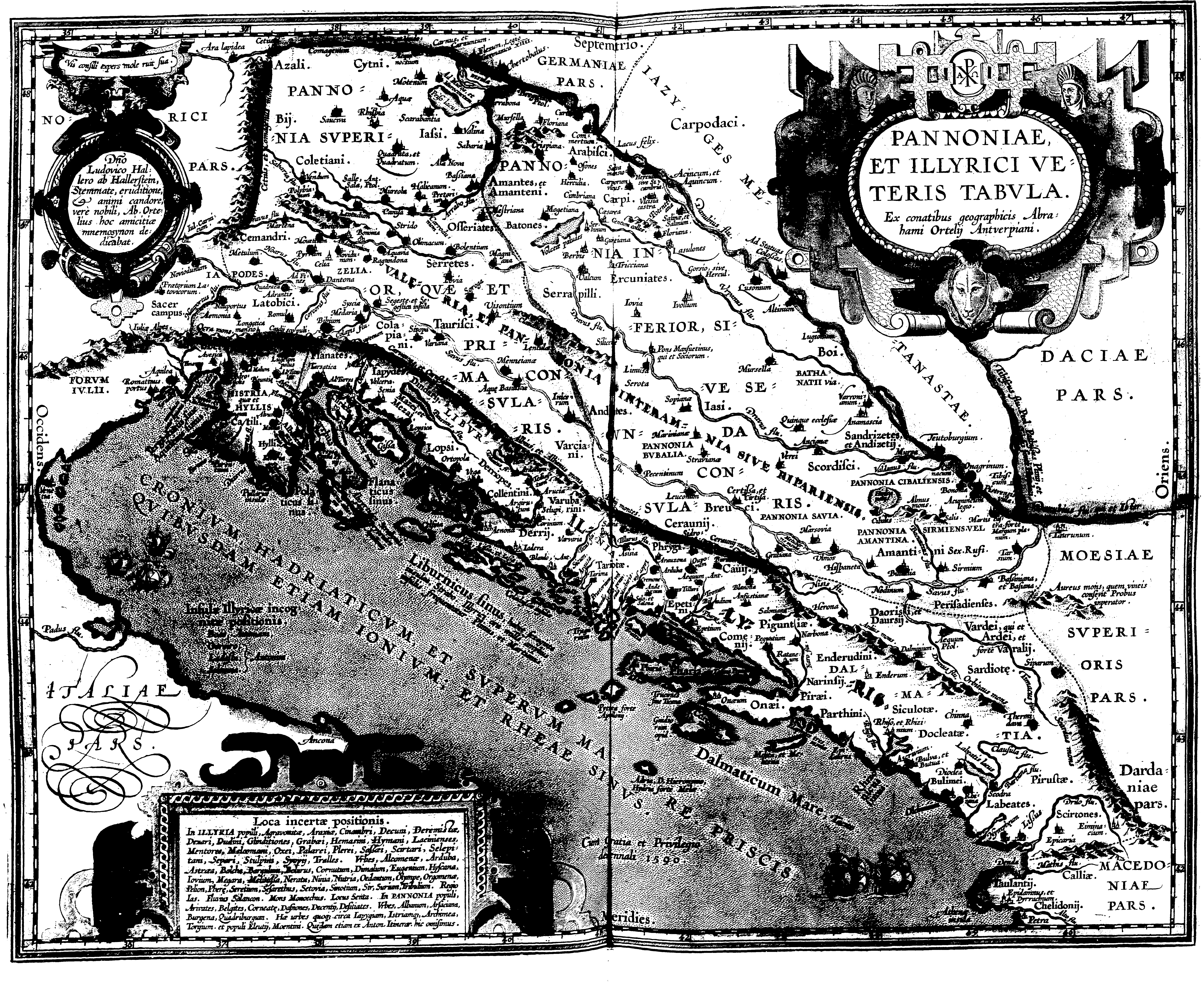
want all theſe books of Pliny and Liuy. Notwithſtanding there are ſome men of no reputation, which bragge that they haue thoſe bookes extant by them, and do ſuffer them to lie hid and fight with wormes to the great iniurie and dammage to learnings common-wealth. Of this vanquiſhed, and yet inuincible Germanie, theſe men tooke their names or ſurnames, to wit, Nero, Claudius, Druſus, (of whom Ouid thus ſpeaketh, Et mortem & nomen Druſo Germania fecit: Great Druſus was of Germane named, and there he li'th intomb'd.) Germanicus Cæſar this mans ſonne, Tiberius Cæſar, C. Cæſar, Nero, Vitellius, and Domitian; as Suetonius, Dion, Tacitus, and their coines do witneſſe. Item, Nerua, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Traian, M. Aurelius Antoninus, Commodus, Carocalla, Maximinus, Maximus his ſonne, Gallienus, and Claudius; as their ancient coines doe plainly teach. Aurelian alſo, Maximilian, Valentinian, Valens and Gratian, as ancient ſtones and inſcriptions do teſtifie. Laſtly, Valerius Maximinus and Euſebius in his ninth booke de Hiſtor. Eccleſ. do auouch the ſame. Inſomuch that the moſt learned Iuſtus Lipſius hath rightly obſerued and noted vpon the firſt booke of Tacitus Annals, that almoſt all the Emperours ſince Tiberius haue taken their ſurnames from this moſt warlike nation. I haue a piece of braſſe money in which is the picture of M. Aurel. Antoninus, with this inſcription: M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR.P. XXV. on the backe ſide is a firre tree, neere which ſtandeth Victorie, with a ſhield in which is written VIC GER. and about the verge or ſkirt, IMP. VI. COSS. III. It is no maruell that Germanie ſhould be ſignified, by the firre tree, for it is very common and familiar to this region: and Pliny deſcribeth the beſt of them all to be in the Alps; in that part or ſide as I coniecture which looketh toward Germany. For we haue obſerued that few or none do grow, ſcarſe in any tract of the Alps, on that ſide toward Italie. And this is that Germanie, with which the Romane nation waged war from the yeere ſix hundred and fortie after the building of Rome, Cæcilius Metallus and Papirius Carbo being Conſuls, euen vnto the yeere one thouſand one hundred and ſixtie foure: at what time it was taken of the Goths, a people of Germanie, in the reigne of Honorius the Emperour. So long was this Germanie winning, that I may ſo ſpeake with Tacitus, who doth freely confeſſe, that it was rather triumphantly conquered, than baſely vanquiſhed. That the diſpoſition of the countrey might the better be vnderſtood, I thinke it not amiſſe to adde theſe few hiſtories to the former. Of the SIMPLICITY of theſe people, out of Suetonius de Claudio. He being moued with the ſimplicitie and affiance of the Germans ſuffered their ambaſſadours to ſit in chiefe roomes of the Theatre, for that being brought into the places where the comminaltie and common ſort vſed to ſit, they marking the Parthians and Armenians to ſit amongſt the Senatours, they boldly on their owne accord ſtepped to thoſe higher places, affirming that their valour and condition was nothing inferiour to theirs. Here alſo Tacitus in his 13. Annal. ſpeaking of the Friſian Germans, and being gone to Rome, while they wait and attend Nero's leaſure, who was buſied about other matters, among thoſe things which are vſually ſhewed to Barbarians, they come to Pompies theatre, to ſee the great multitude of the people there aſſembled. There ſitting idle (for they were delighted with playes like fooles) inquiring about the ſitting in the liſts, differences of ſtates, demanding which is the gentleman, which is the Senatour, they obſerued ſome in ſtrange apparell in the ſeats of the Senatours: and asking who they ſhould be, they vnderſtood, that that honour was giuen to the ambaſſadours of thoſe nations which did excell in vertue and friendſhip with the Romans, they cried out aloud, NO MORTALL MEN MAY BE PREFERRED BEFORE THE GERMANS FOR VALOVR AND FIDELITIE: they ſtep aſide, leaue their ſeats, and place themſelues among the Senatours: which was well taken of all the beholders: being held for a token of their ancient ſpirit and courageous ſtomacke. Nero made them free of the citie of Rome. Of their SECVRITIE, ex Arria. 1. Alexand. Alexander asked the Celtæ (or Germans) what thing all the world moſt feared? thinking that the greatneſſe of his power and name had pierced as farre as the Celtæ, yea and farre beyond them, that they would haue anſwered, that they feared him aboue all men in the world beſide. But the Celtæ anſwered him farre otherwiſe than he expected: to wit, that they feared leſt heauen ſhould fall vpon them, becauſe they liued farre from Alexander, and dwelt in places hard to come to, and that they ſaw him make expedition another way. Alexander calling them friends and entertaining them into the number of his friends and confederates, ſent them home againe, adding this one thing, That the Celtæ are proud and arrogant fellowes. Of their CONFIDENCE IN THEIR OVVNE STRENGTH, ex Cæſar. Comment. lib. 4. The Germans ſayd that they did neither firſt beginne warre with the Romans, neither do they refuſe to anſwer them, if they be prouoked, and to meet them where they will aſſigne; becauſe this is a cuſtome of the Germans continued from their anceſtours, to anſwer him whoſoeuer ſhall proclaime war againſt them, and neuer to offer conditions of peace vnto their enemies. Yet to ſay this, that they came vnwillingly thither, being that they were caſt out of houſe and home: if the Romans deſired their friendſhip and amity, they might be able to ſtand them in ſtead and do them good ſeruice: or els let them giue them lands, or at leaſtwiſe ſuffer them to hold thoſe which they haue gotten with their ſwords. They yeeld themſelues inferiour to none, but to the Sueui only, to whom they thinke the immortall gods are not equall: otherwiſe in earth, there is no nation whom they can not ouercome. Of their MAGNANIMITY ex L. Flor. lib. 3. What was the pride of Ariouiſtus king of the Germans? When the ambaſſadours ſayd, Come to Cæſar: he anſwered, But who is Cæſar? And if he will, let him come, ſayth he, himſelfe, what needeth he care how our Germanie doth? Doe I meddle with Romans? But theſe things of Ariouiſtus are more largely handled by Cæſar himſelfe, in his 1. Comm. de Bel. Gall.

PANNONIA, AND ILLYRIS.

IN Dion, an authour of good credit, and who ſometime, it is certaine, was Preſident of this country, I read that the PANNONES were ſo named for that they vſed to weare ſleeued coats made ex pannis, that is of patches or pieces of wollen cloth, cut and ſlaſhed after their manner and faſhion, not vſuall in other countries. That they were ſo named of the Apennine mountaines, Iſidore affirmeth he hath read in ſome one authour or other: but ſure I thinke he dreamed when he wrot this, ſo vnlike it is from the trueth. Ptolemey reſtraineth PANNONIA, their countrey, within the riuers Donawe and Saw, and the mountaines Cetius and Albanus, making, as ſeemeth, theſe to be the true and naturall bounds of the ſame. The ſame in effect doth Strabo, who extended the Pannonij Weſtward vp as far as the city Segeſtica, (Segeſd, the place, where it ſometime ſtood, is yet called, as Bonfinius writeth) Northward vp as high as the riuer Iſter or Donawe: Southward and Eaſtward as lowe as Dalmatia and the Sardiæi, a kinde of people dwelling betweene Mœſia, Dardania and Dalmatia. Florus writeth that theſe Pannones are entrenched and walled, as it were, within two great forreſts or wilderneſſes and theſe three riuers, Dra, Saw, and Donaw. Dion ſaith, that they dwell and poſſeſſe all that tract of ground that is betweene Noricum, (Bauaria, or Bayern) and Mœſia Europæa, (Seruia and Boſna.) Appaianus maketh them to abut Weſtward vpon the Iapodes or Iapydes, a people of Illyria now called Craner, and Eaſtward vpon Dardania (Boſſen.) But in this he is deceiued, that he calleth theſe people Pæones: a common errour among the Grecian hiſtorians, which Dion in his nine and fortieth booke did firſt diſcouer: For of the Romans, and of themſelues, they are called Pannonij. The Pæones are a nation diuers from theſe, lying betweene mount Rhodope and the marine coaſts of Macedonia. Ptolemey, Strabo, Dion, Aurelius Victor, and ancient inſcriptions do diuide Pannony into the HIGHER and LOVVER: Liber Notitiarum, The booke of Remembrances, into the FIRST and SECOND. Optatus Afer maketh three Pannonies: but vntruely, ſeeing that thoſe aboue named, approoued authours, doe deſcribe but two: and the coine of the Emperour Decius, this countriman borne, doth mention no more. Solinus writeth, that this country is very plaine and champion, and as rich and fertile a ſoile as any other thereabout. Appian ſaith, that it is full of woods, and that it hath no cities nor townes, only the lands and fields are diuided vnto certaine farmes and families. In Hygenus I reade that a price and cuſtome was impoſed vpon theſe lands according to the fertility and goodneſſe of euery aker: for there were fields of the firſt and ſecond price; woods yeelding yearely great plentie of maſte; woods of the meaneſt ſort of feed and paſtorage. &c. But Iornandes certaine ages after reporteth otherwiſe of this his natiue country; and affirmeth it to be beautified with many goodly cities. The people doe liue and fare as hardly as any people vnder heauen, hauing neither good ground nor good aire, nor hauing of their owne growing either oile or wine, but very little and bad, neither doe they regard to plant and ſet theſe commodities, the greateſt part of the yeare being there very colde and bitter, nothing elſe almoſt but a continuall vnkinde Winter. Dion writeth, that they haue ſome Barley and Millet [Strabo ſaith, Spelt (Zea) and Millet] of which they make their bread and drinke: and withall affirmeth that he writeth not this by heare-ſay or relation from others, but of his owne experience and knowledge as he learned and ſaw at ſuch time as he was Lieutenant there. Yet he ſaith they are a moſt ſtout and hardy people; but hauing nothing worthy the name of honeſty and ciuility, being generally very haſty and bloudy minded, killing and ſlaying without any reſpect or feare of God or man, and that vpon euery croſſe word and light occaſion. Solinus auoucheth the ſame to be true, ſaying, that this country is very ſtrong and well furniſhed with couragious and ſtout men. Tibullus in his fourth booke, ſaith that they are a wily and crafty people. Statius and Paterculus called them, Feroces, fierce and cruell. But the ſame author doth againe aſmuch commend them, not only for their great loue of military diſcipline: but for their skill and knowledge of the Latine tongue, and for that diuers of them are learned and ſtudious of the liberall ſciences. Auſonius nameth them Armiferos, a warlike people. Euſebius in his tenth booke de Præparat. Euangelica, giueth out that theſe people, eſpecially thoſe that dwelt about Noricum, (Bauaria, or Bayern) did firſt finde out the vſe of copper or braſſe. Herodian ſaith, that they are bigge bodied, very tall, ready to fight, and to kill and ſlay vpon euery occaſion: but of ſo dull a conceit and ſimple, that they doe not eaſily perceiue whether one deale or ſpeake ought craftily and ſubtilly, or meane well and plainly. The Panegyricke of Mamertinus nameth this Pannony the Empreſſe of all nations for valour, and, like as Italy, renowmed for ancient honour. Pliny ſaith that this countrey yeeldeth great plenty of maſt or akornes. The ſame authour alſo, in his hiſtorie of Nature hath left recorded, as if it were a matter of ſome moment, that heere the herbe ſaliunca, a kinde of lauender, doth naturally grow of it owne accord. Oppian commendeth the Pannonian dogges, which Nemeſianus in this verſe affirmeth to be good hunters: Nec tibi Pannonicæ ſtirpis temnatur origo: The hounds heere bred are not the woorſt that ere I ſee. The Pannonian cappes made of beaſts skinnes or furres, ſuch as ſouldiours vſe to weare, Vegetius in his booke of warre doth highly commend. This country afterward Probus the Emperour permitted to haue vines, and by the helpe of the ſouldiers himſelfe did plant them in mount Almus (Arpatarro) neere Sermium (Sirmiſch) the place where he was borne, as alſo vpon mount Aureus (Meczek) in Mœſia ſuperior (Seruia) as Sextus Aurelius Victor, in his life, doth teſtifie. In Pæonia, a prouince heere, abbuttant vpon mount Rhodope toward Macedony in Greece, the ſoile is rich and fertile of golde, that many men haue found lumps of golde-ore of more then a pound weight. And in the confines of this country Ariſtotle in his Admiranda doth write, that oftentimes the earth or vpper ſoard being by continuall ſhowers waſhed away, that kinde of golde which they call apyrum, (quicke-golde, if I may ſo call it, ſuch as haue not touched the fire) is found without digging or any other labour. But heere againe I doe alſo obſerue an error very frequent amongſt the Greeke writers, miſtaking Pæonia for Pannonia: For Pannonia or Hungary euen to this day is ſo rich of golde, that it is wonderfull and ſcarſe to be beleeued of ſuch as haue not ſeene it, as Bonfinius, Broderith, and Ranzan doe iointly affirme, who do all write that they haue ſeene very many golden twigges of vines, ſome as long as ones finger, others of halfe a foote long: but of the richneſſe of Pæonia for mines of golde, I haue neuer heard nor read in any authour to my remembrance. Diogenes Laertius, in the life of Pyrrhus Elienſis hath noted, that the Pæones doe vſe to caſt the bodies of dead men into pondes or deepe pooles. Maximus Tyrius in his eight and thirtieth oration writeth, that the Pæones did worſhip the Sunne, and that the ſigne or idoll of the ſame, which they adored; was a little diſh, put vpon the end of a long pole and ſet vpright. But whether this be meant of them, or of the Pannones (for that this authour is a Grecian) I know not, I leaue it to the conſideration of the learned. The like is that place of Ælianus in the twelfth chapter of his ſeuenth booke de Animalibus, where he writeth a diſcourſe of the laborious painfulneſſe of the women of this countrey, well worth the reading and obſeruation. Tzetzes alſo, in the three hundred and eighteenth chapter of his tenth Chiliade, nameth the Pæones for the Pannones, where he hath ſomething perteining to this our purpoſe. Antigonus in his booke de Mirabilibus, writeth that in Illyria and Pannonia is that kinde of beaſt which they call Monychos: Ælianus termeth it Monops: Others, Bonaſus. Diaconus in the eighth chapter of his ſecond booke of the hiſtorie of Lombardie writeth that Pannonia breedeth great plenty of Buffes or Bugles, (Biſontes) and that he heard of an honeſt old man, that fifteene men haue beene knowen to lie together vpon one buffe hide, noting thereby the huge greatneſſe of this beaſt. And thus much of both thoſe Pannonia's: now it remaineth that in like maner we ſay ſomething of Illyris.

This country is called of Ptolemey ILLYRIS: of Stephanus ILLYRIA, ILLYRIAE and ILLYRIVM: of Hiſtorians and Geographers ILLYRICVM. Valerius Maximus writeth, that one Alexander wrot a whole booke of the deſcription of this country. It was ſo called, if we may giue credit to Appianus Alexandrinus, of Illyrius the ſonne of Polyphemus: or Cadmon, as Apollodorus and Stephanus doe thinke. The bounds of this prouince are by diuers diuerſly aſſigned. For Ptolemey confineth it with the Hadriaticke ſea, Iſtria, the two Pannonies, and mount Scardus, (Marinai, they now call it.) Pliny endeth it at the city Liſſus (Aleſio.) Pomponius maketh it to begin at Tergeſtum, (Trieſte, a city of Friuli,) and to end at the riuer Æa, which is neere Apollonia, (Siſſopoli, a towne of Macedony in Greece.) Martianus extendeth it yet further, namely euen vp as high as the Ceraunian mountaines, as in like manner Strabo doth. Suetonius in the life of Tiberius writeth thus of the bounds of this country; ILLYRICVM, which lieth betweene Italy, and the kingdome of Noricum; (Bayern) Thrace, and Macedony, the riuer Donawe and the gulfe of Venice. And Appian he maketh it yet more large, ſtretching it out in length from the head of the riuer Iſter, (Donawe euen vnto the Ponticke ſea, (Mar Maiore.) Sextus Rufus who liued in the time of Valentinian the Roman Emperour comprehendeth vnder the name of Illyricum theſe ſeuenteene prouinces: Thoſe two of the Norici, the two Pannonies, Valeria, Sauia, Dalmatia, Mœſia, the two Dacia's, Macedonia, Theſſalia, Achaia, the two Epiri, Præualis and Creta. Thus much of the name and limits of this country out of diuers authours.



PANNONIAE, ET ILLYRICI VETERIS TABULA.

Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij Antverpiani.

Vis consili expers mole ruit sua.

Dño Ludovico Hallero ab Hallerstein, Stemmate, eruditione, & animi candore, verè nobili, Ab. Ortelius hoc amicitiæ mnemosynon dedicabat.

Loca incertæ positionis.

In ILLYRIA populi, Agravonitæ, Araxiæ, Cinambri, Decuni, Deremistæ, Denari, Dudini, Glinditiones, Grabæi, Hemasini, Hymani, Lacinienses, Mentores, Melcomani, Oxei, Palarei, Plerei, Sassæi, Scirtari, Selepitani, Separi, Stulpini, Sympij, Tralles. Vrbes, Alcomenæ, Arduba, Astræa, Bolcha, Bargulum, Bolurus, Cornutum, Dimalum, Eugenium, Hyscana, Iovium, Megara, Melitussa, Neratu, Ninia, Nutria, Oedantum, Olympe, Orgomenæ, Pelion, Pherę, Seretium, Sesarethus, Setovia, Sinotium, Sir, Surium, Tribulium. Regio Ias. Fluvius Salancon. Mons Monoechus. Locus Senita. In PANNONIA populi, Arivates, Belgites, Corneatę, Dasnones, Decentij, Desitiates. Vrbes, Albanum, Arsaciana, Burgena, Quadriburgum. Hæ urbes quoque circa Iapygiam, Istriamque, Archinea, Torgium. et populi Eleutij, Moentini. Quædam etiam ex Anton. Itinerar. hic omisimus.

Cum Gratia et Privilegio decennali 1590.

We in this Mappe haue expreſſed only Ptolemey's Illyricum, which hee diuideth into two parts, namely into LIBVRNIA and DALMATIA. Liuy in his fiue and fortieth booke, according to the people and inhabitants of the ſame, diuideth it into three parts: of the nature of which prouince Strabo writeth in this maner: All the ſea coaſt of Illyricum is well furniſhed with fit and commodious hauens: both the maine land, I meane, and the ilands neere adioyning to the ſame. The ſoile is very fertile of all maner of fruits and rich commodities, eſpecially of oliues and ſtrong wines. The countrey that is ſituate about this, is wholy mountainous, colde, and couered with ſnowe; ſo that vines are heere very rare, either in the high grounds or plaines and vallies. Wherevpon Propertius not altogether vnfitly called it Gelida Illyria, Bleake and frozen Illyria: Appian nameth the people Incolas belliceſiſſimos, a moſt warlike and couragious people. Liuy ſaith that they are a very hardy nation both by ſea and land: Florus and Strabo maketh them cruell and bloudy men, and much giuen to robbe and ſteale. Iulian the Emperor in his diſcourſe de Cæſaribus, teſtifieth plainly that they are one of the ſtouteſt and valianteſt nations of all Europe. Vegetius recordeth that there were alwaies reſident in Illyria two legions called Martiobarbuli: theſe Diocletian and Maximinian Emperours of Rome named afterward Iouiani, and Herculei: and they were preferred before all other legions whatſoeuer. Illyricis ſudant equitatibus alæ; as Claudian reporteth in the commendations of Serena. Lampridius maketh them well ſeene and renowmed for their skill in ſoothſaying, and diuining of euents to come, when he writeth, that Alexander Seuerus excelled this nation in that skill. Iſogonus in Pliny writeth that there be a kinde of men amongſt theſe which doe bewitch with their eies, and doe kill ſuch as they doe beholde and looke vpon any long while together: eſpecially ſuch of them as haue fierce eies, like thoſe which are moued with anger, and theſe kind of people haue two ſights in ech eye. Ælianus ſaith that they are great wine bibbers, and, as Athenæus reporteth, very much giuen to drunkenneſſe. Of the maidens and wiues of this countrey ſee Varro in the ſixteenth chapter of his ſecond booke. Claudian in his ſecond panegyricke to Stilico ſignifieth that they were permitted about the raigne of the latter Emperours, to haue vines, where he thus writeth: Exectis inculta dabant quas ſecula ſyluis, Reſtituit terras, & opacum vitibus Iſtrum Conſerit. Which was done, as ſeemeth, about the time of the Emperour Probus. In Ammianus Marcellinus I finde mention made of Sabaia, the drinke of the poorer ſort of people, which they made of barley or wheat turned into a liquour or kinde of woort. Clemens Alexandrinus in his firſt booke of his Stromaton, hath recorded that theſe people firſt found out that weapon which the Romans called Pelta, a kinde of ſhield or target. The kine heere euery yeare doe bring two or three calues a piece, and ſome foure; yea ſome fiue or more at once: and doe giue ſo much milke at a meale, that euery day one cowe yeeldeth more then a large gallon. Againe, the hennes doe not lay only once a day, but ſome two or three egges a peece euery day, as Ariſtotle in his Admiranda plainly affirmeth. Ælianus writeth that he had heard by report from others, that their goats heere are whole footed, not clouen as in other places. Pliny recordeth that heere groweth the beſt Gentian, a kinde of bitterwoort, or hearbe, whoſe root is of great vertue and requeſt in phyſicall vſes. The ſame authour commendeth the cockles of Illyria for their extraordinarie greatneſſe. Athenæus teſtifieth that heere in the high countrey far from the ſea, groweth the beſt and goodlieſt Lychnis, or Roſe campaine. Ouid in his ſecond booke de Arte Amandi, doth much commend the Illyrian pitch. Theophraſtus, Cornelius Celſus, Ouid, and Dionyſius Vticenſis, doe mention the Illyrian flower-de-luce, an hearbe, beſide his beauty, of ſoueraigne vſe in Phyſicke: the beſt of which, and that which is of greateſt eſtimation, as Pliny writeth, groweth in the wildes and woods about the riuers Drilo (Drino, or Lodrino) and Narona, now called Narcuta. In Illyria, if one may beleeue Feſtus, in the word Hippius, euery ninth yeare they were woont to throw foure horſes into the ſea, as a ſacriſice to Neptune, great commander of the ſame. Dionyſius Vticenſis and Cælius Apitius doe ſpeake of oleum Liburnicum, a kind of oile made heere. The ſame author telleth vs of a cold ſpring or well in Illyria, ouer which if a man ſhall ſpread any clothes they will burne, and at length be cleane conſumed. And thus much generally of Illyria: now it remaineth that we ſpeake a word or two of Liburnia and Dalmatia, the ſeuerall parts of the ſame: whoſe beginning and ending, as Florus thinketh, is at the riuer Titius, (Cercha, or Poliſcha:) or at the city Scardona (Scardo) ſituate vpon the banke of that riuer, as Ptolemey, Dioſcorides, Galen and Pliny do thinke. Liburnia is renowmed for thoſe kinde of ſhippes which heere were firſt made and vſed, and therefore were named Naues Liburnicæ: they ſeeme to haue beene like vnto our pinnaces or foiſts, light and ſwift of ſaile, and therefore were good for pirates and ſea-robbers: and Vegetius in his booke of warre writeth that they were held to be the beſt kinde of ſhippes for ſeruice and fight vpon the ſea, and therefore in warre to be preferred before any other kinde of ſhipping whatſoeuer: this alſo Appian doth confirme, who ſaith that for lightneſſe and ſwiftneſſe they did farre ſurpaſſe any other. And Zoſimus writeth that they were as quicke of ſaile as thoſe gallies that were forced and rowed with fifty oares: but in this he is deceiued, that he thinketh them to haue beene ſo named of a certaine city in Italy. Apitius telleth vs, as we ſaid before, of a Liburnian oile, vſed, as ſeemeth, about ſome ſeruices in the kitchin. Of the iron mines in Dalmatia, ſee Caſſiodore in his third booke Variarum, dedicated to Symeon. Theſe verſes of Statius in his Siluæ, doe ſhew that it hath alſo ſome veines of golde: Quando te dulci Latio remittent Dalmatæ montes, Vbi Dite viſo Pallidus foſſor redit, erutoq; Concolor auro. So doth the poet Martiall in the threeſcore and eighteenth Epigram of his tenth booke vnto Macer, in theſe words: Ibis littoreas Macer Salonas: Felix auriferæ colone terræ: yet Strabo plainly teſtifieth that they vſed no maner of mony or coines either of ſiluer or golde. Moreouer, he affirmeth that euery eighth yeere they make a new diuiſion of their lands. There are in Dalmatia, as Cicero to Vatinius writeth, twenty ancient townes, which alſo haue gotten vnto them more than threeſcore other townes. The rape roote and perſnep do grow of their owne accord about Dalmatia, without ſetting, ſowing or manuring, as Athenæus in his ninth booke Deipnoſophiſtôn, out of the authoritie of Poſidonius, affirmeth. For ſo Delachampius tranſlateth the Greeke word ἀλιμαπα, not vſed of any other writer to my knowledge. Ariſtotle in his often cited Admiranda, giueth vs to vnderſtand that the Taulantij, a people of Dalmatia, did vſe of hony to make a kinde of wine: for taking the hony-combes and powring water vpon them, they preſſe and wring out the liquor, which they preſently ſeethe in a great kettle and caldron, vntill the one halfe of it be conſumed, then they put it into earthen veſſels and ſo let it ſtand for a certaine time: laſtly, they tunne it vp into barrels or treene veſſels, and ſo they keepe it for a long time, vntill it get the true and perfect taſte of a ſtrong kinde of wine. The ſame authour in the ſame place writeth, that amongſt the Ardiæi, a people of Dalmatia, in the confines neere to the Autariatæ, there is a great mountaine, and neere to that a great a valley, out of which water runneth in great abundance; yet not at all times, but in the ſpring time only: which in the day time they powre into a veſſell, and keepe it cloſe within the houſe, at night they ſet it abroad in the open aire vncouered: which being done for ſix daies together, at laſt it congealeth, and becommeth as fine ſalt as may poſſibly be ſeene. Pliny in the skirts of Dalmatia placeth a caue which he calleth Senta, with a wide deepe mouth, into which if one ſhall caſt any thing though neuer ſo light, and in a day neuer ſo calme, preſently there riſeth a ſtorme like to a whirlewind. Hither peraduenture belongeth that fable of the two rocks of which Dionyſius Afer ſpeaketh. In the ſame countrey there is a hole called Diana's caue, in which, if one may beleeue Phlegon Trallianus, there are many dead bodies, the ribbes of which are more then ſixteene eles long a piece. Giue him the whetſtone. Thus farre of this countrie and the people of the ſame, collected out of the moſt ancient authours that are extant and haue come to our hands. Latter writers haue named this Illyria, SLAVONIA, and the people or inhabitants of the ſame, SLAVONES, Slauonians: by which name, being reclaimed from the barbarous inciuility of other nations, and by holy baptiſme incorporated into the body of Chriſts Church, in the time of Baſilius Emperour of Conſtantinople, and his ſonne Leo, who ſucceeded him in that Empire, they are deſcribed in the eighteenth chapter of that his booke de Bellico apparatu, where he thus ſetteth out their nature and manner of life: It is a populous nation, able to indure all maner of miſeries; heat, colde, raine, nakedneſſe, want of meat, drinke and other ſuch like neceſſary things, they can eaſily abide. They were woont to be humane & courteous to ſtrangers: which hoſpitality they do very diligently mainetaine and keepe euen to this day: for they alwaies vſed to ſhew themſelues gentle and kinde to trauellers and ſtrangers, to entertaine them friendly and courteouſly, and to goe with them and conduct them from place to place, to defend and keepe them ſafe and ſound from all hurt and danger. So that if a traueller were wronged by the negligence of his hoſt, they preſently made warre vpon him, as againſt a publike enemy. For they held it for a great argument of fidelity, if the wrong done to a ſtranger were righted or any kinde of way reuenged. Moreouer, this alſo doth ſhew them to be humaine, in that they do not binde their captiues to a perpetuall ſeruitude, but rather they detained and kept them with them as captiues, and preſcribed them a certaine ſet time of their ſeruitude, after which being expired, paying a certaine fine or peece of mony, they might if they pleaſed returne home to their owne countrie againe: or, if they thought good, ſtay ſtill amongſt them as frinds and freemen. Their women are ſaid to be very modeſt aboue thoſe of other countries: for many of them doe take the death of their huſbands ſo heauily, that they will die with them, and one way or other make an end of their liues with them: for they cannot abide to liue as widowes alone after their huſbands death, and to marry the ſecond time that is counted a foule ſhame. Their ordinary fare is millet: they are very temperate and ſparing in their diet. Other toiles of huſbandry they cannot away withall: for they loue to liue more freely and gentlemanlike: by no meanes they will be drawen with great labour and trauell to prepare great and ſumptuous banquets and dainties, and then when they haue done, to eat and drinke them vp. In warre they arme themſelues with two iauelings or darts a peece. Some of them alſo do cary great ſhields which they call Thyrei: for they do vſe wooden bowes and ſhafts, whoſe heads they dip in a very ſtrong poiſon: for whoſoeuer he be that is wounded, except he preſently drinke treacle or ſome other holſome & ſoueraigne antidote, or ſhall by and by cut off all the place which is wounded, that it run no further, the whole body will ſurely rot and periſh. They doe delight to flie to ſteepe and craggie places, not eaſily to be aſſaulted or come vnto, and there to abide and dwell. Thus far Leo the Emperour. Of HISTRIA, which alſo is contained in this Mappe, thou haſt a large and fine deſcription in the twelft booke of Caſſiodore his Variarum, directed to the lieutenants and gouernours of this country: where in reſpect of the great fertility and ſtore of fruits that it yeeldeth, he nameth it Rauennæ Campaniam, Campany of Rauenna, and the ſtorehouſe of the Emperiall city.

ITALY.

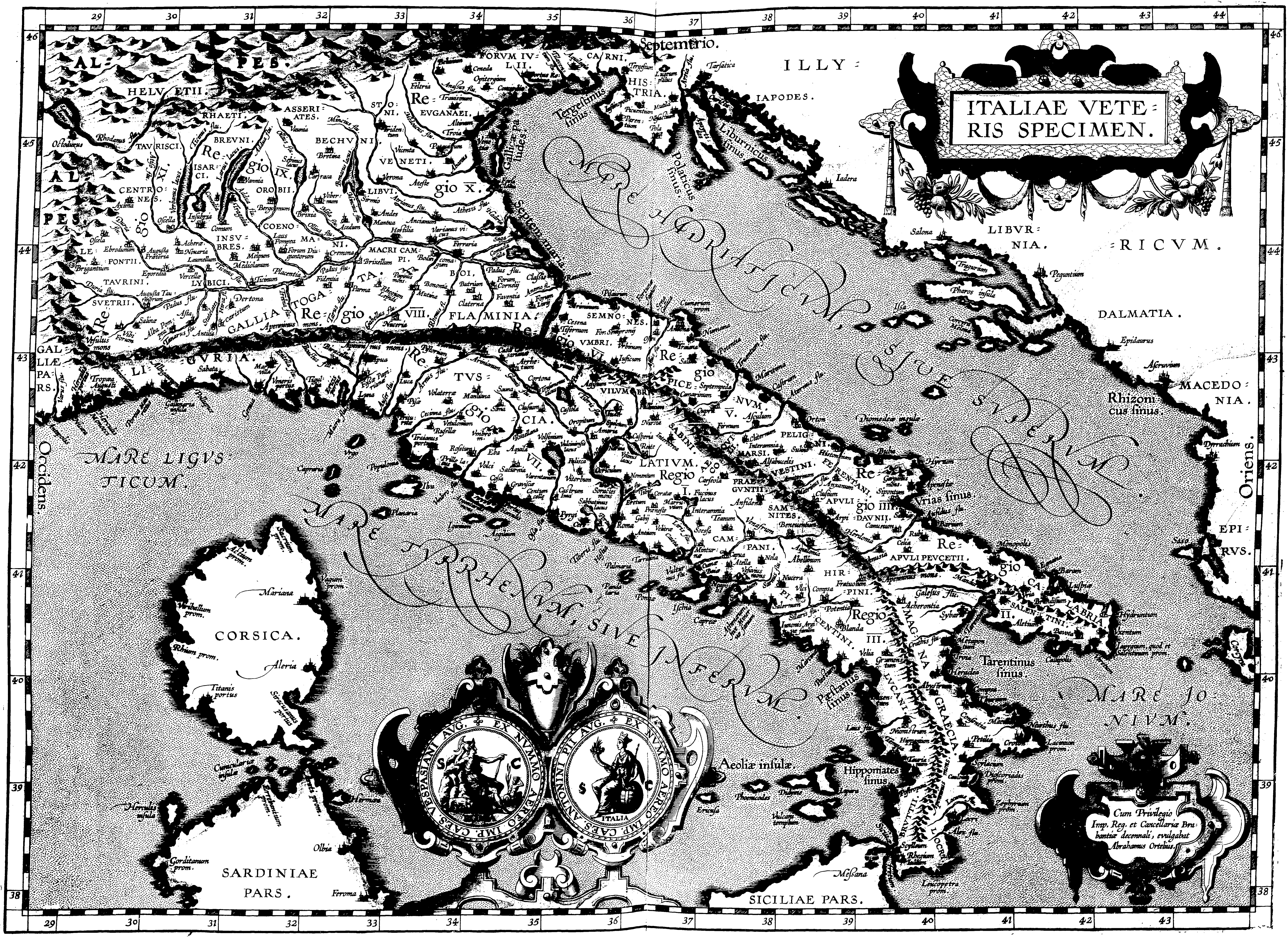
They which vſe to compare the ſituation of countries to other things do liken *Italy* to an oken leafe, as *Pliny*, *Solinus* and *Rutilius* haue done: or to an iuy leafe, as *Euſtathius*. The later writers do more truly liken it to a mans legge. One in our time hath deſcribed all *Europe* in the form of a maiden, in whoſe right arme *Italy* is portraitured: and not vnfitly, in my opinion, if one do exactly conſider the nature of the country and famous acts done in the ſame: for euen as the ſtrength of the body doth for the moſt part ſhew his force and ability in this member: ſo this prouince in times paſt declared to the world by this his arme, of what power all *Europe* the whole body is likely to be.

That *Italy* hath had diuers inhabitants, partly Barbarians and partly Grecians, it is manifeſt out of the ancient records both of Latines and Greekes. For at the firſt it was inhabited by the *Aborigines*, *Siculi*, *Pelaſgi*, *Arcades*, *Epei*, *Troiani*, *Morgetes*, *Auſones* and *Oenotri*. And therefore it was called by diuers and ſundry names: as, AVSCNIA, OENOTRIA, of the people and nations poſſeſſing it: IANICVLA, of *Ianus*: SATVRNIA, of *Saturne*: and laſtly, ITALIA (which it ſtill retaineth) of *Italus* their King, or as *Varro* witneſſeth of buls or oxen: for the ancient Grecians did in thoſe daies call buls, ἰταλοὺς: and becauſe that this country did breed and maintaine many goodly buls, it was of them called *Italia*: or, (as others affirme, which more regard poeticall fables) for that *Hercules* from *Sicilia* hither followed a worthy bull, which was named *Italus*. Of the Greekes alſo it was named HESPERIA, of *Heſperus*, the ſonne of *Atlas*: or, which pleaſeth others better, of *Heſperus* the euening ſtarre: whereof alſo in old time *Spaine* was called *Heſperia*. For, for the ſame reaſon that *Italy* was ſometime of the Grecians called *Heſperia*, was *Spaine* of the Latines called *Heſperia*. Yet for diſtinction ſake, *Virgil*, in the firſt and ſeuen bookes of his Æneiads, calleth *Italy*, *Heſperiam Magnam*, Great *Heſperia*. But it was alſo by others named by other names. For I ſee that of *Macrobius*, *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus*, *Marcus Cato*, *Iſaac Tzetzes &c.* it was called APENINA, ARGESSA, CAMESENA, TVRSENIA, SALEVMBRONA and TAVRINA. *Stephanus* writeth that it was called CHONIA and BRETTIA. A part alſo of it was called by writers of good note MAGNA GRAECIA, *Great Greece*, of the Grecians that ſometime dwelt in it. They report, as *Aelianus* writeth, that there haue dwelt heere ſo many and ſundrie nations (more than in any other country of the world) by reaſon eſpecially, that all times and ſeaſons of the yeare are very mild and temperate: againe, for that the goodneſſe of the ſoile is excellent, well watered, and very fertile of all maner of fruites, and yeeldeth great ſtore of paſtorage: *Item*, becauſe it is croſſed with many riuers, and hath the ſea very commodious lying round about it, and the ſea coaſt on all ſides open, and cut into ſundrie baies, inlets, creekes and hauens, ſeruing very fitly for the entertainment and harborough of goodly tall ſhippes. Laſtly, the extraordinary kindneſſe and humanity of the people inhabiting it, hath been a great meanes to draw others to ſeat themſelues heere. The Italians were euer, as *Iulius Firmicus* witneſſeth, very famous for their princely curteſie and gentlemanlike behauiour.

Æthicus calleth this country *Heauenly Italy*, and *The Queen of the World*; *Rutilius*, *Rerum dominam*, The miſtreſſe of all Nations: *Dion Pruſæus*, *The moſt bleſſed and happie country of all* Europe: *Halicarnaſſæus* in his firſt booke, ſaith, that for many reaſons, *It is the beſt country of the whole World*. *Strabo* ſaith, *That none may ſufficiently expreſſe in wordes the due commendations of this country, according to the worth of the ſame.* But I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet out the praiſes of this country by this one commendation of *Pliny*, wherewith he concludeth that his famous worke which he wrote of the hiſtory of Nature. *In the whole World*, ſaith he, *the cope of heauen*, Italy *is the moſt beautifull country, and of all things it doth poſſeſſe the ſoueraignty: it is another nurce and mother of the World, for men, women, captaines, ſouldiers, ſeruants, famous arts and occupations, worthy wittes and inuentions, commodious ſituation, wholeſomeneſſe and temperature of the aire, eaſie acceſſe of all nations, many ſafe hauens, kind blaſts of windes, ſufficient good water, pleaſant and healthfull woods, goodly hils and mountaines, great ſtore of deere and wild beaſts, and thoſe harmeleſſe, fertility of ſoile, and multitude of people. Whatſoeuer is neceſſarily required for the maintenance of man and beaſt is heere to be found, and no where better. Corne, Wine, Oliues, Wooll, Linnen, Woollen and Bullockes. Neither did I euer ſee better horſes, or more eſteemed at the runnings or horſe-races, than thoſe bred in our owne country. For mettals, as Gold, Siluer, Copper and Iron, (ſo long as they pleaſed to ſearch for them) it was inferiour vnto none, all which it ſtill retaineth in her wombe. Now it yeeldeth all maner of liquors of ſundrie force and vertue, together with all ſorts of graine and pleaſant toothſome fruites.* Thus farre *Pliny*. You may adde to theſe, if you pleaſe, that which the ſame authour writeth in the fifth chapter of his third booke: *Item*, that of *Polybius* in his ſecond booke: of *Varro* in the ſecond chapter of his firſt booke of Huſbandrie: of *Strabo* neere the end of his ſixth booke: and laſtly of *Virgil* in diuers places. *Si factum certa mundum ratione fatemur, Conſiliumquè Dei machina tanta fuit:* If that we ſhall confeſſe that heauen by heauenly skill was raiſ'd, And in the ſame the maſſie globe by due proportion paiſ'd: as *Rutilius* in his ſecond booke ſpeaketh of *Italy*.

Octauianus Auguſtus, Emperour of *Rome*, as *Pliny* teſtifieth, diuided this country into eleuen ſhires: *Conſtantine* the Great, as *Rubeus*, in his ſecond booke of the hiſtory of *Rauenna*, ſaith, into ſeuenteen. Or, into eighteen, as I read in the one and twentieth chapter of the ſecond booke of *Diaconus* his hiſtory of *Lombardy*. *Ælianus* writeth that it was beautified in his time, with 1197. cities. This is that ſame countrie, which, when word was brought of the riſing of the Gauls, at what time as *L. Æmilius Paulus* and *Caius Attilius Regulus*, were Conſuls, of it ſelfe, without any forren aid, yea and without the help of thoſe which dwelt beyond the *Po*, muſtered 80000. horſemen, and 700000. footmen. *Polybius* ſaith, that in the time of *Hanniball*, the trained-men of this countrie were 700000. fotmen, and 70000. horſemen.

Pliny maketh theſe Ilands to belong to *Italy*: *Sicilia*, *Sardinia*, *Corſica*, *Oglaſa*, (*Monte di Chriſto*, or *Ianuti*) *Planaria*, *Vrgon*, (*Gorgona*) *Capraria Ægilium*, (*Gilio*) *Dianium*, *Mænaria*, (*Melora*) *Columbaria*, *Venaria*, (*Chia*, or *Elba*) *Planaſia*, (*Planoſa*) *Aſtura*, (*Stora*) *Palmaria*, (*Palmarola*) *Sinonia*, *Pontiæ*, *Pandataria*, (*Palmaia*) *Prochyta*, (*Proſida*) *Ænaria*, (*Iſchia*) *Megaris*, (*Ouo*) *Caprea* (*Capri*, or *Campanella*) *Leucothea*, (*Licoſo*) *Cunicularia*, (*Sanguenares*, or two ilands, one called *Bizze*, the other *Speragia*) *Herculis inſula* (*Aſinaria*) *Enoſis*, (*S. Pierro*) *Ficaria*, (*Serpentaria*) *Belerides*, (*Tauro*, and *Vacca*) *Callodes*, *Hera lutra*, *Leucatia*, *Pontia*, (*Ponzo*) *Iſcia*, *Ithaceſia*, (*Praca*, *Braces*, and *Turrecula*) and *Vlyſsis ſpelunca*. To theſe I adde the *Æoliæ* (*Merleia*) *Parthenope*, (*Palmoſa* or *Betente*) *Diomedeæ*, (*de Trimite*) *Calypſon*, and *Doſcoron*, together with the *Electrides*, which I find recited and named in *Pomponius Mela* and *Antoninus*.


ITALIAE VETERIS SPECIMEN.
Cum Privilegio Imp. Reg. et Cancellariæ Brabantiæ decennali, evulgabat Abrahamus Ortelius.
Septemtrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
ALPES.
HELVETII.
RHAETI.
TAVRISCI.
CENTRONES.
TAVRINI.
SVETRII.
INSVBRES.
LYBICI.
CENOMANI.
BRIXIA
MEDIOLANUM
VERONA
VENETI.
EVGANAEI.
HISTRIA.
CARNI.
FORVM IVLII.
ILLYRICUM.
IAPODES.
LIBVRNIA.
DALMATIA.
MACEDONIA.
EPIRVS.
GALLIA TOGATA.
Regio VIII.
FLAMINIA.
LIGVRIA.
GALLIAE PARS.
TVSCIA.
Regio VII.
VMBRI.
PICENVM.
Regio V.
SABINI.
LATIVM.
Regio I.
Roma
SAMNITES.
CAMPANI.
HIRPINI.
APVLI DAVNII.
APVLI PEVCETII.
CALABRIA.
SALENTINI.
LVCANI.
BRVTII.
MAGNA GRAECIA.
Regio III.
Regio II.
MARE HADRIATICVM, SIVE SVPERVM.
MARE TYRRHENVM, SIVE INFERVM.
MARE LIGVSTICVM.
MARE IONIVM.
Tarentinus sinus.
Pæstanus sinus.
Hipponiates sinus.
Rhizonicus sinus.
Tergestinus sinus.
Polaticus sinus.
Liburnicus sinus.
Vrias sinus.
Aeoliæ insulæ.
CORSICA.
SARDINIAE PARS.
SICILIAE PARS.
Messana
Apenninus mons
IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. EX NVMMO AEREO
IMP. CAES. ANTONINI PII AVG. EX NVMMO AEREO
S C
ITALIA
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44
38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46

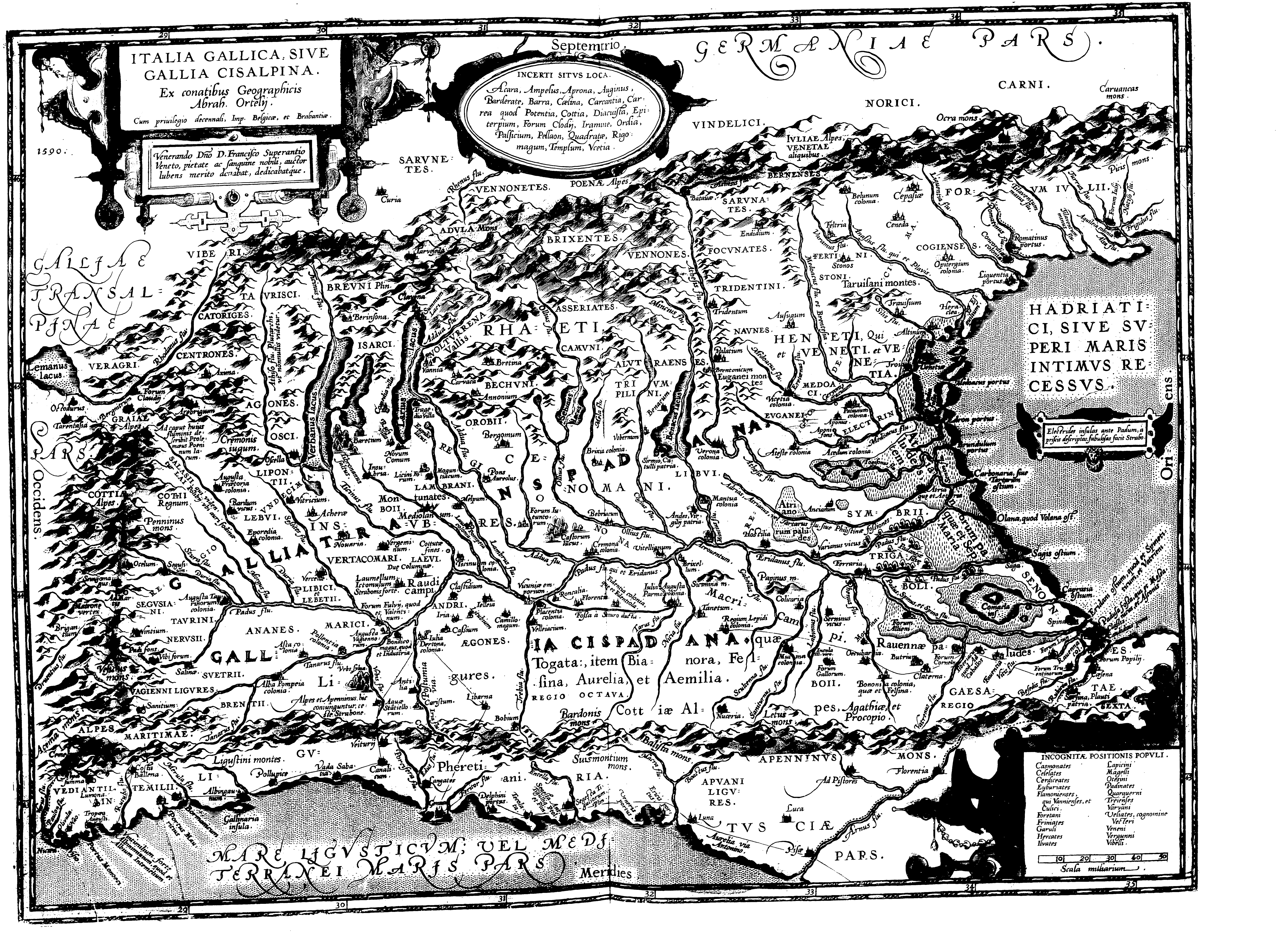
ITALY of the GAVLS.

THis part of *Italy* in times paſt was called *Gallia*. For the old writers did extend the borders of *Gallia* from the ocean ſea eaſtward euen to the riuer *Rubicon (Runcone* or *Rugoſo)* Therefore the Alpes running through the middeſt of it diuideth it into two parts: this they call TRANSALPINA, and *Gallia vlterior*, *Gallia* beyond the Alpes, or the further *Gallia*: this which we haue heere ſet out in this mappe, CISALPINA, *Subalpina* and *Citerior*, *Gallia* on this ſide the Alpes, vnder the Alpes, or the hither *Gallia*. *Auſonius* nameth it *Gallia the Old*; ſo doth *Solinus*, where he writeth that the *Vmbri* are an ancient iſſue and branch ſprong from the old Gauls. *Liuy* in his 45. booke nameth it *Gallia*, without any addition. And for that all this part, in proceſſe of time was comprehended vnder the name of *Italy*: therefore of *Appian* in his *Annibalica*, it is called by a fit name, to diſtinguiſh it from that other part, ITALIA GALLICA. The booke of records of the Prouinces nameth it, ITALIA MEDITERRANEA *Midland Italy*. In this part was alſo conteined that prouince, which was called GALLIA TOGATA. Moreouer this was named ARIMINIVM, as you may read in the 28. booke of *Liuies* Decades, except the place be corrupt. *Silius Italicus*, in his 9. booke, calleth the people of this place, *Celtes, dwelling vpon the riuer Eridanus* or *Po*. In this circuite of ground (which *Tacitus* nameth the moſt flouriſhing ſide of *Italy*) are the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleuenth ſhires of *Italy*, according to the diuiſion of *Auguſtus*. This ſelfe ſame tract is of the riuer *Padus (Po)* which watereth it, and diuideth it in the middeſt, diuided into two parts, namely, GALLIA TRANSPADANA and CISPADANA, *Gallia beyond the Po*, and *Gallia on this ſide the Po*. This later, *Ciſpadana* alone, in *Ptolemey* doth conteine that which otherwiſe was called *Togata*. Vnder this diuiſion were the *Ligures* comprehended: who, as we haue obſerued in ancient writers, long ſince dwelt vp as high as the riuer *Po*. If there be any credit to be giuen to the *Origines*, a booke which commonly goeth vnder the name of *Cato*, this ſame prouince was alſo called ÆMILIA, FELSINA, AVRELIA and BIANORA. *Polybius* ſaith, that the forme of this whole tract of *Gallia*, is triangular or three cornered: whoſe toppe or *vertex*, as the Geometricians call it, is made by the meeting of the Alpes and Apenninus, that mountaine that runneth through the middeſt of *Italy* from one end to the other. The baſe or ground line, is the Hadriaticke ſea *(Golfo di Venetia)*. Moreouer he addeth that in it are the greateſt champion plaines and moſt fertile fields of all *Europe*. It is euery where full of woods, good paſtorage for the feeding of cattell, and well watered with many pleaſant brookes and riuers, and hath had in it twelue great and goodly cities, ſo built and ſeated that they had all things neceſſary either for the enriching of themſelues conueniently, or maintenance and prouiſion for to liue gallantly, as *Plutarch* doth witneſſe in the life of *Camillus*. The ſame alſo *Pliny* doth affirme, who in like maner ſaith that it is three cornered: and as in *Delta*, a prouince of *Egypt*, the riuer *Nilus*: ſo heere *Po*, doth emptie it ſelfe and falleth into the ocean ſea. Which riuer *Po*, as *Strabo* ſaith, doth water this plaine, maketh it fertile, and alſo diſtinguiſheth it by many moſt fruitfull hils, into diuers and ſundrie parts. This is that riuer which antiquity called *Eridanus*, famous for the poeticall or fabulous ſtory of *Phaëton*. *Virgil* calleth it, *The king of Riuers*. *Claudian* giueth it the title of *Oloriferus*, the ſwanne-bearing ſtreame. *Pliny* nameth it *Auriferum*, the golden ſtreame, and moreouer ſaith, that for cleareneſſe it is not inferiour to any riuer whatſoeuer. It iſſueth out of the boſome of *Veſulus*, *(Veſo)* the higheſt hill of all the Alpes: where firſt ariſing out of many ſmall fountaines, it draweth to head, then hiding it ſelfe or running vnderneath the ground for many furlongs together, at laſt riſeth againe not farre from *Forum-Vibij* or *Vibi Forum*. From thence (many huge lakes emptying themſelues into it) accompanied with thirty other riuers, it vnladeth it ſelfe by manie mouthes into the Hadriaticke bay or Gulfe of *Venice*: into which it falleth ſo ſwiftly and with ſuch violence, that forcing backe the billowes and tide, it keepeth his own channell in the ſea, and, as *Pomponius* ſpeaketh, maketh the waters freſh and potable amid the brackiſh ſurges of the ſame. *Pliny* writeth, that in the Ligurian language it was named *Bodincus*, that is, (as *Scepſius* there doth interpret it) Bottomleſſe. In theſe quarters, amongſt others, the Gauls did ſometimes dwell, who firſt of all mortall men made war vpon the Romanes, tooke the city of *Rome*, ſacked and burnt it, the Capitoll onely being preſerued vntouched. This is that part of *Italy*, which, as *Pliny* writeth to his familiar friend *Iunius Mauricus*, retaineth euen to this day much of that ancient frugality and good husbandrie of our anceſtours. In the fifth booke of *Straboes* Geographie, and in the ſecond booke of *Polybius* hiſtory you haue an excellent and large deſcription of this country. Of *Venice*, a ſhire of this prouince, read *Caſsiodore* in the foure and twentieth ſection of his twelfth booke. *Bonauentura Caſtilloneus* and *Gaudentius Merula*, borne heere, in this our age haue much graced and painted out this part in their learned writings, and ſeuerall tracts written of the ſame. They which are delighted with tales and fables, let them repaire to *Ariſtotle*, who, in his booke intituled *Admiranda*, hath certaine things of the *Electrides*, (a few ſmall ilands ſuppoſed by the ancients to be in this Gulfe, but falſly as we haue ſhewed before) and of Dawes or Choughs which do ſtocke vp the ſeed new ſowen. Of theſe alſo *Theopompus* ſpeaketh in the ſixteenth chapter of the ſeuenteenth booke of *Aelian de Animalibus*.

Of LIGVRIA, heere ſome thing might well be ſaid, if ſo be that this mappe did containe it all: but becauſe a piece of it only is heere expreſſed (for in time paſt as good authours do record, it extended his borders beyond *Marſeilles* and the riuer *Eridanus*, or *Po)* therefore of it we will ſurceaſe to ſpeake much in this place. Only I will ſet downe an ancient inſcription cut in a plate of braſſe, found in this prouince long ſince, for that it conteineth many names of places of the precinct of *Genua*, mentioned in this mappe and no where elſe read in any authour whatſoeuer. And for that the antiquity of it (although I ſuſpect that alſo) is the greateſt matter to be admired, I will only ſet it downe in the ſame maner as it was deliuered by *Ortelius*. Thus it is expreſſed word for word by *Stunica*:

Q. M. Minutieis Q. F. Rufeis de controuerſieis inter Genuateis & Veiturios in re præſente cognouerunt; & coram inter eos controuerſias compoſeiuerunt: & qua lege agrum poſsiderent, & qua fineis fierent, dixſerunt eos fineis facere, terminoſque ſtatui iouſerunt: vbei ea facta eſſent, Romam coram venire iouſerunt. Roma coram ſententiam ex Senati conſulto dixerunt, eidib. Decemb. L. Cæcilio. Q. F. Q. Muutio. Q. F. Cos. Qua ager priuatus Caſteli Veiturriorum eſt, quem agrum eos vendere hæredemq; ſequi licet: is ager vectigal nei ſiet. Langatium fineis agri priuati ab riuo infimo qui oritur ab fontei in Mannicelo ad flouium Edem, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde flouio ſuſo vorſum in flouium Lemurim. Inde flouio Lemuri ſuſum vſq;

ad


ITALIA GALLICA, SIVE GALLIA CISALPINA.
Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.
Cum priuilegio decennali, Imp. Belgicæ, et Brabantiæ.
1590.
Venerando Dn̄o D. Francisco Superantio Veneto, pietate ac sanguine nobili, auctor lubens merito donabat, dedicabatque.
INCERTI SITUS LOCA.
Acara, Ampelus, Aprona, Auginus, Barderate, Barra, Cælina, Carcantia, Carrea quod Potentia, Cottia, Diacusta, Epiterpium, Forum Clodij, Iramne, Ordia, Passicium, Pellaon, Quadratæ, Rigomagum, Templum, Vcetia.
Septemtrio.
GERMANIAE PARS.
Meridies.
Occidens.
Oriens.
GALLIAE TRANSALPINAE PARS.
HADRIATICI, SIVE SVPERI MARIS INTIMVS RECESSVS.
MARE LIGVSTICVM, VEL MEDITERRANEI MARIS PARS.
Electrides insulas ante Padum, à priscis descriptas, fabulosas facit Strabo.
GALLIA TRANSPADANA.
GALLIA CISPADANA, quæ Togata, item Bianora, Felsina, Aurelia, et Aemilia.
REGIO OCTAVA.
Cottiæ Alpes, Agathiæ, et Procopio.
APENNINVS MONS.
ALPES MARITIMAE.
TVSCIÆ PARS.
RHAETI.
HENETI, Qui et VENETI, et VENETIA.
FORVM IVLII.
VINDELICI.
NORICI.
CARNI.
Padus flu.
Eridanus flu.
INCOGNITÆ POSITIONIS POPVLI.
Casmonates
Celelates
Cerdiceates
Eyburiates
Flamonienses, qui Vannienses, et Culici.
Foretani
Friniates
Garuli
Hercates
Ilvates
Lapicini
Magelli
Otesini
Padinates
Quarquerni
Treienses
Varvani
Veliates, cognomine Vecteri
Veneni
Vergunni
Vibelli.
10 20 30 40 50
Scala milliarium.
29 30 31 32 33 34 35

ad riuem Comberane. Inde riuo Comberanea ſuſum vſq; ad conualem Caeptimam, ibi termini duo ſtant circum viam Poſtumiam. Ex eis terminis recta regione in riuo Veindupale. Ex riuo Vendupale in flouium Neuiaſcam. Inde dorſum flouio Neuiaſca in flouium Procoberam. Inde flouio Procobora deorſum vſq; ad riuom Vinelaſcam infumum: ibei terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum riuo recto Vinelaſca: ibei terminus ſtat propter viam Poſtumiam. Inde alter trans viam Poſtumiam terminus ſtat. Ex eo termino quei ſtat trans viam Poſtumiam recta regione in fontem in Manicelum. inde deorſum riuo quei oritur ab fontem Manicelo ad term num quiei ſtat ad ſtouium Edem agri poplici quod Langenſes poſident: hiſce finis videntur eſſe: vbi conſluont Edus & Procobera ibei terminus ſtat. Inde Ede flouio ſurſuorſum in montem Lemurino infumo: ibei terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum vorſum iugo recto monte Lemurino: ibei terminus ſtat. Inde ſuſum iugo recto Lemurino: ibei terminus ſtat in monte Procauo. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in montem Lemurinum ſummum, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in caſtelum quei vocitatuſt Alianus, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in montem Louentionem, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſuſum iugo recto in montem Apeninum quei vocatur Boplo, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde Apeninum iugo recto in montem Tuledonem: ibi terminus ſtat Inde deorſum iugo recto in flouiom Veraglaſcam, in montem Berigienam infumo: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in montem Prenicum: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde dorſum iugo recto in flouium Tutelaſcam: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto Bluſtiemelo in montem Claxelum: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde deorſum in fontem Lebriemelum: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde recto riuo Eniſeca in flouium Procoberam: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde deorſum in flouiom Porcoberam vbei conſlouont floui Edus & Probobera, ibei terminus ſtat. Quem agrum poplicum iudicamus eſſe: eum agrum Caſtelanos Langenſes Viturios poſidere fruiq; videtur oportere: pro eo agro vectigal Langenſes Veituris in poplicum Genuam dent in annos ſingulos VIC. N. CCCC. *Sei langenſes eam pequniam non dabunt neq; ſatisfacient arbitratuu Genuatium, quod per Genuenſes mora non fiat quo ſetius eam pequniam acipiant: tum quod in eo agro natum erit frumenti partem vicenumam, vini partem ſextam Langenſes in poplicum Genuam dare debento in annos ſingulos. Quei intra eos fineis agrum poſedet, Genuas aut Viturius quei eorum poſedeit. K. Sextil. L. Caicilio. Q. Muutio. Coſ. eos ita poſidere colereque liceat, eus quei poſidebunt vectigal Langenſibus pro portione dent: ita vti ceteri Langenſes quei eorum in eo agro agrum poſidebunt fruenturque. Praeterea in eo agro ni quis poſideto, niſi de maiore parte Langenſium Veituriorum ſententia: dum ne alium intromittat niſi Genuatem aut Veiturium colendi cauſſa. Quei eorum de maiore parte Langenſium Veiturium ſententia ita non parebit: is eum agrum nei habeto niue fruimino. Quei ager compaſcuos erit: in eo agro quo minus pecuaſcere Genuates Veiturioſque liceat, ita vti in cetero agro Genuati compaſcuo ne quis prohibeto: niue quis vim facito: neiue prohibeto quo minus ex eo agro ligna materiamque ſumant vtanturque. Vectigal anni primi K. Ianuaris ſecundis Veturis Langenſes in poplicum Genuam dare debento. Quod ante K. Ianuaris primas Langenſes fructi ſunt eruntque vectigal inuitei dare nei debento. Prata quæ fuerunt proxuma fœniſicei. L. Caicilio. Q. Munitio Coſ. in agro poplico quem Vituries Langenſes poſident: & quem Odiates & quem Dectunines & quem Cauaturineis, & quem Montouines poſident: ea prata inuitis Langenſibus, & Odiatibus, & Dectuninebus, & Cauaturines, & Mentonines, quem quiſque eorum agrum poſidebit inuiteis eis ni quis ſicet: niue paſcat: niue fruatur. Sei Langenſes aut Odiates aut Dectunines aut Cauaturines aut Mentonines malent in eo agro alia prata inmitere, defendere, ſicare, id vti facere liceat, dum ne ampliorem modum pratorum habeant quàm proxuma æſtate habuerunt fructique ſunt Vituries. Quei controuerſias Genuenſium ob iniourias iudicati aut damnati ſunt, ſei quis in vinculeis ob eas res eſt: eos omneis ſoluei mittei leiberique Genuanſes videtur oportere ante Eidus Sextilis primas. Si quoi de ea re iniquom videbitur eſſe, ad nos adeant primo quoque die, & ab omnibus controuerſieis & hono. publ. leg. Moco. Meticanio Meticoni. F. Plancus; Peliani Pelioni. F.*

Thus farre out of *Stunica*; for although I know that others haue deſcribed this inſcription, yet becauſe I iudged his copy beſt, preſuming vpon his diligence and credit (for he proteſteth that he hath written it out without any alteration, adding or detracting any one letter) I haue followed him, rather than others: therefore he admoniſheth the Reader not to be moued with the diuers writing of one and the ſame word, as *iouſerunt* and *iuſerunt*; *dixſerunt* and *dixerunt*, *ſuſum* and *ſurſum*; and others ſuch like. Neither let him thinke that theſe are faults ouerſlipped by the negligence of the writers, but to be ſo diuerſly written in the copy. *Auguſtinus Iuſtinianus* (that I may adde this alſo) for *in Manicelo*, readeth *Immanicelum*: for *Vendupale*, *Vindupale*; for *Louentio*, *Iouentio*: and for *Berigiena*, *Berigema*. Some other diuerſities alſo there are to be obſerued in certaine other words, as you may find by *Fuluius* and *Lipſius* in *Smetius*: *Stunica* thus vnderſtandeth thoſe abbreuiations; VIC. N. CCCC. *victoriatos nummos quadringentos*, (foure hundred pieces of ſiluer money called *Victoriatus*; whereof one was about the value of our groat.) HONO. PVBL. MOCO. *Oneribus publicis liberi, lege Moconia.*

This plate was found in the yeare of Chriſt 1506. by a labouring man, as he was digging in the ground, in the liberties of *Genua*, at the bottome of the mount *Apenninus*, in the vale *Proceuera*, which they commonly call *Sicca*, in a village called *Izoſecco*: from whence it was caried to S. *Laurence* Church in *Genua*, where it is this day to be ſeen. It ſeemeth to haue been written about one hundred yeare after the beginning of the Punicke warre.

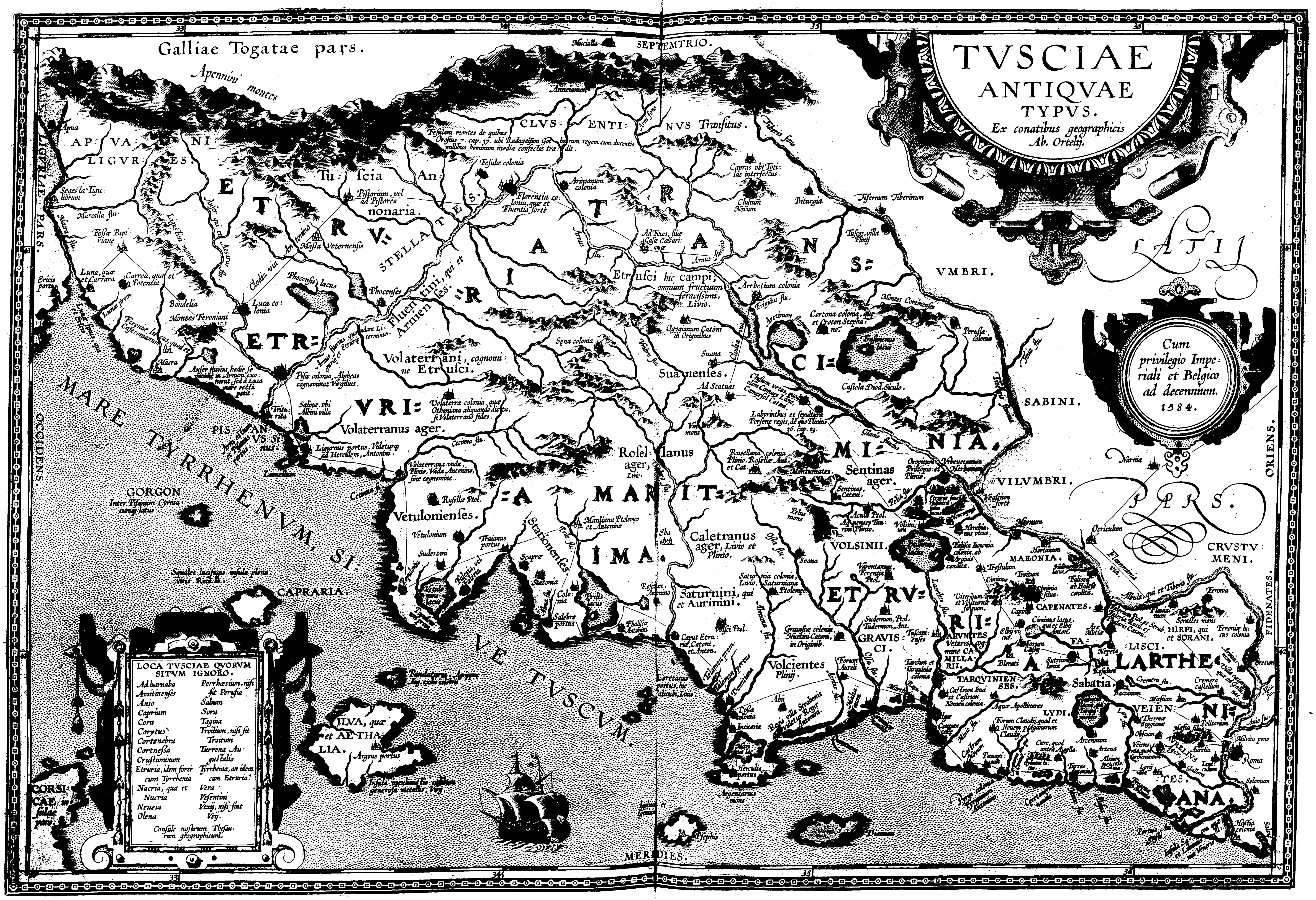
TVSCIA, OR ETRVRIA.

THe length of this country is bounded by two riuers; with *Tiber* on the Eaſt: and *Macra* (*Magra*) on the Weſt: on the South it hath the Tuſcane ſea (*Mare Tuſcum*, or *Tyrrhenum*; now *mar Toſco*) For although, as *Liuy* and *Polybius* do teſtifie, before the Romane Empire it was more large, and extended his bounds beyond the Appenine mountaines, euen as farre as *Atria* (*Atri*) whereof the Atreaticke ſea, (*Hadriaticus ſinus*, the bay of *Hadria*, *Golfo di Venetia*) tooke the name: yet afterward being expelled and driuen from thence by the Gauls, it was conteined within theſe bounds. Of thoſe eleuen prouinces into which all *Italy* was by *Auguſtus* diuided, as *Pliny* teſtifieth, this was the ſeuenth. The *Origines*, a booke which commonly goeth vnder *Catoes* name, do diuide this countrie into the *Maritima*, (that part which coaſteth along the ſea, and is of *Vopiſcus* in the ſtory of *Aurelianus* ſaid to be fertile and full of woods) the *Tranſciminia*, beyond the mount *Ciminus* (*Monte viterbo*) and the *Lartheniana*, ſo named of the city *Larthenium*. *Iornandes* and *Ammianus* in his 26. booke doth make mention of *Annonaria Etruria*, about the towne *Piſtorium* (*Piſtoia.*) Moreouer, *Lib. de Limitib.* ſpeaketh of *Etruria Vrbicaria*. Was not this about the city of *Rome? Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* in his ſixth booke writeth that it was diuided into 12. Dukedomes: *Liuy* in his firſt booke calleth them people (*populos* hundreds, tribes) at which it ſeemeth *Virgill* did aime, where he thus writeth, *Gens illi triplex populi ſub gente quaterni.* Three Nations great *Etruria* do poſſeſſe, foure tribes ech nation it contein'd. Out of the which chuſing one king in common, ech people ſent their ſeuerall ſergeants, to attend vpon him. *Seruius* nameth them *Lucumones*, at the ſecond booke of *Virgils Georgickes*, and would haue the word to ſignifie kings: yet *Feſtus* ſaith that they are men ſo called of their madneſſe, for that they make all places where they come vnluckie and vnfortunate. In the forenamed *Origines*, they are called twelue colonies; and are thus recited in order, *Ianiculum*, *Arinianum* vpon *Tiber*, *Pheſulæ*, and another *Arinianum* vpon *Arnus*, *Phregenæ*, *Volce Volaterra*, *Cariara* otherwiſe named *Luna* vpon the ſhore, *Ogygianum*, *Aretium*, *Roſellæ*, and *Volſinium* within the land. *Volaterranus* reckoneth them vp by theſe names and in this order: *Luna*, *Piſæ*, *Populonia*, *Volaterra*, *Agyllina*, *Feſulæ*, *Ruſſellana*, *Aretium*, *Peruſia*, *Cluſium*, *Faleria* and *Vulſinia*. An ancient monument of ſtone, yet remaining at *Vulſinium* (*Bolſena*) as *Onyphrius* affirmeth, maketh mention of fifteen Hundreds of *Etruria*.

The country hath been called by diuers names. For out of *Pliny* we learne that it was firſt named VMBRIA: who withall affirmeth that the *Vmbri* were throwen out of it by the *Pelaſgi*, and thereupon it was called PELASGIA. Theſe the *Lydi* did expell as the ſame *Pliny* with *Trogus* doth witneſſe, of whoſe king *Tyrrhenus* it was intituled TYRRHENIA, as *Paterculus*, *Halicarnaſſæus*, *Strabo* and *Liuy* haue left recorded. Soone after that, of the ceremony of ſacrificing, it was called in the Greeke tongue TVSCIA. It was alſo named, as the ſame *Halicarnaſſæus* writeth RASENA, of a certaine Duke or Generall of that nation: In *Myrſilus*, if I be not deceiued, it is corruptly written *Raſenua*. Moreouer it was called COMARA and SALEVMBRONE, if we will beleeue the feined *Beroſus*, *Annius*, and ſuch like fabulous writers. The *Phocenſes*, as *Herodotus* in *Clio* writeth, ſometime poſſeſſed it. The fragment of *Antonius* neere the lake *Arnus* maketh mention of the Phocenſes, and the lake Phocenſis. *Halicarnaſſæus* alſo in his firſt booke ſaith that the *Siculi* did inhabite it before the entrance of the *Pelaſgi*.

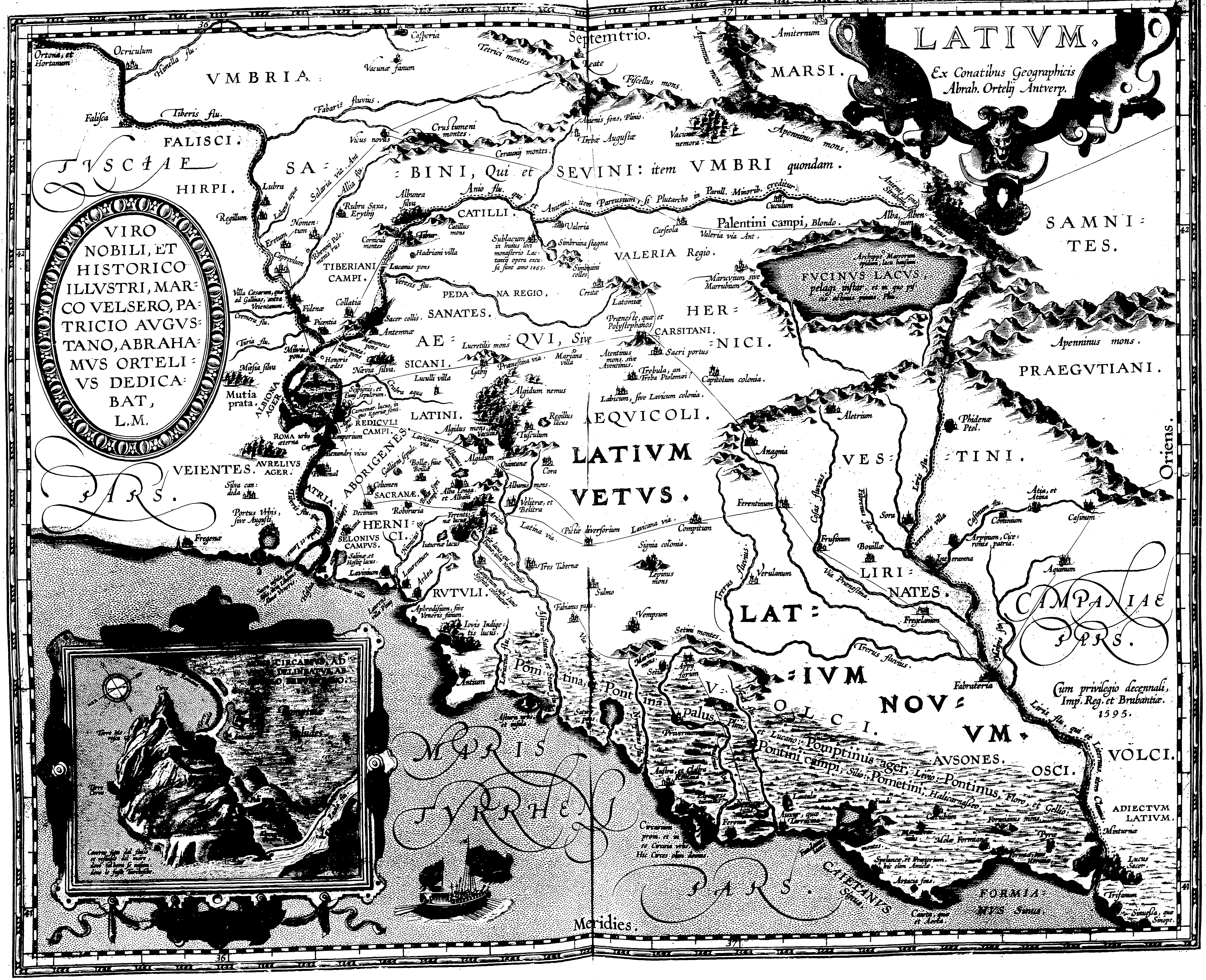
The nature of the ſoile is very fertile of all maner of things, yea of vines eſpecially, as *Halicarnaſſæus* hath giuen out. The large champion plaines, diuided into ſeuerall by-hils and mountaines, are well manured and very fruitfull, as *Diodorus* witneſſeth. It is very woody, good paſtorage and well watered with many pleaſant ſtreames, as *Plutarch* iuſtifieth. *Martianus* ſaith that for fertility of ſoile it was euer renowmed and of great eſtimation: which fertility is no ſmall meanes to draw the people to giue themſelues ouermuch to pleaſure and eaſe: for they are, as the ſame *Halicarnaſſæus* writeth, very fine in their apparell and dainty in their diet both at home and abroad: who indeed beſide things neceſſarie, do carrie about with them, euen when they go to warre, diuers fine things moſt curiouſlie wrought onlie for pleaſure and delight. *Euſtathius* calleth it a robbing, cruell and vnciuill nation. *Euſebius* in his 2. booke *de præparati. Euang.* ſaith that they were much giuen to Necromancie. *Arnobius* in his 7. booke *contra Gentes*, maketh it the mother and nurce of ſuperſtition. They were alwaies counted very religious, and ſo were the firſt that found out ſacrifices, diuinations, and ſoothſayings, from whom alſo the Romanes receiued theſe vaine and ſuperſtitious arts: as alſo the *Sella curulis* (coach of eſtate) *paludamenta*, *trabea*, (the rich robe) *toga pretexta*, *toga picta*, *faſces*, *ſecures*, (hatchets) *litui*, *apparitores*, *curcules*, *annuli*, *annuli*, (rings) muſick, & the *ludiones* (whifflers.) Laſtly, all their ornamẽts of triumph & robes of the Conſuls, or rather, (that I may vſe the words of *Florus*) all the brauery & badges wherewith the honorable eſtate of the Empire was graced & ſet out. *Caſsiodore* in the 15. ſection of his 7. book doth attribute to them the inuentiõ of the caſting and working of ſtatues of braſſe. Heere hence it aroſe that the Romans firſt committed their children to the *Etruſci*, to be taught & brought vp, as afterward they vſed to do to the Grecians, as you may read in *Liuy*, *Strabo* and *Diodorus Siculus*. That the flute (*tibia*) was the inuention of the *Tyrrheni*, by which they did not only fight, but alſo whip their ſeruants, yea and to ſeeth, *Iulius Pollux* doth cite out of *Ariſtotle*. Of them *Plutarch* in the 8. booke of his *Conuiual.* writeth, that by an ancient ſtatute they vſed to diſperſe their couerleds and blanckets when they roſe out of their beds in the morning. *Item*, taking of their pots off the fire, they left no print thereof in the aſhes, but did alwaies rake them abroad. They neuer would ſuffer any ſwallowes to come within their houſe. They might not go ouer a broome. They would keep none in their houſe that had crooked nailes vpon his fingers. Yet *Thimon*, in the 12. booke of *Athenæus*, his *deipnoſophiſton*, calleth them voluptuous and licentious liuers, and none of the beſt report for their conuerſation: heereof you may ſee manie examples if you take anie delight in ſuch ſtories. The like you may read in his 4 booke. But I cannot omit this one thing which *Heraclides* in his Politicks doth recite: namely, that if anie man be ſo farre in debt that he is not able to paie, the boies do follow him holding vp vnto him, in mockery, an emptie purſe. The *Etruſci* were long ſince accounted verie wealthie. They were very ſtrong both by ſea and by land: and in warre equall in ſtrength to the Romanes. *Liuy* (to whom *Diodorus* doth ſubſcribe) ſaith it is the richeſt prouince of *Italy* both for men, munition and money. *Plutarch* in the life of *Camillus*, ſaith, that this countrie did reach from the Alpes Northward as high as the Hadriaticke ſea, and Southward as low as the midland ſea. That there were 300. cities of the *Vmbri*, battered and taken by the *Tuſci*, we find recorded, ſaith *Pliny*. Such was the wealth and command of *Etruria*, that it did not onlie filll the land with an honourable report and fame of their name, but alſo euen the ſea all along from one end of *Italy* to the other. *Liuy* and *Pliny* do affirme that *Mantua* and *Atri* were colonies of the *Tuſci*; *Pomponius* and *Paterculus* do ſay the like of *Capua*: as alſo of *Nola*, although that *Solinus* doth aſcribe this to the Tyrians (where I thinke the copie is corrupt, and for *Tyrijs*, I ſuppoſe it ſhould be written *Tyrrhenis*) *Trogus* and *Silius Italicus* do affirme it to haue been built and firſt peopled by the *Chaldicenſes*. Yea *Plutarch* in his treatiſe of famous women, and againe in his Gretian queſtions, ſaith, that theſe *Etruſci*, in old time did poſſeſſe *Lemnos*, (*Stalamine*) and *Imbrus* (*Lembro*) certaine ilands in the *Archipelago* or Ægean ſea.

Tuſcus vicus, a ſtreet in *Rome*: *Tuſculum* and *Tuſculanum*, in *Latium* (*Campagna di Roma*) tooke their names from hence; Againe *mare Tuſcum*, called otherwiſe *mare Inferum*, *Notium*, *Tyrrhenum*, and *Liburnum*, (the Neather ſea, or South ſea, in reſpect of the Hadriaticke ſea which is called *mare Superum*, the vpper ſea, and is vpon the North from this countrie) as we find in *Pliny* and *Cicero*. About *Puteoli* (*Pozzole*) as *Dion* recordeth, there is a creeke of the ſea called *Tyrrhenus ſinus*, the bay of *Tuſcane*. But there are alſo other *Tuſci*, diuerſe from theſe in *Sarmatia*, as *Ptolemey* noteth: as alſo other Tyrrheni, in the ilands belonging to *Attica*, if you will beleeue *Marſylus Lesbius*.


TVSCIAE
ANTIQVAE
TYPVS.
Ex conatibus geographicis
Ab. Ortelij.
Cum
privilegio Imperiali et Belgico
ad decennium.
1584.
LOCA TVSCIAE QVORVM
SITVM IGNORO.
Ad barnaba
Amitinenſes
Anio
Caprium
Cora
Corytus
Cortenebra
Cortneſſa
Cruſtuminum
Etruria, idem fortè cum Tyrrhenia
Nacria, quæ et Nucria
Neueia
Olena
Perrhæsium, niſi ſit Peruſia
Sabum
Sora
Tagina
Troilium, niſi ſit Troitum
Tierrena Auguſtalis
Tyrrhenia, an idem cum Etruria?
Vera
Veſentini
Vexij, niſi ſint Veij.
Conſule noſtrum Theſaurum geographicum.
Galliae Togatae pars.
Apennini montes
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
LIGVRIAE PARS.
LATII PARS.
ETRVRIA
ETRVRIA MARITIMA
ETRVRIA TRANSCIMINIA
APVANI LIGVRES.
Tuſcia Annonaria.
STELLATES.
CLVSENTINVS Tranſitus.
VMBRI.
SABINI.
VILVMBRI.
CRVSTVMENI.
FIDENATES.
CAPENATES.
FALISCI.
HIRPI, qui et SORANI.
VEIENTES.
LARTHENIANA.
TARQVINIENSES.
GRAVISCI.
VOLSINII.
MAEONIA.
LYDI.
ARVNTES Veteres, cognomine CAMILLARII.
Volaterrani, cognomine Etruſci.
Volaterranus ager.
Vetulonienſes.
Stationenſes.
Roſellanus ager, Livio.
Caletranus ager, Livio et Plinio.
Saturnini, et Aurinini.
Volcientes Plinij.
Sentinas ager.
Suanenſes.
Etruſci hic campi; omnium fructuum feraciſsimi, Livio.
Florentia colonia, quæ et Fluentia fortè
Piſtorium, vel ad Piſtores
Luca colonia
Piſæ colonia, Alpheas cognominat Virgilius.
Luna, quæ et Carrara
Arretium colonia
Cortona colonia, quæ et Croton Stephano.
Peruſia colonia
Sena colonia
Roma
Oſtia colonia
MARE TYRRHENVM, SIVE TVSCVM.
GORGON
CAPRARIA.
ILVA, quæ et AETHALIA.
Argous portus
CORSICAE inſulae pars
PISANVS Sinus.
33
34
35
36
42
43

LATIVM.

LATIVM, which the excellent Poet Virgil ſyrnameth The Great, The Faire, and The Weſtern, by the deſcription of Auguſtus, who, as Pliny teſtifieth, diuided Italy in eleuen ſhires, the chiefe and principall of the reſt, was twofold, to wit, Latium The New, and Latium The Old. LATIVM VETVS, *Olde Latium*, beganne at the riuer Tiber, and extended it ſelfe euen vp as high as the Circæian mountaines (or to Fundi, as Seruius ſayth.) LATIVM NOVVM, *New Latium*, from hence ſtretched it ſelfe vnto the riuer Liris, as Pliny and Strabo do ioyntly teſtifie: yea and farther, as they both affirme: For euen as low as Sinueſſa, (which was otherwiſe alſo called Sinope) being in that part which is named *Adiectum Latium*, the ſame Pliny calleth Latium beyond the Liris, which is indeed a part of Campania. Which peraduenture was the reaſon that moued Seruius to extend this Latium as farre that way as the riuer Vulturnus. So that the bounds of this Latium are the Tyrrhen ſea, the mount Apenninus, the riuers Tiber, Anio, and Liris. The neighbour Nations inhabiting round about it are the *Tuſci, Sabini, Marſi, Samnites, Pragutiani*, and the *Campani*. It was ſo named of the Verbe *Lateo*, ſignifying To lurke or Lie hid; for that Saturnus here did hide himſelfe, as Seruius writeth: and in trueth before him Herodianus, Eutropius, Cyprianus, and Minutius Felix do plainly affirme the ſame; yea and that Poet, which in all mens opinions is counted the beſt, in theſe his verſes. *Primus ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Iouis fugiens, & regnis exul ademptis. Is genus indocile, ac diſperſum montibus altis, Compoſuit, legéſque dedit, Latiumq; vocari Maluit, his quoniam latuiſſet tutus in oris.* Thus Engliſhed by M. T. Phaër: Firſt from Olympus mount (right neere the skies) good Saturne old, When he from Ioue did flie, & from his kingdome outlaw'd ſtood, He firſt that wayward skittiſh kinde diſperſt in hilles and wood, Did bring to thrift, and gaue them lawes, and all the land this way Did Latium call, for ſafely here long time he lurking lay. The ſame, another Poet, as famous as he, both for his eloquence and long exile, relating the words of god Ianus, thus reporteth: *Multa quidem didici, ſed cur nauális in ære Altera ſignata eſt, altera forma biceps? Noſcere me duplici me poſſis in imagine, dixit: Ni vetus ipſa dies extenuaſſet opus. Cauſſa ratis ſupereſt: Tuſcum venit rate in amnem, Ante pererrato falcifer orbe deus. Hac ego Saturnum memini tellure receptum, Cælitibus regnis à Ioue pulſus erat. Inde diu genti manſit Saturnia nomen: Dicta quoq; eſt Latium terra latente Deo. At bona poſteritas puppim formauit in ære, Hoſpitis aduentum teſtificata Dei.* Prudentius alſo, the Chriſtian Poet, in his booke which he wrote againſt Symmachus, thus writeth of Saturnus: *Num melius Saturnus auos rexiſſe Latinos Creditur? edictis qui talibus informauit Agreſtes animos & barbara corda virorum? Sum Deus, aduenio fugiens, præbete latebras. Occultate ſenem, nati feritate tyranni Deiectum ſolio: placet hic fugitiuus & exul, Vt lateam, genti atque loco Latium dabo nomen.* Is't thought that Saturne did the Latines better rule, Who taught them firſt when as they were as wilde as horſe or mule? A god I am indeed, ſhew where I may me hide; For I haue loſt my regall crowne, by Ioues vntimely pride; And ſtill I feare his power, I dare him not abide. If that you'll grant me leaue with you to hide my head; Latium this countrey ſhalbe call'd long after I am dead. So that Solinus Polyhiſtor did not without iuſt cauſe make this demand: *Who is he that knoweth not, that of Saturnus this countrey was named both Latium and Saturnia?* But if any man ſhall ſuppoſe theſe reports to be fabulous and meere Poëticall fictions, let him heare the learned Varro ſpeake, an authour farre more ancient than all thoſe aforenamed, who affirmeth it to haue been ſo named, *quòd lateat inter Alpium & Apennini præcipitia*, for that it is hid, encloſed or conteined betweene the ſteepe and craggie cliffes of the Alpes and Apenninus. But what ſhire, I pray you, in all Olde Italy is there, *quæ non æquè latet?* that is not thus inuironed? If I poore gooſe might dare to keake amongſt theſe well tun'd ſwannes, I ſhould rather thinke it to haue gotten this name, not *à latendo*, of lurking, but *à latitudine*, of the bredth of it: For there is no other countrey of the right and ancient Italie, that betweene the ſea and thoſe mountaines doth ſpread it ſelfe more broad and wide euery way than this doth: and that the Geographicall charts and mappes of this prouince doe ſufficiently approoue. But let antiquity be ſtill beleeued, I poore foole will not impeach their credit, leſt at laſt it turne to mine owne diſcredit. There are ſome, as Hieronymus Columna, writing vpon the fragments of the famous Poet Ennius, reporteth, which thinke that this name *Saturnus* is a meere Syrian word, and in that language to ſignifie the ſame that *latens* (that is, one that playeth leaſt in ſight) doth in Latine: And hereupon thoſe ancients, as it were, interpreting the word, haue called that ſhire and countrey where the Latines dwelt, LATIVM. Trueth it is, and all learned in theſe orientall tongues can beare me witneſſe, that the Hebrew thema סתר *Sathar*, ſignifieth to lurke, or hide ones ſelfe from the preſence or ſight of others: which ſignification it conſtantly reteineth both in the Syrian or Chaldey, and Arabicke dialects. From hence alſo may analogically be formed סתרון *Sithron*, (from which by adding *us*, the Latine termination, is made *Saturnus*) like as of פתר *Pathar*, to interpret, is made פתרון *Pithron*, an interpretation, and of *Rahama*, to be mercifull or pitifull, is made *Rahman*, in the Arabian, or רחמנא *Rahmana* in the Syrian tongue, a pitifull hearted man: and of תרגם *Thirgem*, to interpret out of one language into another, is framed alſo תורגמנא *Thurgmana*, an interpretour; vſed likewiſe by the Chaldey Paraphraſt at the ſeuenth Pſalme: as alſo by the Arabian interpretour of the New Teſtament, at the 28. verſe of the 14. chapter of the firſt Epiſtle of S. Paul to the Corinthians: and vulgarly amangſt the Mores, Turks, and other Orientall nations, they call an interpretour, or him who vſually attendeth ſtrangers or trauellers vnexpert of that language a *Turgman*, or, as they commonly pronounce it, a *Trugman*. Obſerue moreouer, that euen the word *Latium* it ſelfe, ſuppoſed to be a pure Latine deriuatiue, together with his theme *Lateo*, doth ſauour of the Hebrew root לט *Lat*, of the ſame ſignification: from whence is deriued לוט *Lot*, the proper name of Harans ſonne, who with Terah his grandfather, and Abram his fathers brother, came from Vr of the Chaldees, and dwelt in the land of Canaan, Gen. 11. 27. 31. From the ſame root alſo, as ſome learned men thinke, was deriued לוטן *Lotan*, the proper name of one of the ſonnes of Seir the Horite, Gen. 36. 20. which commeth more neere to the Italian *Latinus*. But of this peraduenture we haue ſtood too long. That the inhabitants or people of this countrey were called *Latini*, Strabo with all the ancient writers of the Romane hiſtories doth plainly teach vs, denominated of *Latinus* a king of this prouince, according to that of Virgil—*genus vnde Latinum*, From whom the Latines tooke their name. Pliny alſo maketh mention of the *Latinienſes*, a nation of this prouince; but extinct ſomething before his time, as he there addeth. Theſe were called *Priſci*, as Halicarnaſſeus and Feſtus doe teſtifie. Of the nature of this countrey Strabo in the fifth booke of his Geography writeth thus: All Latium, ſayth he, generally is a very good ſoile and fertile of all maner of things, except only ſome certeine places neere the ſea coaſt, which are moriſh and very vnhealthfull; as namely the fields about Ardea, and whatſoeuer is betweene Lauinium and Antium, euen as farre as Pometia, with ſome places about Setia; and others neere Tarracina and Circeium; beſide all thoſe fields that are ſtony and mountainous; although euen theſe grounds are not altogether idle and vnfruitfull: all of them hauing either ſome good paſtures and large woods, or doe yeeld great abundance of fenny and mountainous commodities. Cæcubum, a place in this fenne, doth yeeld a kinde of vine which groweth vp in height like a tree, whoſe wine is counted to be the beſt of all Italy. Heare alſo what Theophraſtus writeth of this prouince in the fift booke of his hiſtory of Plants, at the ninth chapter of the ſame booke: *Latinus ager*, the countrey of Latium, ſayth he, hath great plenty of water. The champion plaines haue great ſtore of laurell and myrtle trees: item they yeeld a wonderfull kinde of beech (*ſciſſima*, he calleth it, or *oxea*, as others terme it) of that maruellous length, that one tree may ſerue for a whole keele for ſuch kinde of ſhips as they commonly vſe in Etruria. The hilly and mountainous places doe beare the pine and firre trees. Pliny doth highly commend the wines of Latium, (*Latinienſia vina.*) The ſame authour affirmeth that their chiefe meat was *far*, that is, a kinde of bearded or redde wheat; and withall, teſtifieth that it is certaine that the Romans for a long time together liued with *puls*, by which they vnderſtand all maner of corne beſide wheat and barley, not with bread. How populous this countrey was, how many cities and people it conteined, the ſame authour doth teach vs, where he writeth that in Old *Latium* only, three and fiftie nations are vtterly decayed and extinct without any mention at all remaining of their names. Item, that *Pomptina palus*, the fen Pontina (now called *Ausfonte palude*) a part alſo of this countrey, had in former times in it three and twentie cities. Of all the cities of Latium, in olde time Alba longa was the chiefe and metropolitan: but afterward Rome, which grew to that greatneſſe and power that it was not only the head of this prouince, but alſo euen of the whole world beſide. Whoſe other name, becauſe it is held an vnlawfull thing to ſpeake that which is concealed and enrowled in ceremonious myſteries, I will not vtter, leſt with Valerius Soranus, I be worthily puniſhed for the ſame. Yet the ſyrnames, epithets, and commendable titles wherewith it was graced and ſet out by the beſt writers of all nations, if I ſhall here reckon vp, I hope there is no man, that is an indifferent Iudge, that will blame me. It is called and intituled a citie ÆQVAEVA POLO, *As ancient as the heauens*, of Claudian: ÆTERNA, *Immortall*, of Ammianus, Tibullus, Auſonius, and marble inſcriptions: ALTA, *Stately*, by Virgil: ALTRIX IMPERII, *The Nurſe of the empire*, by Corippus: ALTRIX ORBIS, *The Nurſe of the world*, of Rutilius: ANTIQVA, *The ancient*, by Prudentius and Corippus: ARX OMNIVM GENTIVM, *The fortreſſe or bulwarke of all nations*, by Nazarius: ARX TERRARVM, *The bulwarke of all lands*, by Symmachus: AVGVSTA, *The imperiall*, by Corippus: AVREA, *The golden*, by Auſonius and Prudentius: BEATA NOBILIBVS POPVLIS, *Moſt happy for honourable people*, of Caſſiodorus: BELLATRIX, *The warlike*, by Ouid, Claudian, and Sidonius: CAPVT GENTIVM, *The head of all nations*, by Martianus: CAPVT IMMENSI ORBIS, *The head of the huge globe of the whole world*, by Ouid: CAPVT MVNDI, *The head of the world*, by Caſſiodorus and Sidonius: CAPVT ORBIS, *The head of the earthly globe*, by Pliny, Ouid, Trogus, Gratius, Fortunatus, Æthicus, and Prudentius: CAPVT RERVM, *The head of all things*, by Liuy, Ouid, Auſonius and Tacitus: CAELESTIS, *The heauenly*, by Athenæus: CELEBERRIMA, *The moſt famous*, by Statius: CELSA, *The lofty*, by Prudentius: CLARISSIMA, *The moſt bright*, by Stephanus: DARDANIA, *Of Dardanus*, by Ouid and Silius Italicus: DEA, *The goddeſſe*, in coines: DEA GENTIVM, *The goddeſſe of all nations*, and DEA TERRARVM, *The goddeſſe of all lands*, by Martiall: DESIDERABILIS, *That all men wiſh to ſee*, by Euſtathius and Dionyſius Afer: DEVM LOCVS, *The ſeat and place of gods*, by Ouid: DIGNITATVM CVRIA, *The court of dignities and honour*, by Sidonius: DITISSIMA, *The moſt rich*, by Prudentius: DOMINA, *The miſtreſſe*, by Ouid, Arnobius, Horace, and Nemeſianus: DOMINA GENTIVM, *The lady miſtreſſe of all nations*, by Eumenius: DOMINA RERVM, *The miſtreſſe of all things*, by Appianus, Eunapius, and Auſonius: DOMINA TERRARVM, *The lady miſtreſſe of all lands*, by Ammianus: DOMINA TERRAE MARISQVE, *The lady miſtreſſe of ſea and land*, by Halicarnaſſeus: DOMINA TOTIVS MVNDI, *The lady miſtreſſe of all the whole world*, of Æthicus: DOMINA VNIVERSORVM, *The lady of all things*, by Halicarnaſſeus: DOMINANS, *The ſwey-bearing city*, by Silius Italicus: DOMVS AVREA, *The golden palace*, by Auſonius: DOMVS DIVVM, *The palace of the gods*, by Auſonius: DOMVS MAGNA REGVM, *The goodly palace of kings*, by Euſtathius and Dionyſius Afer: DOMVS QVIRINI, *Quirinus palace*, by Auſonius: ELOQVENTIAE FOECVNDA MATER, *A fruitfull mother of eloquence*, by Caſſiodore: EXCELSA, *The lofty*, by Lucane: FELIX, *The bleſſed*, by Propertius, Caſſiodor, and a certeine ancient marble inſcription: FEROX, *The fierce*, by Horace: FVTVRA, by Rutilius: GENETRIX HOMINVM ET DEORVM, *The mother of men and gods*, by Rutilius: GENITRIX REGVM, *The mother of kings*, by Priſcian: GYMNASIVM LITERARVM, *A ſchoole of good learning and liberall ſciences*, by Sidonius: IMMENSA, *The exceeding great city*, by Statius: IMPERII LAR, by Ammianus: IMPERII LATIALE CAPVT, by Statius: IMPERII DEVMQVE LOCVS, *The natiue countrey of emperours and of gods*, by Ouid: INCLYTA, *The renowmed*, by Virgil, Ennius, and Auſonius: INVICTA, *The inuincible*, in ſome old coines: LAETA, *The fortunate*, by Ouid: LATII PARENS, *The mother of Latium*, by Auſonius: LEGVM DOMICILIVM, *The manſion place of all good lawes and iuſtice*, by Sidonius: LEGVM PATRIA, *The natiue ſoile where all good lawes are bred and borne*, by Iuſtinian in his Code: LIBERTATIS PARENS, *The mother of liberty*,


LATIVM.
Ex Conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij Antverp.
VIRO NOBILI, ET HISTORICO ILLVSTRI, MARCO VELSERO, PATRICIO AVGVSTANO, ABRAHAMVS ORTELIVS DEDICABAT, L.M.
Cum privilegio decennali, Imp. Reg. et Brabantiæ. 1595.
Septemtrio.
Meridies.
Oriens.
TVSCIAE PARS.
CAMPANIAE PARS.
MARIS TYRRHENI PARS.
UMBRIA.
SA : BINI, Qui et SEVINI : item VMBRI quondam.
MARSI.
SAMNITES.
FALISCI.
HIRPI.
VEIENTES.
LATIVM VETVS.
LAT : IVM NOV : VM.
AE QVI, Sive AEQVICOLI.
HER NICI.
PRAEGVTIANI.
VES TINI.
LIRI NATES.
V OLCI.
VOLCI.
AVSONES.
OSCI.
ADIECTVM LATIVM.
RVTVLI.
LATINI.
ABORIGENES.
HERNICI.
SICANI.
CATILLI.
TIBERIANI CAMPI.
PEDA NA REGIO.
SANATES.
CARSITANI.
VALERIA Regio.
Palentini campi, Blondo.
FVCINVS LACVS, pelagi instar
Apenninus mons.
Amiternum
Reate
Fiscellus mons
Tetrici montes
Casperia
Vacunæ fanum
Ocriculum
Ortona, et Hortanum
Himella flu.
Fabaris fluvius.
Tiberis flu.
Falisca
Crustumeni montes
Ceraunij montes
Vicus novus
Salaria via
Allia flu.
Anio flu.
Nomentum
Eretum
Regillum
Crustumerium
Rubra Saxa, Erythij
Albunea silva
Tibur
Catillus mons
Corniculi montes
Hadriani villa
Sublacum
Simbruina stagna
Simbruini colles
Valeria
Carseola
Valeria via Ant.
Alba, Albensium
Marruvium, sive Marrubium
Latomiæ
Cretæ
Collatia
Lucanus pons
Veneris flu.
Fidenæ
Picentia
Sacer collis
Antemnæ
Cremera flu.
Turia flu.
Villa Cæsarum
Mesia silva
Mutia prata
Milvius pons
Mammeus pons
Honoris ædes
Nævia silva
Gabij
Lucretilis mons
Prænestina via
Mariana villa
Lucullí villa
Prænestæ, quæ et Polystephanos
Sacri portus
Atentinus mons, sive Aventinus
Trebula, an Treba Ptolemæi?
Capitolum colonia
Labicum, sive Lavicum colonia.
Algidum nemus
Regillus lacus
Algidus mons
Tusculum
Algidum
Quintanæ
Cora
Albanus mons
Veliteræ, et Belitra
Latina via
Pictæ diversorium
Lavicana via
Compitum
Signia colonia
Anagnia
Aletrium
Ferentinum
Frusinum
Bovillæ
Sora
Cosa fluvius
Liris flu.
Phidenæ Ptol.
Cominium
Atia, et Atina
Casinum
Arpinum, Ciceronis patria
Interamna
Aquinum
Fregelanum
Fabrateria
Verulanum
Trerus fluvius
ALBIONA AGER
ROMA urbs æterna
Emporium
Alexandri vicus
AVRELIVS AGER
Ostia
Portus Vrbis, sive Augusti
Fregenæ
Silva candida
Decemum
Roboraria
Alba Longa et Albani
Bolla, sive Bovillæ
SACRANAE
SELONIVS CAMPVS.
Salinæ, et Ostiæ lacus
Lavinium
Laurentum
Ardea
Iuturna lacus
Tres Tabernæ
Lepinus mons
Sulmo
Vempsum
Setini montes
Setia
Appi forum
Aphrodisium, sive Veneris fanum
Iovis Indigetis lucus
Antium
Astura
Pomtina, Pontina, palus
Privernum
Circæum
Anxur, et Tarracina
Fundi
Lautulæ
Amyclæ
Caietanus Sinus
Formiæ
FORMIANVS Sinus
Pomptinus ager, Livio ; Pontinus, Floro, et Gellio ; Pontini campi, Silio ; Pometini, Halicarnasseo
Liris flu. qui et Liternus, deinde Clanius
Minturnæ
Lucus Sacer
Trifanum
Sinuessa, quæ et Sinope
Caieta quæ et Aeetha
Mole Formiana
Spelunca, et Prætorium, hic olim Amicla.
Formianus mons
36
37
41
42

berty, by Corippus : LVX ORBIS TERRARVM, *The light of the whole earth*, by Tully : MAGNA, *The great*, by Virgil, Horace, Calpurnius Siculus, Nonn. Marcellinus. Ouid and Claudian : MARTIA, *The martiall*, by Ouid and Ausonius : MARTIGENA, *Begotten by Mars the god of battell*, by Silius Italicus: MARTIS VRBS, *The city of Mars*, by the Poët Martiall : MATER CIVITATVM, *The mother of cities, the Metropolitan city*, by Ennodius : MATER DVCVM, *The mother of famous generals*, by Claudian : MATER DIGNITATVM, *The mother of honour and dignity*, by Cassiodor : MATER ELOQVENTIAE, *The mother of eloquence*, by the same authour : MATER MVNDI, *The mother of the world*, by Rutilius : MATER OMNIVM VRBIVM, *The mother of all cities, the metropolitan city*, by Dionysius Afer and Eustathius : MATER REGVM, *The mother of kings*, by Claudian : MAXIMA RERVM, *The greatest of all things to be seene vnder heauen*, by Virgil the Poet : MVNDI MIRACVLVM, *The miracle of the world*, by Cassiodore : MVNDI TOTIVS TEMPLVM, *The temple of the whole world*, by Ammianus Marcellinus : NVMINIS INSTAR, *Like an heauen goddesse*, by Lucane : OFFICINA ORBIS, *The shoppe of the whole world*, by Seneca : ORBIS CAPVT, *The head of the world*, by Ouid : ORNATA SENATORIBVS, *Beautified with graue senatours*, by Cassiodore : PATRIA COMMVNIS, *The common countrey*, by Modestine : PATRIA GENTIVM, *The countrey and natiue soile of all nations*, by Pliny : PATRIA LIBERTATIS, *The countrey of liberty*, by Sidonius : POTENS, *The mighty*, by Horace, Ausonius, Paulinus and Ouid : PRAEPOTENS, *The puissant*, by Nazarius : PRIMA TERRARVM, *The principall of all lands*, by Paulinus : PRIMA INTER VRBES, *The chiefe city of the world*, by Ausonius : PRINCEPS VRBIVM, *The principall city*, by Horace : PVLCHERRIMA, *The most beautifull*, by Virgil : PVLCHERRIMA RERVM, *The most goodly and beautifullest thing in the world*, by the same Poët : PVLCHRA, *The beautifull*, by Athenæus and Ouid : QVIRINI VRBS, *Quirinus citie*, by Ouid : REGIA, *The palace*, by Horace : REGINA, *The Queene*, by Athenæus and Ammianus Marcellinus : REGINA PVLCHERRIMA MVNDI, *The most beautifull Queene or Primesse of the world*, by Rutilius : REGINA RERVM, *The Queene of all things*, by Eunapius : REGINA TERRARVM, *The Queene of all lands*, by Ammianus and Nazarius : REGINA VRBIVM, *The Queene of all cities*, by Athenæus : ROMVLEA, *Romulus his citie*, by Ouid : SACERDOTII FONS, *The fountaine and author of Priesthood*, in the Code of Iustinian : SACRA, *The holy city*, by Ausonius, Mamertinus, Æthicus and in some ancient marble : SACRATISSIMA VRBS, *The most sacred and holy city*, in Iustinians Code : SATVRNIA, *Saturnes city*, by Ouid : SEDES TOTO MIRABILIS ORBE, *A seat which all men in the world do much admire*, by Cassiodore : SEPTEMGEMINA, by Statius : SVPERBA, *The proud and stately*, by Ausonius : TEMPLVM BELLICOSI MARTIS, *The temple of warlike Mars*, by Plutarch : TEMPLVM LATISSIMVM OMNIVM VIRTVTVM, *The most large and spacious temple of all heauenly virtues*, by Cassiodore : TEMPLVM MVNDI, *The common temple of the world*, by Ammianus Marcellinus : TROIVGENA, *An impe of Troy*, by Liuy : TVRBIDA, *The foule and filthy city*, by Iuuenall and Persius : VALLATA, *The well defenced city*, by Silius Italicus : VENERABILIS, *The reuerend and honourable city*, by Ammianus : VERTEX MVNDI, *The top or center of the world*, by Sidonius : VICTRIX, *The conqueresse*, by Ouid : VICTVRA CVM SAECVLIS, *A city that shall stand as long as the world endureth*, by Ammian : VIRTVTVM LAR, *The seat where virtue dwelleth*, by Ammianus : VRANOPOLIS, *The heauenly city*, by Athenæus.

These and diuers other praises and commendations thou mayest obserue in sundry good authours of this city, *Cui par est nihil, & nihil secundum*, To which nothing is equall, or that may be compared vnto it, as Martiall speaketh of it: *Et, Qua nihil in terris complectitur altius æther*, A statelier thing than which in all the world The glorious sunne hath neuer seene, as Claudian writeth : And, as Martianus testifieth, It was the head of all Nations for munition, and holy men, so long as it stood in the prime, equalling euen the glory of heauen it selfe : whose walles (as Olympiodorus in his Collections hath, according to the suruey and measure of Ammon the Geometer, at what time the Gothes first ouerran and sacked the same) were found to be one and twenty miles about. Flauius Vopiscus writeth, that Aurelianus the Emperour did so much enlarge this city, that the walles of it were well neere fifty miles in compasse. Of Arpinum, Cicero the famous oratours natiue soile, (for that it is conteined in this Map) I can not but write what Volateranus hath noted of it, namely, that in their ensignes or banners they do beare these three letters, M.T.C. being the first letters of the name and syrname of that famous oratour, Marcus Tullius Cicero, as is supposed. Of the Circæian mount, for that it is seuerally described in this Table, I thinke it not amisse to make a peculiar description of the same apart by it selfe.

CIRCÆIVS MONS,
NOW
MONTE CIRCELLO.

PLiny and Pomponius Mela call this mountaine CIRCEIVM MONTEM : Strabo and Ptolemey CIRCAEVM. but an ancient inscription in this same place calleth it CIRCAEVM, denominated as ancient writers affirme of *Circes*, the famous sorceresse, who sometime dwelt here, as they verily beleeued. Whereupon Mela and Solinus, as also Ouid himselfe, nameth it *Circes domum*, Circes house. Item Apollonius in like maner calleth it Circes habitacle, & ÆAEAE *portum*, (with three diphthongs, as Seruius obserueth in Virgil) the Ææan hauen. It was so called, as the same Grammarian writeth, of a contemptuous word vsed by those which passed by that way, which they vttered in contempt of those her witchcrafts & sorceries, whereby she turned men into swine, practised in this place. This was long since an iland, and inuironed round with the ocean sea, but now by continuance of time it is ioyned to the continent, as Solinus testifieth. The like doth Pliny affirme of it; It was, sayth he, sometime inclosed round with the maine sea, as Homer seemeth to thinke, but now it standeth vpon the firme land. But was not Homer deceiued? surely so Procopius, in the first booke of his *Gothica*, seemeth to thinke. Of the mountaine *Circeius*, sayth he, where they report Vlysses had conference with the enchantresse *Circe*, as I thinke, they speake many things that are not true : except that peraduenture one might say that this mountaine was therefore an iland, for that it shooteth out an huge way into the vast ocean &c. And although that Homer heere hath Theophrastus, in his history of Plants, and Seruius in his Commentaries vpon Virgils Æneides, vpon his side, as Patrons of fabulous antiquity, yet that I should rather leane vnto Procopius, the opinion of the learned M. Isaac Casaubon, who in those his laborious Commentaries vpon the Geography of Strabo hath obserued, that oft times amongst the best Geographers, Ilands and Promontories are confounded, and one put for another : so that that which one authour termeth a promontory, another calleth by the name of an ile or a neckland. Therefore I do willingly preferre the description of Strabo of this place, before those descriptions of any other authours whatsoeuer, as more true and probable. From Antium, sayth he, two hundred foure score and ten furlongs, is situate mount Circello [*Circæum*] an hill inuironed partly with the sea and partly with moorish fennes and bogges. Those things also which the Poets do tell of the witchcraft of the sorceresse Circe, and that fabulous transmutation and changing of men into diuers and sundry formes or shapes, with Seruius I doe rather attribute to the force of nature, than to magicke or witchcraft. namely, of the horrour of those which passe by that way, whereby men do seeme to be changed into beasts. and with Pliny I may say, How infinite are those fables that are tolde of Medea of Colchis, and others, but especially of our Italian Circe, who for her excellent skill in the arte magicke was canonized for a goddesse? And be it farre from me, and from euery Christian man, that we should beleeue those things which it were wicked and profane to thinke or imagine. For I haue read in the Ancyrane councell, that they are woorse than Pagans and infidels, who doe beleeue that any creature may by any man be turned and transformed into any other shape or similitude, than by the Creatour himselfe, who first gaue them that forme and fashion. Therefore let all other men say what they will, and perswade what they can, they shall neuer make me beleeue these fables. It seemeth that the fable arose of the nature and quality of the place. for those places which lie out into the sea, as this promontory doth, are woont to be in more danger of storme and windes than any other places whatsoeuer. Which blasts, accompanied with the waues, ebbes and tides of the sourging sea, falling vpon the rocks, cliffes and hollow places, do cause such sundry sounds and noices, that such as doe saile by this way, not without a great horrour and trembling, doe seeme as if they heard at one instant men mourne, lions roare, wolues howle, dogs barke, hogs grunt, and beares to make a noice. Hither do those words of Lucan in his sixt booke belong; *Omnia subducit Circæa vela procellæ.* That this promontory is full of trees, especially of okes, myrtles, and bay-trees, Theophrastus writeth from the relation of others. Strabo sayth that it aboundeth with diuers sorts of roots : peraduenture, as there he addeth, they affirme this of it, that they may the better apply it in all respects vnto the fable of Circe. And do you not thinke that this saying of Aristotle the Prince of Philosophers, in his *Admiranda*, did arise from hence? They report, sayth he, that in the mount Circello there groweth a deadly poison, of such great force, that so soone as euer it is taken, all the haire of the body immediatly falleth off, and it so weakeneth all the parts and members of the same, that they wex so litly and dwined, that outwardly they beare the shew of dead carkeises, such as it would grieue any man to beholde. Strabo writeth that in this mountaine was an altar dedicated to Minerua. and withall there is to this day to be seene a certeine goblet or bowle of Vlysses. but this latter he affirmeth to be from the opinion and report of the vulgar sort only. But passing ouer these fables, let vs returne againe vnto the historicall narration of such things as in trueth are either here found or haue happened in this place. Horace hath left recorded, that the sea vpon this coast yeeldeth great store of good oisters, which thereof are called *Ostrea Circæia.* Suetonius reporteth that Marcus Lepidus was by Augustus Cæsar for euer confined and banished into this place. Plutarch writeth that Iulius Cæsar had a purpose, hard beneath the city, by a deepe channell to conuey the riuer Tiber another way, and to turne the course thereof toward this *Circæium promontorium*, and so to haue caused it to fall into the sea, at the city Anxur : by which meanes those which for trade and trafficke were by ship to trauell vp to Rome, he meant to make their passage more easie and safe; but being preuented by death, performed not what he had purposed. Here also was the city CIRCAEIVM or *Circæia*, or as Strabo termeth it *Circes towne*. That it was made a colony of the Romans by Tarquinius, Liuy, Halicarnasseus, Cicero and Plutarch, do ioyntly testifie. Strabo sayth that it hath a good and conuenient hauen. I would thinke that the mention or plot of this ancient citie *Circæia* doth still remaine in this mountaine in that place where in this description thou seest certeine ruines and foundations of the walles, as it were of a city rased long since and layd leuell almost with the ground : which place at this day is called by the name of *Citta vecchia*, that is as much to say, as, The old citie. Certeine remnants of this name doth yet remaine to be seene engrauen in the top of this same mountaine, as Angelus Breuentanus, a man of good credit, the authour of this description, and a most diligent searcher out of the Romane antiquities, doth from his owne knowledge plainly testifie, yet much defaced, as he also affirmeth, and worne out with continuance of time, to wit, in this forme;

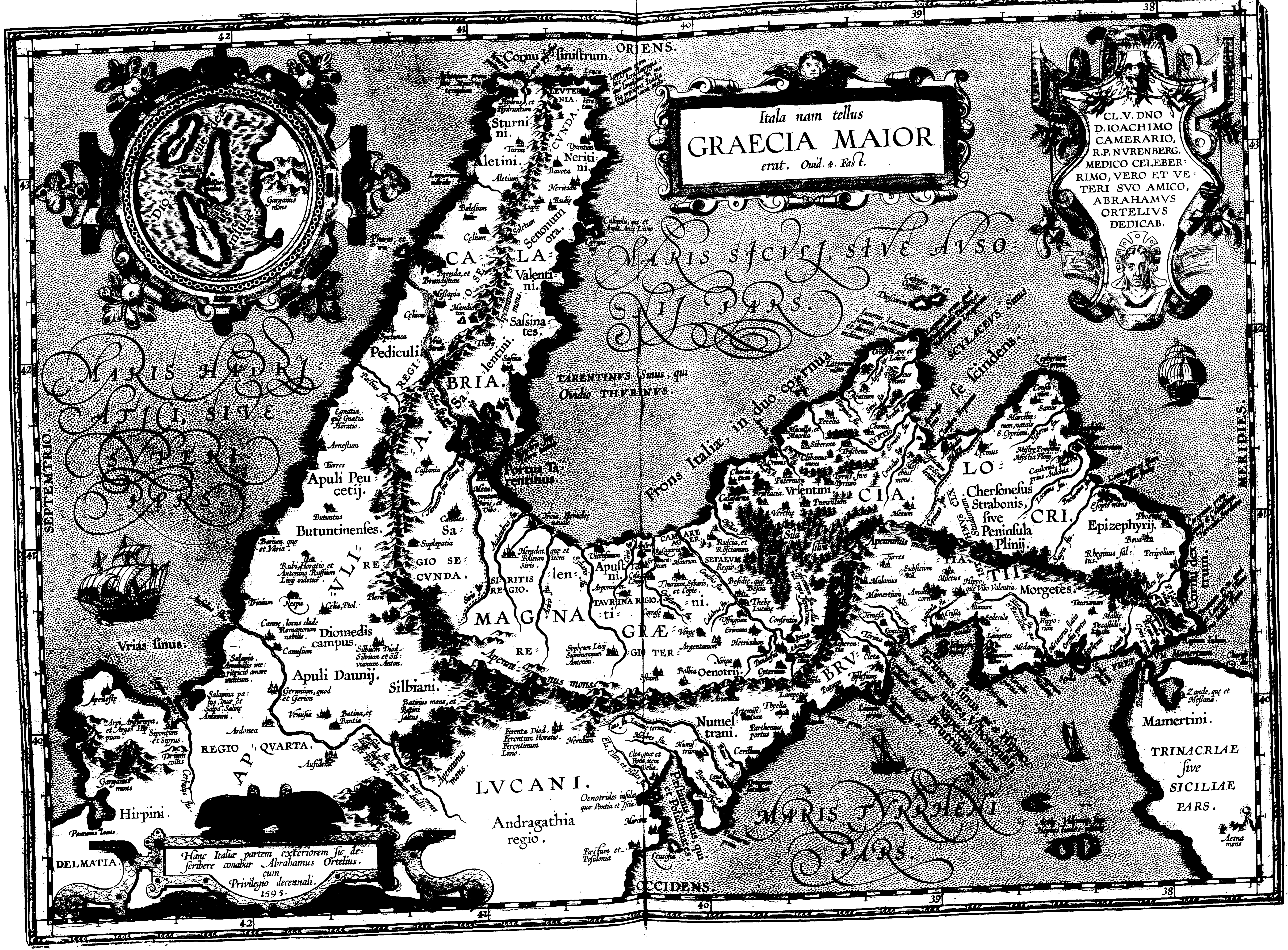
PROMVNTORIVM VENERIS
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
CIRCÆIENSIVM | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | XXI | | | | | |

The forenamed Breuentanus thinketh that by this inscription is shewed the distance of this place from the city of Rome. And it is to be seene at this day in that place of this mountaine, where thou seest this marke of a starre * imprinted.

MAGNA GRÆCIA,
OR
GREAT GREECE.

THat a great part of the true and ancient *Italy* (if not all of it) together with all *Sicily* was sometime called by the name of GREAT GREECE, I thinke there is no man meanly seen in Geographie that maketh any doubt : for the *Grecians* did in former times possesse, as *Trogus* writeth, not only a part, but welnigh all *Italy*. Listen what *Pliny*, in the fifth chapter of his third booke, saith, Of it the Grecians, a Nation very prodigall in commending themselues, haue giuen their verdict, in that they haue named a great part of it *Great Greece*. Hither also pertaine those wordes of *Festus*. *Italy* was called *Great Greece*, because the *Siculi*, sometime passed it, or for that many and the greatest cities of it, were built by the Grecians. *Seruius* in his Commentaries vpon the first of *Virgils* Æneids, writeth thus : *Italy* was termed *Megale Hellas*, Great *Greece*, for that all the cities from *Taranto*, *(Tarentum)* euen vnto *Cumæ*, were first founded by the Grecians. And therefore it was not altogether vnfitly of *Plautus* in his *Menechmis*, called *Græcia exotica*, outlandish *Greece*. *Seneca*, in his Consolation, thus speaketh of it : All that side of *Italy*, which coasteth along with the Neather sea *(Mar Tosco)* was called *Great Greece*. That *Campania (Terra di lauoro)* was possessed by the Grecians, *Pliny* doth plainly affirme. *Maximus Tyrius* in his six and twentieth Oration describeth *Auernus lacus*, the lake of *Tipergola*, in *Campania*, to be within the compasse of *Great Greece*. And that these authours speake truth, *Trogus* particularly sheweth in the twentith booke of his history, in these wordes : The *Tusci* which dwell along by the coast of the Neather sea, came from *Lydia* : *Item*, the Venetians *(Veneti)* which now we see to be seated neere the vpper-sea, *(Golfo di Venetia*, the Hadriaticke sea) *Troy*, when it was taken and sacked, sent thither vnder the conduct of *Antenor* : moreouer, the city *Adria(Atri)* which first gaue name to the Adriaticke sea, neere neighbour vnto the Illirian sea, is a city built by the Greekes : *Diomedes*, after the ouerthrow of *Troy*, built the city *Arpi*, *(Sarpi*, or *Monte S. Angelo* a city in *Apulia)* being himselfe and his company caried thither by violence of storme and tempest. And *Pisæ in Liguria*, *(Pisa in Riuiera di Genoa)* was first begun by the Grecians : as also in *Tuscane* the *Tarquinij*, *(Tarquene)* came from the Thessalians and Spinambrians : and the *Perusini (Perugia)* from the Achaians : what shall I say of the city *Cære (Ceruetere ?)* what of the *Latini?* which do seeme to haue had their beginning from *Aeneas* : now the *Falisci*, *Nolani*, *Abelani*, are they not generally held for to be no other but colonies deriued from the *Chalcidenses* of *Asia* the Lesse? what shall I speake of the whole shire of *Campania ?* of the *Brutij* and *Sabini ?* of the *Samnites* and *Tarentini ?* haue we not heard oft that they came from *Lacedæmonia*, and were commonly called *Spurij ?* They report that *Philoctetes* built the city of the *Thurini*, *(Terra noua)* where to this day his tombe is to be seene : as also the arrowes of *Hercules*, which were the bane of *Troy*. The *Metapontini*, *(Torre di mare)* also do still reserue, in the temple of *Minerua*, the tooles wherewith *Epeus* (from whom they are descended) made the Troiane horse, whereby the city was betraied. Whereupon all that part of *Italy*, was called GREAT GREECE. Thus farre *Iustine* out of *Trogus Pompeius*. Whereby we gather, that the pleasant poet *Ouid* in the fourth booke of his *Fastorum*, did speake but the truth, when he said : *Itala nam tellus Græcia Maior erat* : For *Grecia* Great, that land was called, which now *Italia* hight : and so foorth, as followeth in the same place. The same almost that you haue heard out of *Trogus*. Of this same Great *Greece* I cannot but adde that which I haue obserued contrary to the opinion which some very learned men in our time, haue written of it : namely, that euen as *Sicilia*, as *Strabo* in his sixth booke testifieth, was comprehended vnder the name of *Great Greece*; so contrariwise also this *Great Greece*, was now and then vnderstood by the name of *Sicilia* : for proofe heereof consider these authorities : Saint *Hierome* saith, that *Rhegium Iulium Brutiorum*, *(Reggio* in *Calabria* the Lower) is a city of *Sicilia* : *AElianus* and *Suidas* affirme the same of *Tarentum* in *Calabria* : the sixth Counsell of *Constantinople*, held in the time of *Constantine* the Great, doth the like of *Baiæ* in *Campania* : *Stephanus* describeth *Sinuessa*, a towne of *Campania*; *Caulonia*, *(Castro veto)* of the *Locri*, *Lagaria*, of the *Thurini*; and *Mataurus*, of the *Brutij*; by the name of places of *Sicilia* : the like doth *Eustathius*, by *Crathis (Gratti)* a riuer in *Calabria* : the Scholiast of *Theocritus*, by *Neæthus*, a riuer of the *Crotoniatæ*, a people of *Vmbria*. *Item*, *Liuy* an Italian borne, a man of singular iudgement, and more ancient than those, hath *Siculas vrbes in Campania*, cities of *Sicilia* in *Campania*. Yea *Pliny* hath left recorded, that *Togata Gallia*, the furthest prouince of *Italy* toward the VVest, before such time as the Gauls came thither, was possessed of the *Siculi*. *Thucydides* writeth, that the *Siculi* being expelled by the *Opici*, a people of *Campania*, seized vpon this iland. And if we will not giue credit vnto *Seruius*, yet against *Halicarnassæus* a writer of good credit, we cannot except, who hath written the very selfe same thing : namely, that the *Siculi*, a people borne and bred in *Italy*, and did first of all nations whatsoeuer inhabite and possesse the Romane soile. Lastly, that this prouince, called *Great Greece*, was inhabited of the *Siculi*, *Strabo* in the fith booke of his Geography doth testifie out of *Antiochus*. Thus farre of that ancient *Great Greece*, or, if you please so to call it, of *Sicilia* : all which we haue not described in this Mappe, but only the outter part of it; in which, beside *Calabria*, *Apulia*, the *Brutij* and *Locri* : there is *Great Greece*, properly so called by *Ptolemey*, *Liuy*, *Polybius*, *Athenæus* and *Valerius Maximus* : and that, as *Strabo* in his sixth booke, and *Cicero* in his 2 booke of his Oratour, thinke because *Pythagoras the Grecian Philosopher* dwelt sometime in these quarters; or, as *Synesius* in his oration *de Dono* writeth, for that it alwaies maintained and brought foorth *schollerlike and militarie men*. Yet I rather relie vpon the iudgement of *Atheneus*, who writeth that it was so called of the *infinite number of Grecians* which vsually dwelt in this prouince. And that *Festus* and *Trogus* are of this opinion, I haue partly shewed before. These forenamed countries of *Halicarnassæus*, are comprehended vnder the name of EAST ITALY. *Pliny* calleth them, *The front of Italy* : which, as *Mela* saith, is diuided into *two hornes*, called in the fragments of *Salust*, *two promontories*, nesses, capes, or forelands, namely, *Brutium*, *(Capo di Sparto vento*, or, *Capo de Larme)* and *Salentinum* (now of some called *Capo de S. Maria* : of others, *S. Maria de fin terre* : and *Capo de Leuca*; *item Stalat.)* In the second booke of *Straboes Epitome*, they are termed *coryphæ*, toppes : and are named *Leucopetra*, and *Iapygium* : (for these are synonymes with *Bruttium* and *Salentinum*.) But *Paulus Diaconus* calleth them *Hornes* : this *The left horne*, that, *The right*. For *Salentinum*, we read *Lacinium*, in *Pliny* : but whether it be a fault of the writers, or an errour of the authour, let the learned iudge, I determine nothing. The same *Pliny* compareth this tract to the forme of the *Amazonian shield*, that is, to the *halfe moone*, as *Seruius* expoundeth it, at that verse of the first booke of *Virgils* Æneides, *Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis*. There is in these quarters, the *wood Sila (La Sila)* of which *Salust*, *Virgil* and *Vibius* haue made mention. *Strabo* writeth that it is seuen hundred furlongs in length : full of goodly tall trees and well stored with good water. *Cassiodorus* in the twelfth booke of his *Variarum*, vnto *Anastasius*, doth highly commend the *cheese* made heere about. From hence commeth Calabrian pitch *(pix Bruttia)* which *Dioscorides* in the ninety and eight chapter of his first booke *De medica materia*, speaketh of : and which *Pliny*, in the

seuenth



Itala nam tellus
GRAECIA MAIOR
erat. Ouid. 4. Fast.

CL. V. DNO
D. IOACHIMO
CAMERARIO,
R.P. NVRENBERG.
MEDICO CELEBERRIMO, VERO ET VETERI SVO AMICO,
ABRAHAMVS
ORTELIVS
DEDICAB.

Hanc Italiæ partem exteriorem sic describere conabar Abrahamus Ortelius.
cum
Privilegio decennali.
1595.

eleuenth chapter of his fowre and twenty booke of the hiſtory of nature affirmeth, that it is eſpecially commended for the trimming and ſtopping of wine veſſels: I would iudge that this wood, in the booke of Remembrances, is called *Carminianenſis*, *ſylua*; and peraduenture, *Carmeiana*, in the booke *De Limitibus*. The forenamed *Caſsiodorus* in his eighth booke and laſt epiſtle, deſcribeth in the territories of *Conſilinum (Stylo)* a city of this tract, *Marcilianum ſuburbium*, which he termeth the natiue ſoile of Saint *Cyprian*; of which (that by the way I may ſpeake one word of this) there is nothing ſpoken (which indeed is ſtrange) in the liues of the Fathers, or Martyrologies of the Saints, or in any other authour to my remembrance. Nor, which is more ſtrange, in any of thoſe writers, which, like as *Gabriel Barry* and *Proſper Pariſius*, haue particularly named and wrote of the ſeuerall Saints of this country. But of the Nature, Situation, proper Qualities, and Antiquities of this prouince I will not ſpeake one word more; becauſe the ſame is moſt exactly and learnedly done by two learned men both borne heere, who therefore knew it well, before I began once to ſet pen to paper to draw this my Mappe: I meane *Gabriel Barrius*, in his booke intituled *Calabria*, where he ſo largely and curiouſly tricked out *Great Greece*, *Brutium* and the tract poſſeſſed ſometime by the *Locri*, that euen that Reader, which hardly will be ſatisfied with ſuch like ſtories, may doubtleſſe heere take his fill: and *Antony Galatey*, who hath painted out his *Iapygia*, (which is in truth the ancient *Calabria*) that his Reader ſhall not only depart ſkilfull and cunning in the knowledge of this country, but alſo much bettered in his vnderſtanding and inſtructed with rules of good learning and Philoſophy: in him alſo there is a deſcription of the city *Gallipoli*: Of *Tarentum*, a city of this prouince, *Iohannes Iuuenis* hath ſet out a ſeuerall treatiſe. Of *Diomedes* iles, belonging to this country, we haue gathered theſe few lines which follow.

DIOMEDES ILES,
Now,
ISOLE DE TRIMITE.

PLiny deſcribeth two ilands by this name: ſo many alſo doth *Strabo* mention: whereof the one he ſaith is inhabited, the other waſt and deſert. *Ptolemey* reckoneth vp fiue, all called DIOMEDES ILANDS; and ſo many there are at this day called by ſeuerall and diſtinct names, if one ſhall account rockes and all. Whether euery one of theſe were knowen to the ancients by ſeuerall names or not, I know not. *Feſtus*, *Stephanus* and others, call properly one of theſe *Inſula Diomedea*, Diomedes ile, like as amongſt the *Britannicæ inſulæ*, the Brittiſh iles, one is properly named *Britannia*, Brittaine. One of them *Tacitus* calleth TRIMERVS: (or peraduenture *Trimetus*; for otherwiſe I doe not ſee from whence that name of *Trimite*: whereby the greateſt of them at this day is called, and of it the reſt, ſhould come.) *Pliny* calleth another of them TEVTRIA: the other for ought I know, the ancients left vnnamed: as for *Electris* and *Febra*, which *Seruius* mentioneth at the eleuenth booke of *Virgils* Æneids or *Sebria*, and *Aletrides*, whereof *Pomponius Sabinus*, vpon the ſame place, ſpeaketh, I do very willingly confeſſe, that I haue not found them ſpoken of, by any ancient writer. They are ſeated in the Adriaticke ſea, not farre from the ſea-coaſt of *Puglia*, oppoſite to *Monte de S. Angelo*, *Mons Garganus*, or *Promontorium Garganum*. Not within kenning or ſight of *Taranto (Tarentum)* a city of *Apulia*, as very falſly, at the ſame place, *Seruius* hath ſet downe. The name was deriued by the teſtimony of all writers both Latines and Greekes, from *Diomedes* the king of *Ætolia*, (*Artinia*, *Nicetas* calleth it) whom they report, after the ſurpriſing of *Troy*, in his returne homeward, not being enterteined of his owne nation, to be driuen hither and to be interred heere, and that his temple, monument or tombe did remaine in the greateſt of them properly called *Diomedea (S. Maria di Trimite)* and that the Plane tree was firſt brought hither for to ſhaddow *Diomedes* tombe, *Pliny* in the firſt chapter of his twelfth booke of the hiſtory of Nature, hath left recorded. Into *Trimerus*, as *Tacitus* writeth, *Auguſtus* baniſhed ſent his neece *Iulia*, conuict of adulterie: where he furthermore addeth, that ſhe endured that puniſhment of exile the ſpace of twenty yeares. In *Platina*, in the life of *Hadrian* the firſt, I read, that *Paullus Diaconus* was once condemned thither, by *Charles* the Great. Of *Diomedes* birds (which *Iuba* calleth *Catarractæ*: Ariſtotle, *Charadrij*: of others, *Erodij*, a kind of Cormorant or rauenous ſea foule) proper to theſe ilands (for they are onely to be ſeene in this one place of all the world, if we may beleeue old writers) read *Ouid* in the thirteenth booke of his Metamorphoſis, where he thus ſpeaketh of them: *Si volucrum quæ ſit dubiarum forma requiris, Vt non cignorum, ſic albis proxima cignis.* The doubtfull formes of birds moſt ſtrange, if that you ſeeke to know: They be no ſwannes, yet white they be, as white as any ſnow. *Suidas* maketh them to be like to ſtorkes. *Ariſtotle* in his Wonders, calleth them vaſte and huge birdes with very long, and bigge bils. *Pliny* with *Solinus* do write that they be like the *Fulica*, a kinde of coote: of colour white, hauing teeth and eies of a fiery ſparke. Some there are which do thinke them to be *Heronſhawes*. *Robert Conſtantine* teſtifieth that the country people of theſe ilands do now call them *Artenæ*: and that they make a noiſe like the crying of yong children. *Item*, that the fatte or greaſe of them is a ſoueraigne remedie againſt diſeaſes ariſing of cold cauſes. *Blondus* writeth that he vnderſtood by ſome of the inhabitants of theſe iles, that theſe fowles, ſtill retaining the name of the *Diomedean* birdes, are of the bigneſſe of a gooſe. But to be very harmeleſſe creatures, yet neither doing them, nor the Church any maner of pleaſure. They which deſire to know more of theſe birdes, as alſo of the Metamorphoſis and tranſmutation of *Diomedes* conſorts into theſe fowles, or of their nature and quality, as of their kindneſſe toward Grecians (*honeſt-men*, *Strabo* calleth them) and their curſtneſſe to ſtrangers, (*wicked-men*, as *Strabo* hath) and of the purifying of the temple, and of other poeticall fables deuiſed of them, let them haue recourſe to the authours aboue named: to which they may ad that liſt, that which *Aelianus* hath written in the firſt c. of his 1. booke S. *Aug*. in the 16 c. of his 18 book *De ciuitate Dei*; *Antigonius*, *Antony Liberalis*, *Lycophron*, and his Scholiaſt *Iſacius*. At this day theſe ilands are vnder the command of the kingdome of *Naples*: & are al generally called by one name *Tremitanæ*, ilands *de Trimite*: & euery one by a ſeueral & proper name by it ſelfe, as thou maiſt read in our Geographical treaſury. They are now all deſert & void of inhabitants, only that except in which ſometime was the temple of *Diomedes*: where now is the Monaſterie vulgarly called *Santa Maria de Trimiti*: poſſeſſed by regular canons, which *Eugenius* the fourth, Pope of *Rome*, enlarged and endowed with great reuenews, as *Blondus* recordeth. Theſe, as *Zacharie Lillie* reporteth, go to Church ſo diligently, heare diuine ſeruice ſo deuoutly, and relieue thoſe which by ſtorme and tempeſt are driuen thither ſo charitably, that they are not onely very famous and reuerently eſteemed of thoſe that dwell round about them, but alſo of all ſeamen which trauell by that way. *Leander Albertus* ſaith that theſe ilands do breed moſt excellent horſes.

SICILIA,
OR
TRINACRIA.

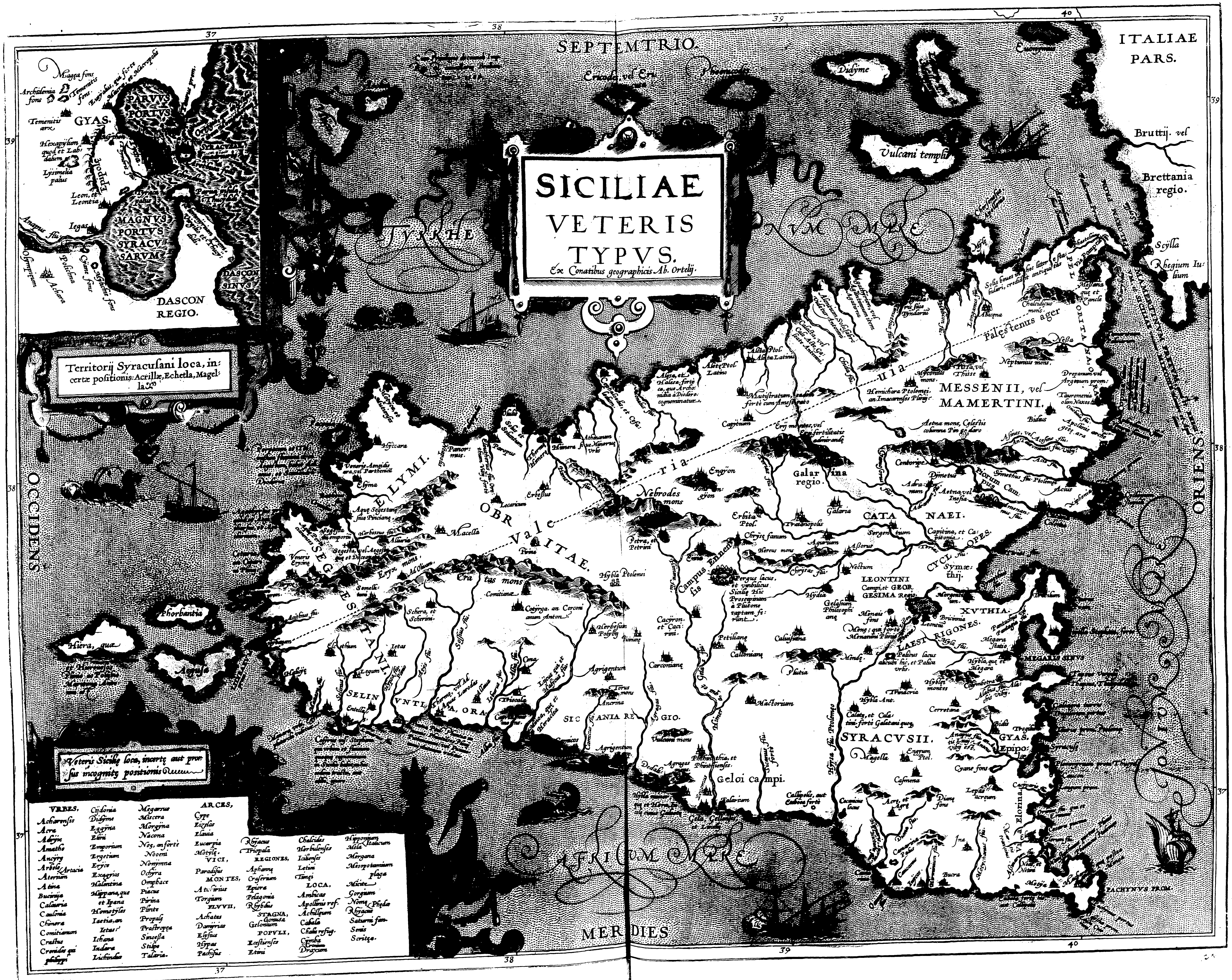
THat this was ſometime a *peninſula*, or demy-ile, adioined to *Italy*, as a part of *Brutium* in *Calabria* neere to *Rhegium (Rhezzo)* and afterward was by violence of tempeſt ſeuered from the ſame (and of that accident the city *Rhegium* tooke the name) it is a generall opinion of all antiquity. But when, or at what certaine time, this diuiſion happened, there is not any memoriall, for ought I know, remaining in any ancient writer. *Strabo*, *Pliny* and *Dionyſius* do write that it was cauſed by an earthquake: *Silius* and *Caſsiodorus*, do thinke it to haue been done by the rage and violence of the tide and ſurges of the ſea. They which lend their liſtening eares to fables, do attribute the cauſe of it to *Neptune* (as *Euſtathius* witneſſeth) who, with his three-tined mace, in fauour of *Iocaſtus*, the ſonne of *Aeolus*, diuided it from the maine land, and ſo made it an iland, which before was but a demy-ile; that by that meanes he might the more ſafely inhabite and poſſeſſe the ſame. *Diodorus Siculus*, moued by the authority of *Heſiodus*, aſcribeth to *Orion*: who, that he might be compared to *Hercules*, cutting through the rockes and mountaines, firſt opened the Sicilian ſtreights, as he did of *Gibraltar*. Therefore *Trinacria quondam Italiæ pars vna fuit*; *ſed pontus & æſtus Mutauere ſitum, rupit confinia Nereus Victor*: *& abſciſsos interluit æquore montes, &c.* They which eſteeme the ilands of the midland ſea, according to their quantity and content, do make this the greateſt, as *Euſtathius* and *Strabo*, who affirme this not only to excell the reſt for bigneſſe, but alſo for goodneſſe of ſoile. As concerning the forme of this iland, *Pomponius Mela* ſaith it is like that Capitall letter of the Greekes, which they call *Delta*. That the whole iland was conſecrated to *Ceres* and *Libera*, that is, *Proſerpina*, all old writers do generally with one conſent affirme: to *Ceres* it was dedicated, becauſe it firſt taught the rules of ſetting & ſowing of corne: to *Proſerpina*, not ſo much for that ſhe was from hence violently taken by *Pluto*, as for that (which *Plutarch* and *Diodorus* do report for truth) *Pluto*, as ſoone as ſhe vncouering her ſelfe firſt ſhewed her ſelfe to be ſeene of him, gaue it her for a boone; which kind of gifts and fauours the Greekes call *anacalypteria*.

Of the fertility and riches of this country, there is a famous teſtimonie, written by the learned Oratour *Cicero*, in his ſecond oration againſt *Verres*, where he ſaith that *Marcus Cato* did call it, *The garner and ſtorehouſe of the Romane common wealth, and the nurce of the vulgar ſort*. The ſame *Cicero* doth adde in that place, that it was not only the ſtorehouſe of the people of *Rome*, but alſo it was accounted for a well furniſhed treaſurie: for without any coſt or charge of ours ſaith he, it hath vſually clothed, maintained and furniſhed our greateſt armies with leather, apparell and corne. *Strabo* in his 6. booke reporteth almoſt the ſame thing of it. Whatſoeuer *Sicilia* doth yeeld, ſaith *Solinus*, whether by the kindneſſe and temperature of the aire, or by the induſtry and labour of man, it is accounted next vnto thoſe things that are of beſt eſtimation: were it not that ſuch things as the earth firſt putteth forth are ouergrowen with *Centorui* ſaffron *(Crocus Ceturipinus)*. *Ariſtotle* in his *Admiranda*, writeth, that about *Pelorus (Cabo de la torre del Faro)* ſaffron groweth in ſuch abundance, that any man that liſteth may load and carie it away by whole cart loads. But *Dioſcorides* doth affirme, that that which groweth about *Centuripinum* (a towne now called *Centorui)* is much weaker and of leſſe force, than that which groweth in other places. *Diodorus Siculus* ſaith, that in the fields neere *Leontium*, *(Lintini)* and in diuers other places of this iland, wheat doth grow of it ſelfe, without any labour or looking to of the husbandman. That this iland was made a prouince firſt before any other forren nation, amongſt other *Cicero* and *Diodorus* haue left recorded. *Martianus* ſheweth that there were in it 6. colonies, and 60. cities. *Pintianus*, at the 8. c. of *Plinies* 3. booke, readeth 73. free colonies & cities. *Silius* in his 14. booke, and *Ouid* in diuers places reckoneth vp the names of many of them: but this our mappe ſpeaketh of many more.

That it was in the beginning poſſeſſed and inhabited by *Giants*, *Læſtrigones*, *Anthropophagi*, and *Cyclopes* barbarous and vnciuill nations, all hiſtories and fables do iointly with one conſent auerre. Yet *Thucydides* ſaith that theſe ſauage people dwelt only in one place of the iland. Afterward the *Sicani*, a nation of *Spaine*, ſo called of the riuer *Sicanus*, (or as *Solinus* and *Beroſus*, haue giuen out, of their king *Sicanus*) driuen out of their country by the *Ligures*, poſſeſſed it. That theſe *Sicani* were not bred in the ile (although ſome do ſo thinke) *Thucydides* and *Diodorus* do conſtantly auouch. Of theſe it was named SICANIA. The *Elymi* and ſome of the *Phocenſes*, ſeated themſelues heere: after them ſucceeded the *Phryges* driuen from *Troy*, as *Pauſanias* thinketh: and the *Morgetes* expelled out of *Italy* by the *Oenotri*, as *Strabo* writeth. In *Plutarch* his *Conuiual. Quæſt.* and *Iulius Pollux* his 2. booke *de Manibus*, I read that the *Dores* ſometime did inhabite it. Laſtly, it was all conquered by the *Siculi*, a people of *Italy* ouerthrowen & caſt out of their poſſeſſions by the *Opici*, and of them it was called SICILIA; when as before it was knowen by the name of TRINACIA, as *Dionyſius* writeth: or TRINACRIS, as *Ouid*: or TRINACRIA and TRIQVETRA, as *Pliny* reporteth, of the triangular forme. Whereupon the Romans in their money were wont to counterfait or expreſſe this prouince by 3. legs ioined together about the vpper end of the thigh, (not much vnlike thoſe armes of the E. of *Darby*, as I thinke,) *Lycophron* for the ſame reaſon giueth it the title or epithite of TRICERVIX, 3. necked: and *Pindarus* in like maner calleth it TRICVSPIS, 3. pointed. *Homer* the prince of poets nameth it CYCLOPVM TERRA, the land of the *Cyclopes*, being peraduenture in his time not knowen by any proper name. *Iulius Firmicus*, ſaith that the *Siculi*, the people of this iland, are acute and nimble witted: *Quint.* in his 6. booke of his *Orat.* ſaith that they are laſciuious and full of words.

Beſides many famous acts done by theſe people both at home and abroad, aſwell in peace as in war there be many other things which haue made this iland very renowmed: the birth of *Ceres*, the rauiſhing of *Proſerpina*, the Giant *Enceladus*, the wonderfull mathematician *Archimedes*, the famous geometrician *Euclide*, the painfull hiſtorian *Diodorus*, *Empedocles* the deep philoſopher, the ingenious architecture of *Dædalus*, the tombe of *Sibylla Cumana*, *Syracuſæ* the famous *tetrapolis*, or as *Strabo* ſaith, a *pentapolis* (one city made of 4. or 5. cities: like as *London*, in reſpect of *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwarke*, may be ſaid to be a *tripolis*) the fountaine *Arethuſa*, the lake *Palicus*, the mount *Ætna*, *Scylla* and *Charibdis*, and the notorious harlot *Lais*. Beſide many miracles and wonderfull workes of nature, which thou maiſt read of in *Solinus*, *Trogus* in his fourth booke, *Antigonus de Mirab. l.* and *Achilles Statius* in his 2. booke of *Loue*: *Item* ſtatues, coſtly images, for art and curious workemanſhip of great eſtimation; which are deſcribed by *Cicero* in his orations againſt *Verres*. *Athenæus* commended highly the cheeſe, doues and diuers ſorts of garments of *Sicilia*. *Antigonus* writeth that the *Cactos* (a kind of thorne) doth grow in this ile, and not in any other place of the world beſide: as *Theophraſtus* affirmeth: vpon which if a ſtagge ſhall tread and pricke his foote, his bones will yeeld no ſound, and therefore they wilbe naught to make pipes of. Heere alſo, as *Pliny* ſaith, is found the *Smaragde*, a kind of pretious ſtone, of great eſtimation in thoſe daies: in the ſea, the ſame authour affirmeth, that Corall is gotten by ſuch as do ſeeke for it. *Iulius Pollux* doth write, that this iland had at firſt no hares, but ſuch as were brought in by *Anaxilas Rhegnius* The Sicilian ſea, which beateth vpon this ile on the Eaſt ſide, was alſo called *Auſonium mare*, and was the deepeſt of all the Mediterran ſea, as *Strabo* teſtifieth. There is another iland in this ſea neere to *Peloponneſus*, called *Sicilia*, as *Stephanus* reporteth. The ile *Naxus (Nicſia*, it is now called) in the *Ægean* or *Archipelago*, *Pliny* ſaith, was ſometime named *Sicilia minor*, *Sicilia*, the leſſe. *Pauſanias* alſo ſpeaketh of *Sicilia* a little hill not farre from *Athens* in *Greece*. Moreouer there is a place in the Palace of *Rome*, of that name, as *Capitolinus* hath left recorded in the life of *Perlinax* the Emperour. But theſe are by-matters not ſo directly to our purpoſe.

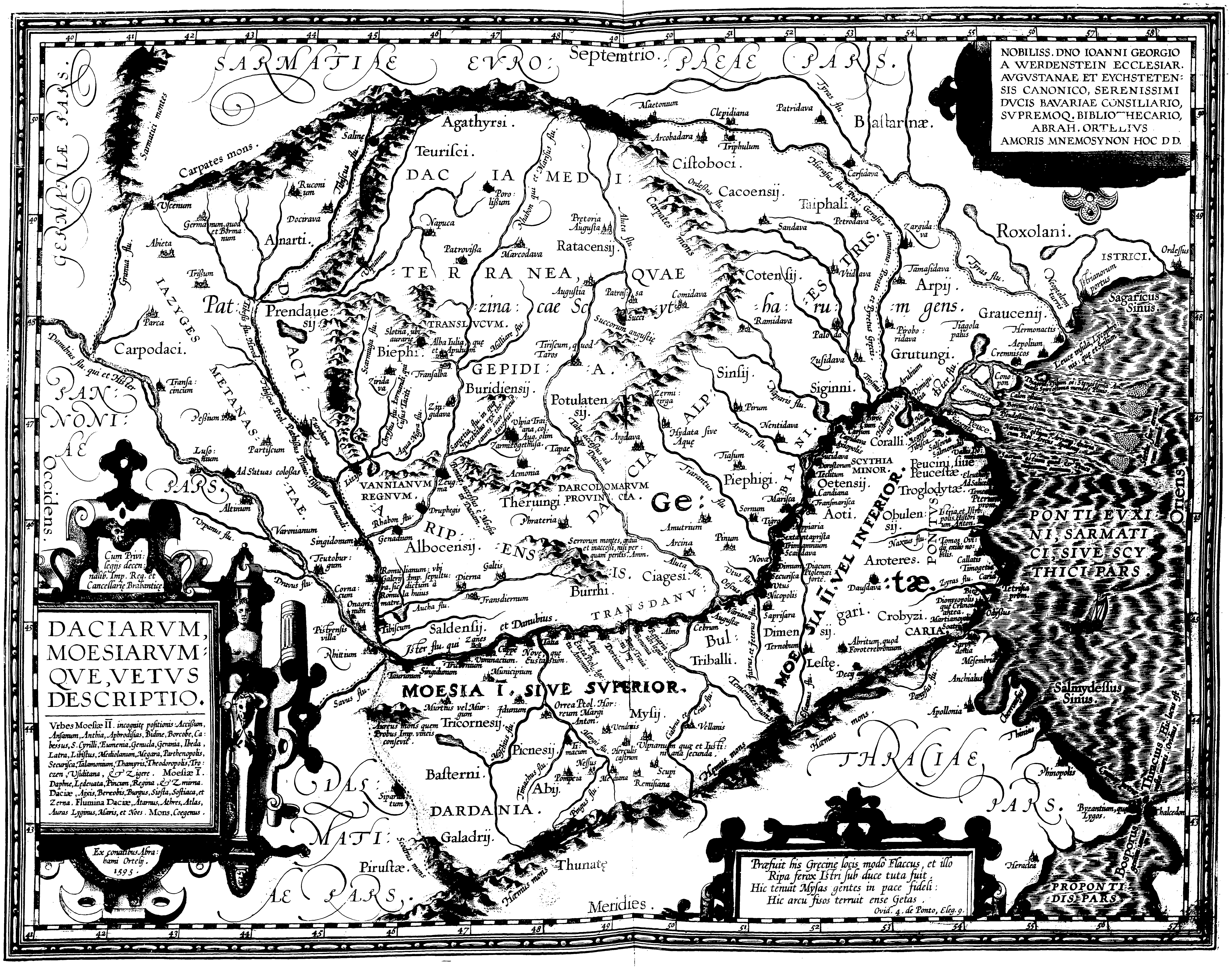
Diuers adagies, prouerbs, or by-words haue ſprong from hence: as *Siculiſſare*, ſpoken of one that is ſullen or tetchie: *Siculum mare*, the Sicilian ſea, meaning that which is dangerous: *Siculus miles*, A Sicilian ſouldier, that is, a mercenary or ſtipendary: *Siculæ gerræ*, and *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare charybdim*, He falleth vpon the rockes that laboureth to ſhunne the quicke ſands; ſpoken of him that coueting to eſcape one danger falleth into a worſe. But of theſe and ſuch like thou maiſt read *Eraſmus* his *Chiliades*.


SICILIAE VETERIS TYPUS.
Ex Conatibus geographicis Ab. Ortelij.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
ITALIAE PARS.
Bruttij. vel Brettania regio.
Scylla
Rhegium Iulium
TYRRHENUM MARE
AFRICUM MARE
IONIUM
Didyme
Vulcani templi
Phorbantia
Hiera, quæ
MAGNUS PORTUS SYRACUSARUM
PARVUS PORTUS
GYAS.
DASCON REGIO
DASCON SINUS
Territorij Syracusani loca, incertæ positionis: Acrillæ, Echetla, Magella.
Veteris Siciliæ loca, incertæ aut prorsus incognitæ positionis
VRBES,
Acharensis
Acra
Adryæ
Amathe
Ancyry
Arbela, Artacia
Aterium
Atina
Bucinija
Calauria
Caulonia
Chimera
Comitianum
Crastus
Cronides qui philippi
Cydonia
Didyme
Eggyna
Elini
Emporium
Ergetium
Eryce
Exagrios
Halontina
Hippana, quæ et Ipana
Homotyles
Iaetia, an Ietas?
Ichana
Indara
Lichindus
Megarsus
Miscera
Morgyna
Nacona
Nos, an fortè Nooeni
Nonymna
Ochyra
Omphace
Piacus
Pirina
Plinte
Propalę
Prastropęa
Sinoessa
Stilpe
Talaria.
ARCES,
Cype
Eizelas
Elauia
Eucarpia
Motylę.
VICI,
Paradisus
MONTES,
Atabirius
Torgium
FLVVII,
Achates
Damyrias
Elysus
Hypas
Pachisus
Rhyacus
Triopala
REGIONES,
Aphanne
Craserium
Epiora
Pelagonia
Rhybdus
STAGNA,
Gonusa
Gelonium
POPVLI,
Ecestienses
Etini
Chalcides
Herbulenses
Icilienses
Letini
Timęi
LOCA,
Ambicas
Apollinis ref.
Achilleum
Cabala
Chalis refug.
Cymba
Cronium
Draxium
Hipponium
Mela Italicum
Mergana
Mesopotamium plaga
Micite
Gorgium
Noma, Phędæ
Rhyacus
Saturni fan.
Semis
Scritęa.
MESSENII, vel MAMERTINI.
CATANAEI.
CYCLOPES.
LEONTINI
LAESTRIGONES.
XUTHIA.
SYRACUSII.
ELYMI.
SEGESTANI.
SELINUNTIA ORA
SICANIA REGIO.
OBRITAE.
Nebrodes mons
Aetna mons
Campus Ennensis
Geloi campi
Agrigentum
Syracusæ
Messana
Eryx mons
Crataś mons
Palęstenus ager
Vale ria uia
PACHYNUS PROM.
37
38
39
40

DACIA, and MOESIA.

THe inhabitants of DACIA, the Greekes called DACI: the Latines GETAE; as *Pliny*, *Dion*, *Stephanus* and others do teſtifie: (This alſo *Cottiſo*, ſometime the King of that nation, doth confirme: whom *Suetonius* nameth, *The king of the Getes*; Horace calleth him, *Dacum*: a Dake) *Item*, *Iornandes* ſaith, that the Romanes indifferently called them DACI, or GOTHI. I do obſerue that *Herodotus* and the writers about that age haue generally comprehended them vnder the name of the SCYTHAE, *Scythians*: to whom alſo the foreſaid *Iornandes* doth wholly aſſent and agree, *Item*, the abouenamed *Stephanus* nameth them DAOS and *Strabo* DAVOS, *Daces*, or *Dawes*. who notwithſtanding maketh this diſtinction betweene them: that the *Getæ* were thoſe which were ſeated farther Eaſtward; the *Daci*, thoſe which dwelt more into the Weſt: Notwithſtanding they ſpeake one and the ſame language: namely, the Duche tongue, vſed alſo by the *Thracians*, as may be demonſtrated out of *Pliny* and *Iornandes*. Moreouer *Arrianus* writeth, that the *Getæ* were alſo called APATHONIZONTES: but it is to be amended: and out of *Herodotus* firſt booke, to be written ATHANATIZONTES, as who ſay, *Immortall*: for they do verily beleeue, that they ſhal neuer die: but after their departure out of this life, go preſently vnto one *Zamolxis*, a Saint or Idol which they eſpecially worſhip and adore. But of this their Saint and ceremonie you may read more in the ſaid authour. *Suidas* ſheweth that in his time theſe people were knowen by the name of the PATZINACITAE. That thoſe Dakes did inhabite on either ſide of the riuer *Donaw (Danubius)* euen vp as high as mount *Hæmus*, I do find recorded by *Dion*: whom I do perceiue, vnder that name, to conteine alſo the *Mæſi*. And indeed we ſhall heereafter proue that the ſame Dakes were often tranſlated afterward into theſe Mœſiaes. Therefore Saint *Paullinus*, for that reaſon, maketh this ſame DACIA twofold, in his treatiſe Of the returne of *Nicetas*, in this verſe; *Et Getæ currunt, & vterque Dacus*: The Getes in troupes doe throng, both Dakes they do the like. In the Digeſts of the ciuill law mention is made of two Daciaes. But of the Mœſiaes we will ſpeake heereafter, this place we haue aſſigned to the true DACIA, properly ſo called, whoſe bounds *Ptolemey*, the Prince of all Geographers, maketh to be the riuers *Donaw (Danubius) Teiſſa (Tibiſcus* or *Pathiſſus*, as *Pliny* nameth it) *Pruth (Hieraſus)* and the mount *Carpates*. *Iornandes*, this countrie man borne, ſaith, that the next neighbours to this *Dacia*, vpon the Eaſt, are the *Roxolani*; vpon the Weſt, the *Tamazites*: (*Zyges* I would rather read, moued ſo to thinke by likeliehood and probability of the thing it ſelfe: as alſo by the diuers reading of another copy, which hath *Taziges*, a word no where elſe found) vpon the North, it hath the *Sarmatæ* and the *Baſtarnæ*: and on the South, the riuer *Donaw (Danubius.)* This *Dacia*, as the ſame authour ſaith, oueragainſt *Mæſia*, beyond the *Donaw*, is encloſed round with mountaines, and hath only two paſſages in and out; one by *Bontas (Rotteothurn)* and *Tabæ (Broſſ.) Xiphiline*, I thinke, calleth this later *Taphæ*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* to this addeth *Succorum anguſtias*, the ſtreights of *Turkzueſt*, by the towne *Succi*. *Aurelius Victor*, *Eutropius*, *Marcellinus*, *Comes*, the booke of Remembrances, and the Miſcellan ſtory, do diuide this country into two prouinces, MEDITERRANEA and RIPENSIS: There are ſome (of which *Lazius* is one) that to thoſe do adde a third called ALPESTRIS, vpon what ground and proofe, I know not. VANNIANVM REGNVM, of which *Tacitus* and *Pliny* do ſpeake, was, as ſeemeth heere abouts. This is properly that prouince of *Dacia*, which *Eutropius* ſaith did conteine in circuite a thouſand miles. The chiefe city of this part was *Zarmiſogethuſa*, which afterward was called COLONIA VLPIA TRAIANA AVG. DACIC. ZARMIS. as we find in certaine inſcriptions in Marble, and was ſo named of *Vlpius Traianus* the Emperour. For he firſt by conquering ouercomming their king *Decebalus*, made it a prouince. Of which warre, made by *Traiane* againſt the Dakes, (for the hiſtories of it, written by himſelfe, cited by *Priſcian* the Grammarian, are loſt) you may read in *Dion* in the life of this Emperour. Behold alſo and view the columne ſet vp by the Senate of *Rome*, in *Traianes* market place, which yet to this day remaineth whole and ſound. This columne, *Hieronymus Mutianus* the famous painter, ſhaddowed out with his owne hand and imprinted at *Rome*, in 130. tables. The ſame hath *F. Alphonſus Ciacconus* ſo liuely expreſſed and declared with ſuch a learned and laborious Commentary, that in it a man would thinke that he had rather ſeen this battell fought, than to haue read or heard ought of the ſame, from the relation of others. *Florus* writeth, *that this country doth lie amid the mountaines*. *Item*, he calleth it, *a copſy country*, *full of woods and forreſts*. For he affirmeth that *Curio* came vp as high as *Dacia*, but durſt go no further, for feare of the dreadfull darke woods. *Strabo* in the ſeuenth booke of his Geographie, and *Virgil* in the third of his Georgickes, do ſpeake of the deſerts and wilderneſſes of the Getes. The ſame authour calleth it, *Gentem indomitam*, an vnruelie nation. *Statius* ſaith, that they are *hirſuti*, hairie, *intonſi*, vnſhorne, *pelliti*, furred or clad in skins, inhumane, ſturdy, ſtern, *braccati*, wearing long ſide breeches and mantles, like to our Iriſhmen. I read in *Pliny* that they vſed *to paint their faces* [like vnto our Britans.] That there is not a more ſtern nation in the World, *Ouid* the Poet, who did not only ſee the country, but alſo dwelt amongſt them and ſaw their manners, very truly wrote of them. *Vegetius*, who wrote of the Art of warre, ſaith that it is *a very warlike people*: Hauing indeed, as the Prince of Poets teſtifieth, god *Mars for their Lieutenant and Gouernour*. Of *Claudian*, it is named, *Bellipotens*, a mighty nation for warlike men. *Philargyrius*, out of *Aufidius Modeſtus* writeth, that when they go to warre, they will not ſet forward, before they drinking downe a certaine meaſure of the waters of the riuer *Iſter (Donaw)* in the maner of hallowed wine, do ſweare that they would neuer returne home againe into their owne country, vntill they had ſlaine their enemies. Whereupon *Virgil* called this riuer *Iſtrum Coniuratum*, coniured *Donaw*. *Trogus* writeth, that this nation, with their king *Orotes*, (another copy hath *Olores*: in *Dion* I read, *Roles*) did fight againſt the Baſtarnæ, with very ill ſucceſſe: in reuenge of which cowardiſe, they were by their king enioined, when they go to bed, to lie at the beds feet: or to do thoſe ſeruices to their wiues, which they were wont to do for them. They were in times paſt ſo ſtrong, as *Strabo* writeth, that they were able to make an army of 200000. men. Of them alſo peraduenture this ſpeech of *Silius Italicus* is to be vnderſtood: *At gente in Scythica ſuffixa cadauera truncis, Lenta dies ſepelit putri liquentia tabo.* Ioſephus in his ſecond booke againſt *Appian* writeth there are a certaine kind of Dakes commonly called *Pliſti*, whoſe manner of life he compareth to the courſe of life of the *Eſſenes*. Theſe I do verily beleeue are the ſame with thoſe which *Strabo* calleth *Pliſtæ* and were of the ſtocke of the *Abij*. And thus much of *Dacia*, now the *Mæſi* do follow, who, as *Dion Pruſæus* noteth out of *Homer*, were ſometime named *Myſi*.

By the name of MOESIA was all that country vulgarly called, which the riuer *Saw (Sauus)* falling into *Donaw*, aboue *Dalmatia*, *Macedonia* and *Thracia*, doth diuide from *Pannonia*. In the which *Mæſia*, beſide diuers other nations, there do inhabit thoſe which anciently were named the *Triballi*, and thoſe which now are called *Dardani*. Theſe are the wordes of *Dion Nicæus*. It is by *Ptolemey* encloſed and bounded with the ſame limits. *Pliny* alſo doth extend the coaſts of it from the meeting of the riuer *Saw* with *Donaw*, euen vnto *Pontus (Mar maiore)* Eaſtward: and *Iornandes* maketh it to reach as farre as *Hiſtria*, Weſtward. We haue ſaid before, that MOESIA was ſometime called DACIA: for proofe whereof I could alleage *Flauius Vopiſcus*: who writeth that *Aurelianus* the Emperour, borne heere, did bring certaine people out of *Dacia*, and placed them in MOESIA and to haue named it DACIA AVRELIANA, after his owne name, which is now that prouince that diuideth



DACIARVM, MOESIARVMQVE, VETVS DESCRIPTIO.

Vrbes Moesiæ II. *incognitę positionis: Accißum, Anſanum, Anthia, Aphrodiſias, Bidine, Borcobe, Cabessus, S. Cyrilli, Eumenia, Genucla, Gerania, Ibeda, Latra, Libiſtus, Mediolanum, Megara, Parthenopolis, Securiſca, Talamonium, Thamyris, Theodoropolis, Troczen, Uſiditana, & Zigere.* Moesiæ I. *Daphne, Lędenata, Pincum, Regina, & Zmirna.* Daciæ, *Aixis, Berzobis, Burgus, Sioſta, Soſtiaca, et Zerna.* Flumina Daciæ, *Atarnus, Athres, Atlas, Auras Lyginus, Maris, et Noes.* Mons, *Coegenus.*

Cum Privilegiis decennalib. Imp. Reg. et Cancellarię Brabanticę.

Ex conatibus Abrahami Ortelij.
1595.

NOBILISS. DNO IOANNI GEORGIO
A WERDENSTEIN ECCLESIAR.
AVGVSTANAE ET EYCHSTETENSIS CANONICO, SERENISSIMI
DVCIS BAVARIAE CONSILIARIO,
SVPREMOQ. BIBLIOTHECARIO,
ABRAH. ORTELIVS
AMORIS MNEMOSYNON HOC D.D.

Præfuit his Gręcine locis modò Flaccus, et illo
Ripa ferox Istri sub duce tuta fuit.
Hic tenuit Myſas gentes in pace fideli:
Hic arcu fiſos terruit enſe Getas.
Ovid. 4. de Ponto, Eleg. 9.

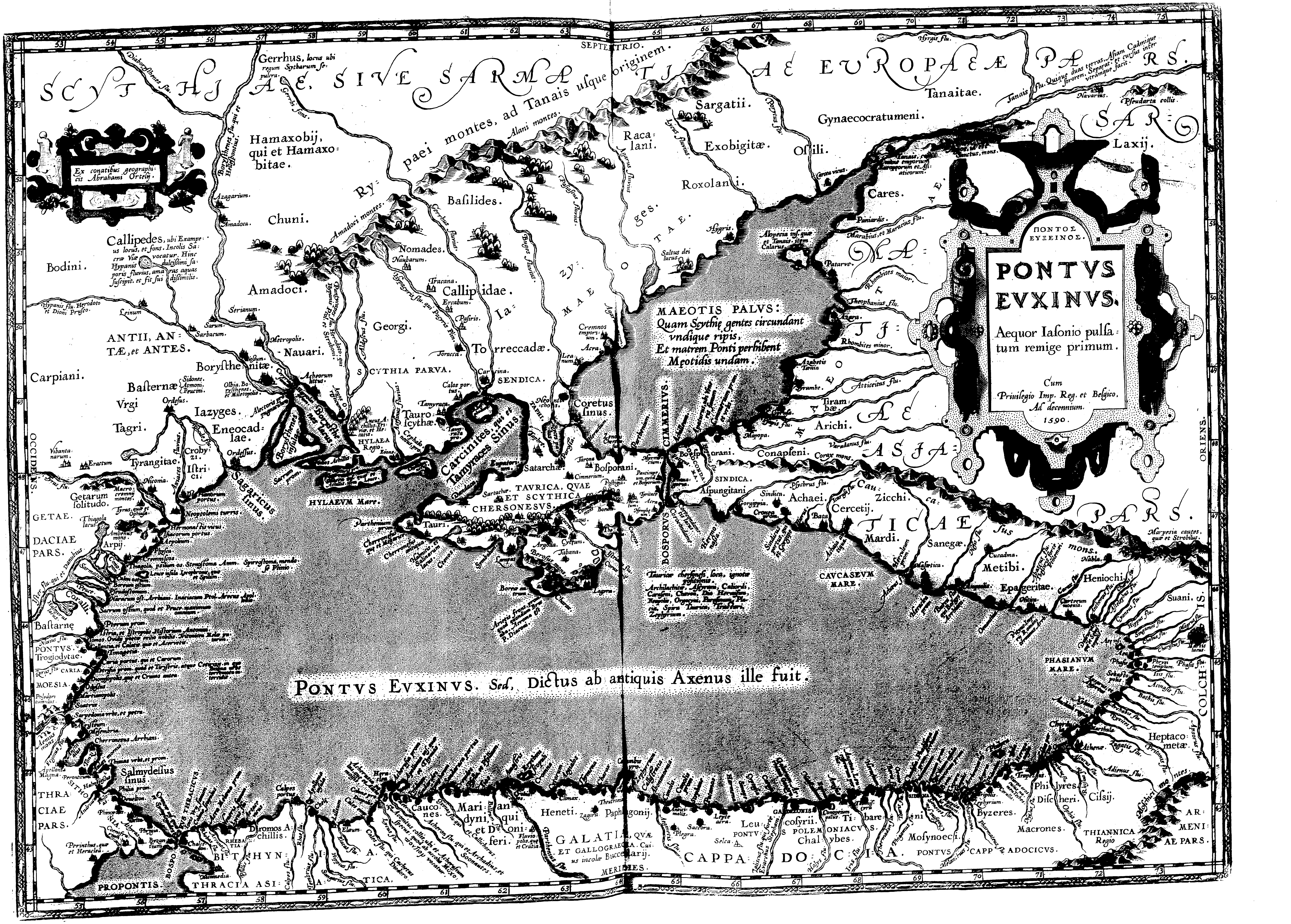
the two *Mæſiaes* one from another. The ſame doth *Suidas* in the word DACIA, report. The prouince *Dacia*, ſaith *Eutropius* (ſpeaking of the ſame *Aurelianus*) he placed in *Mæſia*, where it now abideth on the South ſide of *Donaw*, when as before it was ſeated vpon the North ſide of the ſame. And *Sextus Rufus* ſheweth, that by the ſame Emperour, there were two *Daciaes* made of the countries of *Mæſia* and *Dardania*: whereupon in the Code of the ciuill law theſe wordes are read, *Mediterranea Myſia, ſeu Dardania*: vpland Mœſia, or Dardania: confounding the one with the other. Vnderneath the name of *Dacia*, beſide thoſe countries abouenamed, was conteined alſo PRAEVALITANA, and that part of *Macedonia* commonly called SALVTARIS, as the booke of Remembrances (*liber Notitiarum*) doth manifeſtly affirme. Of the people heere, brought from other places, *Strabo* likewiſe writeth, that in his time (who we know liued in the time of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*) by *Ælius Catus* (or rather, as the learned and induſtrious *Cauſabon* out of *Dion* would haue vs read, *Licinius Craſſus*:) were conueighed of the Getes which dwelt beyond the *Donaw* (*Iſter*) into *Thracia*, more than 50000. men, and were afterward called MYSI, *Myſians*. An inſcription of an ancient ſtone, mentioned in *Smetius* ſaith, that *Ælius Plautius* proprætor of *Mæſia*, did tranſport into this country, of the people and nations beyond the *Donaw*, more than 10000. men, together with their wiues, children, nobles, princes and kings. This MYSIA, or, as for the moſt part the Latines write it MOESIA, *Ptolemey* diuideth into the VPPER and NEATHER (*Superior & Inferior*) this in the Code of *Iuſtinian* is called SECVNDA, that PRIMA, (the *Second*, and *Firſt*.) The neather is named of *Iornandes* MINOR SCYTHIA, the *Leſſer Scythia*: of *Zoſimus*, SCYTHIA THRACENSIS, *Scythia of Thrace*: of *Plutarch* in *Mario*, SCYTHICA PONTICA, *Scythia of Pontus*: and the inhabitants of the ſame *Celtoſcythæ*: of *Polyænus*, PONTICA MARITIMA, *Pontus vpon the ſea*: of *Ouid* and others, PONTVS, ſimply without any addition: Some there are which do call it FLACCIA, of one *Flaccus*, a Romane, whom it is certaine out of *Ouid*, was ſometime heereabouts lieutenant for the ſtate of the Empire. Neither doth this ſeeme to be altogether falſe or vnprobable: for the name Walachia or Valachia, whereby it is knowē at this day doth import ſo much. By *Ouid* alſo in ſundrie places it was deſcribed vnder theſe names, *Sarmaticū ſolum*, *Geticū littus*, *Cymmeriū littus*, and *Barbaria*: the Sarmatian ſoile, the Gottiſh or Cymmerian ſhore, and Barbaria. Theſe countries are very fertile of all maner of fruites and commodities, ſo that, as *Solinus* witneſſeth, the Romanes commonly called it *Cereris horreum*; *Ceres* barne. The poet, as *Procopius* in his 4. booke *Ædific.* noteth, calleth theſe people *Enchemachous*, ſuch as fight aloofe and farre off. *Myſos in paluſtra feroces*: and *Quum Geticis ingens premeretur Myſia plauſtris*: when *Meſia* great was much oppreſſed with Gottiſh waines: thus *Claudian*, the poet writeth of them. *Dant illis animos arcus, plenæq; pharetræ*: They much preſume vpon their bow, and cunning great in archery: as *Ouid* in his firſt booke *de Ponto*, writeth of them. *Aelianus* ſheweth that they were able by their owne ſtrength and power to keepe out the Scythians from entring their country, and euery way to defend the ſame from that furious and violent enemy. *Strabo* ſaith, that they were exceedingly giuen to robbe and ſteale. *Vix hâc inuenies totum, mihi crede, per orbem, Quæ minus anguſta pace fruatur humus*: Scarſe maiſt thou find in all the world, ſo ſmall a plot of ground: Where bloudy wars their hideous noiſe, more oftentimes do ſound; as the forenamed poet writeth of this country: as alſo this that followeth in another place: *In quibus eſt nemo qui non coryton & arcum, Telaq; vipereo lurida felle gerat.* Amongſt theſe men ther's none, but hath his ſturdie bow, With poiſoned arrowes ſharpe and ſwift, to fight againſt his foe. How faire and ſtout they were, thou maiſt ſee by this of *Florus*. One of the Captaines, ſaith he, ſtepped out before the army, and entreating their ſilence, demandeth, who are you? It was iointly with one voice anſwered of all, We are Romanes, lords of all nations of the world. To which anſweare they replied againe, So you are indeed, if you can conquer vs. *Poſidonius* in *Strabo* affirmeth, that they forbeare the eating of fleſh for religion and conſcience ſake: and do feed only vpon butter and cheeſe. Of the fabulous ſtory of a kind of horſes heere, if thou deſire to know, ſee *Elianus*: as alſo *Solinus* of the ſtrange hearb growing in that part of the country called *Pontica*. In *Mæſia* alſo is the prouince called DARDANIA, which we ſaid was called MYSIA MEDITERRANEA, *Vpland Mæſia*, for that it is farre remote and diſtant from the riuer *Donaw*. Of the inhabitants and people of this country, the ſame authour thus ſpeaketh: In all their life, as I heare by report from others, theſe people do onely bath or waſh themſelues three times; once, as ſoone as they are borne: another time when they marry: and againe at their death. Of the *Triballi*, a people of this country take this of *Pliny* as he alleadgeth it out of *Iſigonus*. They do bewitch and kill with their eies ſuch as they do ſtedfaſtly looke vpon, any long time together; eſpecially if they be angrie: which miſchiefe of theirs, ſtriplings are moſt ſubiect vnto, and ſooneſt hurt by. But that is moſt notable and worth the obſeruation, that in ech eie they haue two ſights apeece. He that deſireth to read more of this country, eſpecially of the Lower *Mæſia*, let him repaire to *Ouids* 3. booke *de Ponto*, at the 1. 4. and 10. Elegies. Of their barbarous manners, rites, cuſtomes and ceremonies, thou ſhalt find much in the 7. Elegie of his 5. booke *de Triſtibus*: of the riuer *Donaw* or *Iſter* (which *Elianus* in the 23. chapter of his 14. booke *de Animalibus* calleth, *The king of Riuers*. Of *Apollonius*, in the fourth booke of his *Argonautickes*, it is named *Cornu oceani*, the horne of the ſea) for that it runneth through the middeſt of thoſe countries which heere we haue deſcribed, it is not amiſſe, in my iudgement to ſay ſomething of that alſo. That *Iſter* or *Donaw*, of all the riuers of the Romane Empire, for greatneſſe is next vnto *Nilus*, we do read in the fragments of *Saluſt*. *Gyraldus* in his *Syntagmata Deorum*, affirmeth, that the kings of *Babylon* were wont to reſerue certaine of the water of *Donaw* or *Iſter*, in ther treaſuries amongſt their pretious iewels. *Cæſarius*, *Nazianzenus* brother, in his dialogues ſaith, that this is one of the riuers of Paradiſe: and to be that which the holy Scripture calleth *Phiſon*: which I will eaſily grant him to be true, when he ſhall perſwade me, that by Paradiſe is meant the whole world or maſſie globe of this lower element of the earth: which I do verily beleeue he thought to be true. *Seneca*, in the ſixth booke of his naturall Philoſophy, ſaith, that this *Donaw* doth part *Europe* and *Aſia*. Notwithſtanding all writers generally both Latines and Greekes, aſwell ancient as thoſe of later times do attribute this to the riuer *Done* (*Tanais*.) And what is he, I pray you, that euer dreamed that *Germany* which is beyond this riuer ſhould be a country of *Aſia*? Shall we correct the copy? Or ſhall we retaine that reading in *Horace*, vpon the credit and perill of *Acron* his expoſitour? where he ſaith, that *Tanais* is alſo called *Danubius*. I leaue it to the cenſure of the learned. (This we know for a certainty aſwell *Tanais* as *Danubius*, is of the inhabitants neere about, called *Done*: and ſurely I thinke that both the Greeke *Tanais*, as the Latine *Danubius*, were made of the barbarous *Done* or *Tane*; which in that language peraduenture for ought I know, may ſignifie a riuer or ſtreame: ſo *Nilus*, as *Pomponius Mela* ſeemeth to affirme tooke his name of *Nuchul*, which generally ſignifieth a riuer, as all men meanly ſkild in Hebrew or Arabicke can teſtifie with him.) *Iſidore* alſo in the ninth chapter of the ſeuenteenth booke of his *Origines*, ſeemeth to be of this opinion, where he writeth that *Rhabarbarum*, rhewbarbe, groweth in *ſolo barbarico*, in a barbarous country, beyond the *Donaw*: For we know at this day, that it groweth neere the riuer *Rha*, which is beyond the *Donaw* Eaſtward. In *Pliny* we read that euery one of his mouthes, whereby it emptieth it ſelfe into the ſea, are ſo wide and great, that it is affirmed to ouercome the ſea for forty miles in length together, and that ſo farre the waters may be perceiued to be ſweet amid the brackiſh ſurges of the ſalt ſea. *Polybius* in his fourth booke to theſe adioineth, that by the violent and ſwift fall of the waters of this riuer into *Pontus* (*Mar maiore*) there are certaine knols, hils, or ſhelfs, which the ſeamen call *Stethe*, that is, breaſt bones, made of the gathering together of ſuch things as the riuer bringeth downe with it, and are more than a day ſaile off from land, vpon which oft times the ſeamen falling by negligence, are in great danger of ſhipwracke. *Strabo* alſo maketh mention of the ſame. They which deſire to know more of this riuer, his name, nature, quality, fountaine, mouthes, and ſtreames which do runne into it, let him read the commentaries of *William Stuckius* written vpon *Arrianus Periplus* of the Euxine ſea: for there he hath moſt plentifully and learnedly deſcribed all theſe things. Of the Thracians, Mœſians, Getes, Dakes and other countries, nations and people of this mappe, read the ſeuenth booke of *Straboes* Geography, and the Epitome of the ſame.

PONTVS EVXINVS,

now called MAR MAIORE.

THe ſea which heere we purpoſe to deſcribe (famouſed of ancient writers by meanes of the *Argonautes* and fabulous ſtory of *the golden fleece*) was called, as we find recorded, by diuers and ſundrie names: firſt it was called PONTVS by the figure *Synecdoche*; then PONTVS AXENVS, that is, *inhoſpitale*, the harbourleſſe ſea, but afterward it was named PONTVS EVXINVS, *hoſpitale mare*, the good harborough, as *Pliny*, *Ouid* and others do witneſſe. *Strabo*, *Tacitus*, *Plutarch*, *Ptolemey* and *Iornandes* do call it PONTICVM *mare*, the Ponticke ſea, without any addition at all. *Lucretius* nameth it PONTI *mare*, the ſea of *Pontus*, of the country *Pontus* abuttant vpon it. For the ſame reaſon it is, of *Valerius Flaccus*, *Ouid* and *Martianus*, named SARMATICVM and SCYTHICVM *mare*, the Sarmatian and Scythian ſea; of *Claudian* AMAZONIVM: of *Herodotus* and *Oroſius*, CIMMERIVM: of *Feſtus Auienus*, TAVRICVM: of the *Sarmatians*, *Scythians*, *Amazones*, *Cimmerians* and *Tauri*, certaine Nations dwelling vpon the coaſt of this ſea. Of the prouince *Colchis*, neighbour vnto it vpon the Eaſt, *Strabo* nameth it COLCHICVM *mare*, of the mountaine *Caucaſus*, which heere beginneth: *Apollonius* intituleth it CAVCASEVM: of the riuer *Phaſis*, which vnloadeth it ſelfe into this ſea, (or towne of that name ſituate vpon that riuer) *Ariſtides* calleth it PHASIANVM *mare*. *Procopius* ſaith that it was ſometime named *Tanais*, vnfitly and falſly, as I thinke. Almoſt all ancient writers haue likened this ſea (or more truly, this bay or gulfe) vnto a Scythian bow when it is bent: ſo that the ſtring doth repreſent the South part of it: namely from the ſtreights of *Conſtantinople*, vnto the further end of it Eaſtward, toward the riuer *Phaſis*: for excepting only the promontory *Carambis*, (*Cabo Piſello*) all the reſt of this ſhore hath ſuch ſmall capes and creekes, that it is not much vnlike to a right line. The other ſide or North part doth reſemble an horne that hath two crooked ends, the vpper end more round: the lower more ſtraight: which proportion this our mappe doth very preciſely expreſſe. This ſea alſo hath two promontories; one in the South, then called *Promontorium Carambis*, now *Cabo Piſello*: the other in the North, *Ptolemey* nameth it *Criou metopon*, *Arietis frons*, the rammes head: *Paulus Diaconus* calleth it *Acroma*, and now it is knowen by the name *Famar*. Theſe two capes are oppoſite one againſt the other, and are diſtant one from another about 2500. furlongs, as *Ammianus* and *Euſtathius* do teſtifie: which although they do make 312. Italian miles, yet they are diſtant only 170. miles, as *Pliny* ſaith: or as *Strabo* reporteth, ſo much as a ſhip will ſaile in three daies: notwithſtanding to thoſe, which do ſaile either from the Eaſt to Weſt, or from Weſt to Eaſt, they ſeeme to be ſo neere one to the other, that one would thinke that there were the end of the ſea, and that *Pontus Euxinus* were two ſeas: but when you ſhall come in the middeſt between theſe two capes, then the other part appeareth, as it were a ſecond or another ſea. The compaſſe of it round about by the ſhore *Strabo* maketh to be 25000. furlongs: *Polybius* but 22000. and yet from this *Ammianus* taketh 2000. and that by the authority of *Eratoſthenes*, *Hecatæus* and *Ptolemey*, as there he affirmeth. *Herodotus* an eie-witneſſe of the ſame, writeth that he meaſured the length of it and found it to be 11100. furlongs: and likewiſe he found the breadth of it (where it was furtheſt ouer) to be 320. furlongs. This meaſure *Strabo* and *Pliny* in the twelfth chapter of his fourth booke, do more diſtinctly, partly out of their owne and partly out of other mens opinions, ſet downe. *Strabo* writeth that about 40. riuers do vnloade themſelues into it. Yet this our mappe doth ſhew many more. Antiquity doth hold that this ſea, of all our ſeas, was by farre the greateſt; (heere hence I ſuppoſe that the Italians haue giuen it that name of *Mar maiore*, the Great ſea) and that heere (as there at *Caliz*, without the ſtraits of *Gibraltar*) was the end of the World: and that it was innauigable, both for the huge greatneſſe of it, as alſo by reaſon of the barbarous nations which daily did annoy the ſhore, and vſe all maner of cruelty and inhumanity toward ſtrangers and aliens. From hence aroſe thoſe epithites and adiuncts giuen by the ancient poets to this ſea of *Pontus*; *vaſt and rough*: *Virgil* and *Catullus* call it: *Ouid*, *infinite* and *terrible*: *Lucane*, *a deuouring* and *dangerous ſea*; *Silius*, *raging*: *Statius*, *an vncertaine* and *ſwelling ſea*: *Valerius Flaccus*, *perilous*: *Manlius*, *horrible*, *ſpitefull* and *furious*: *Seneca*, *mad* and *churliſh*: *Feſtus Auienus*, *rauciſonum*, making a hoarſe ill fauoured noiſe. Thus farre of the Names, Forme and bigneſſe of this ſea: of the Situation and Nature of the ſame, although *Herodotus*, *Pomponius*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ouid* and *Macrobius* (that I may ſay nothing of others) haue ſpoken much, yet in mine opinion, no man hath done it more exactly and diligently than *Ammianus* in his 22. booke; whom he that liſteth, may adioine to this our diſcourſe: and if he be not ſatisfied with theſe, he may to them adde a whole booke, written by *Arrianus* of this ſea: together with the large commentaries, of *Struckius*, vpon the ſame. As for vs we will content our ſelues in this place with a few peculiar obſeruations of this ſea, gleaned heere and there out of the ancient monuments of learned writers of former ages. *It is ſweet*, or at leaſtwiſe more ſweet than other ſeas: moreouer, *the waters of it are more light than others*; *and do neuer ebbe and flow*, but alwaies keep one and the ſame ſtint of running one way, as *Lucrece*, *Macrobius*, *Pliny* and *Ouid* do witneſſe. Which I take to be the cauſe that ſometime it hath all been frozen ouer. For this I remember I haue read, in *Ouid*, *Marcell. Comit.* and others, ſometime to haue happened. *Ariſtotle* in his Problemes writeth, *That it is whiter than other ſeas*: (yet the Greekes now call it *Maurothalaſſa*, and likewiſe the Turkes *Caradeniz*, that is, as *Lucian* doth interpret them both, *Mare nigrum*, the Blacke ſea. Contrariwiſe *mare Ægeum*, the Archipelago, or Mediterran ſea, the Turkes call *Acdeniz*, and the vulgar Greekes *Aſpra thalaſſa*, both ſignifying as the learned *Leunclaw* expoundeth them, *Mare album*, the white ſea.) *Ælianus* in his *Varia hiſtoria* writeth, *That it breedeth no tender or ſoft ſhelfiſh*, but very ſeldome and thoſe very few. *It feedeth no Whales*, only certaine ſmall ſeales, and pretty little dolphins ſometimes are heere taken, as *Plutarch* in his *Morals* hath left recorded. *There is no rauenous creature that praieth vpon fiſh doth liue in it*, beſide ſeales and dolphines, as *Pliny* writeth. *Strabo* in the ſeuenth booke of his Geography ſaith, *That there are about 40. riuers*, which comming from diuers quarters do vnload themſelues into it. Yet we, in this our Mappe, do point at a great many more beſide. The cities, vpon the coaſt of this ſea, more famous, are BYZANTIVM, (*Conſtantinople*) of which we will ſay nothing in this place, becauſe we haue before in the mappe of *Thrace* written of it at large, in reſpect of the narrowneſſe of the place which is aſſigned for ſuch like purpoſes. Then TOMOS (*Tomiſuar*, as *Calcagninus*; or *Kiouia*, as *Cioſanus* thinketh) famous by the baniſhment and exile of the noble poet *Ouid*. BORYSTHENES, otherwiſe called *Olbia* and *Miletopolis*, (*Strapenor*, a city in *Sarmatia Europæa*, ſituate at the mouth of the riuer *Boriſthenes*) of which *Dion Pruſæus* hath ſpoken much (that I may omit others) in his 36. oration. DIOSCVRIAS, which was alſo called *Sebaſtopolis*, built, if you will giue any credit to poeticall fables, by the waggoners of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*: it is yet to this day knowen by the name of *Sauatopoli* or *Sauaſtopoli*. This city was in times paſt ſo famous, as *Pliny* telleth out of *Timoſthenes*, that there ordinarily reſorted vnto it 300. ſeuerall nations, ſpeaking ſo many different languages: ſo that the Romanes for the diſpatch of all matters for their ſtate, did maintaine there 130. interpretours. There are heere many other cities, which were nothing ſo renowmed, as TRAPEZVS (now vulgarly called TREBIZONDA: of the Turkes, *Tarabaſſon*: but of the barbarous nations neere adioining, as *Theuet* reporteth, *Waccamah*: CERASVS (*Cheraſoda*, or as the barbarous people call it, *Omidie*) PHARNACEA (*Platena*) AMISVS (*Amid* or *Hemid*, or as *Niger* thinketh *Simiſo*) SINOPE (*Pordapas*, yet the Turkes to this day call it *Sinabe*) HERACLEA (*Arpſp*, and *Pendarachia*) and oueragainſt *Conſtantinople*, where we began, is CHALCEDON (*Chalcidona*, or as the Turkes terme it, *Caſtitiu*) a free city and of great command in thoſe daies, but now as *P. Gyllius* ſaith, it is a ſmall ſtreet without any mention of wals. Vpon the Weſt ſide of this ſea, the Thracians did dwell: vpon the South the Aſians: as the *Bithynians*, *Galatians* and *Cappadocians*. The *Colchi* did poſſeſſe the Eaſtern coaſt. All along generally vpon the North aſwell in *Europe* as *Aſia*, inhabited the *Sarmatians* and *Scythians*, diſtinguiſhed into diuers and ſundry nations: amongſt theſe are the *Tauroſcythians*, (which tooke their name from thence) and their *Cherronneſus*, or demy-ile, vulgarly knowen by the name of *Taurica Cherronneſus*, and *Scythica Cherronneſus*. *Appianus* nameth it *Pontica Cherronneſus*, the demy-ile of *Pontus*: which *Pliny* writeth, was ſometime inuironed round with the ſea. For forme and quality it is compared and thought to be much like *Peloponneſus*. *Strabo*, from the mouth or relation of others, hath left written, that it was ſometime annexed to the maine land by an *iſthmos*, or neckeland of 360. furlongs in length. The country toward *Metopon* (*Frons Arietis* the rammes head) is rough, mountainous and much ſubiect to Northren ſtormes, cold and violent blaſts. Neere to *Theodoſia*, (*Caffa* or *Cefe*, as the Turkes write it: a city ſituate vpon the ſea, whoſe hauen is ſo capacious and large, that it is able to entertaine an hundred tall ſhippes at once) it is a good and fertile ſoile. *Athenæus* writeth that *bulbi*, certaine bolled rootes, which do grow heere of their owne accord, are ſo ſweet and pleaſant that they may be eaten raw. In it alſo is the hill *Beroſus*, where, as *Pliny* witneſſeth, are three wels, of which, whoſoeuer drinketh, he dieth without any griefe and without any remedy. *Plutarch* in *Tanais*, maketh mention of an oile made in this mountaine *Beroſus*, which the country people do preſſe out of a certaine plant which they call *Halinda*. With this oile they annoint themſelues, and then being once warme they feele not the cold although it be neuer ſo bitter. The ſame authour telleth of the hearb *Phryxa*, which groweth about *Borea antrum*, the caue *Borea*, which if the ſtepchildren ſhall haue about them, they ſhall ſuffer no wrong at their ſtepmothers hand. This hearb is colder than Snow: yet as ſoone as euer the ſtepmothers ſhall go about to wrong their ſonne in lawes, it preſently caſteth out flames of fire: and by that meanes they ſhunne all eminent dangers and cauſes of feare. Thus far of *Cherronneſus Taurica*.

They which take any pleaſure in fables or fictions of poets belonging to this *Pontus* or ſpoken of the ſame, let them haue recourſe to *Senecaes Medea*, or the *Iphigenia* of *Euripides*, and others that haue written of the voiages of the *Argonautes*, or the ſtory of *Iaſons Golden fleece*. But before I leaue this ſea I thinke it not amiſſe to put thee in mind what *Ioſephus* writeth in the 11. chapter of his 9. booke of the Antiquity of the Iewes. Hee there ſaith that *Ionas* the Prophet being deuoured and ſwallowed vp of the whale about *Iſſicus ſinus* (*Golfo de Aiazzo*, a bay of the mediterran ſea, neere to *Iſſus*, a city of *Silicia*, which now they vulgarly call *Aiazzo*) was after three daies caſt vp againe, into this Euxine ſea, aliue vnhurt or any way periſhed. One part of this his relation I will beleeue, if you will beleeue the other. *Robertus Conſtantinus* in his ſupplement of the Latine tongue ſaith, that *Lamia* was a fiſh. Of the fenne MAEOTIS, (*Mar delle Sabacche*, it is commonly called now a daies: the Italians, of a towne abuttant vpon it, name it *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar bianco*, the white ſea: of the Scythians it is called *Carpaluc*: of the Arabians *Bohari'lazach*, as *Baptiſta Ramuſius* witneſſeth) beſide other Geographers, read *Polyb.* in his 4. booke, and *Ariſt.* in the end of his 1. booke, and beginning of the 2. of his *Meteor.* The length of it is 6000. as *Themiſtius Euphrades* writeth. In this ſea there are not many ilands, yet theſe are not all inhabited or manured; and the people which dwell in them do liue very poorly: for they vſe the fleſh of great fiſhes, dried in the ſunne, and then beaten and ſtamped to powder, in ſteed of meale for bread: for as *Pomponius* ſaith, they yeeld no great ſtore of prouiſion for victuals.

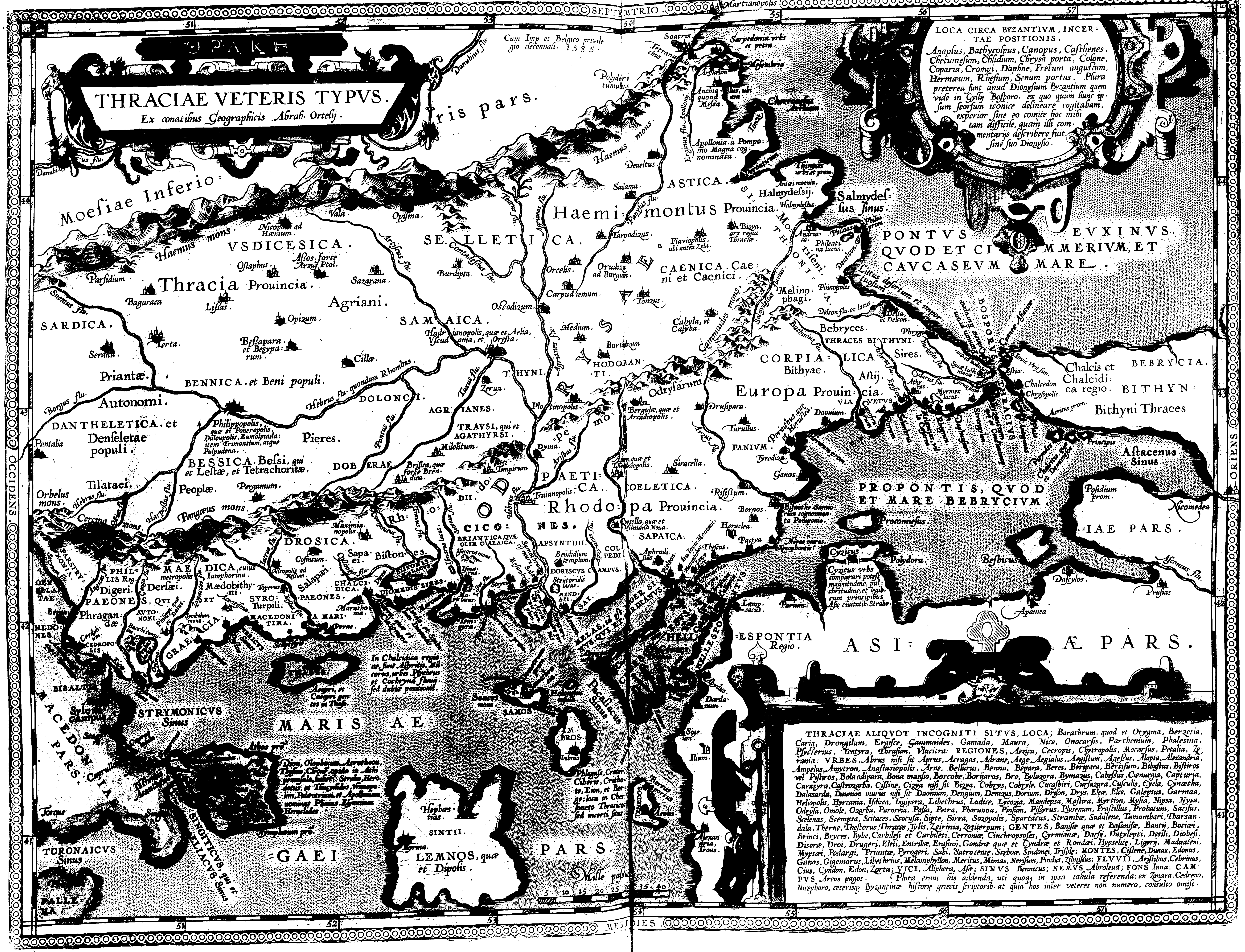

ΠΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΥΞΕΙΝΟΣ.
PONTVS EVXINVS.
Aequor Iasonio pulsatum remige primum.
Cum Privilegio Imp. Reg. et Belgico, Ad decennium. 1590.
Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
SCYTHIAE, SIVE SARMATIAE EUROPAEAE PARS.
SARMATIAE ASIAE PARS.
Rypaei montes, ad Tanais usque originem.
Gerrhus, locus ubi regum Sytharum sepulcra.
Hamaxobij, qui et Hamaxobitae.
Chuni.
Callipedes, ubi Exampeus locus, et fons. Incolis Sacrae Viae vocatur. Hinc Hypanis dulcissimi saporis fluvius, amaras aquas suscipit, et fit sui dissimilis.
Bodini.
Amadoci.
ANTII, ANTAE, et ANTES.
Carpiani.
Basternae.
Vrgi
Tagri.
Iazyges.
Eneocadiae.
Borysthenitae.
Georgi.
Callipidae.
Torreccadae.
Basilides.
Nomades.
SCYTHIA PARVA.
Tauroscythae.
HYLAEA Regio.
Iazyges.
MAEOTAE.
Sargatii.
Racalani.
Exobigitae.
Roxolani.
Gynaecocratumeni.
Tanaitae.
Osili.
Cares.
Laxij.
MAEOTIS PALVS: Quam Scythię gentes circundant vndique ripis, Et matrem Ponti perhibent Męotidis undam.
Coretus sinus.
Carcinites, qui et Tamyraces Sinus.
HYLAEUM Mare.
Sagaricus sinus.
TAVRICA, QVAE ET SCYTHICA CHERSONESVS.
Tauri.
Satarchae.
Bosporani.
CIMMERIVS.
BOSPORVS
SINDICA.
Arichi.
Conapseni.
Aspungitani
Achaei.
Cercetij.
Zicchi.
CAUCASICAE PARS.
Mardi.
Sanegae.
Metibi.
Epageritae.
Heniochi.
Suani.
CAUCASEVM MARE
PHASIANVM MARE.
COLCHIS
Heptacometae.
Byzeres.
Macrones.
Philyres.
Discheri.
Cissij.
THIANNICA Regio
ARMENIAE PARS.
Mosynoeci.
Tibareni.
Chalybes.
PONTVS POLEMONIACVS.
PONTVS CAPPADOCICVS.
CAPPADOCIA.
Leucosyrii.
Paphlagonij.
Heneti.
GALATIA, QVAE ET GALLOGRAECIA. Cuius incolae Buccellarij.
Mariandyni, et Dandoni.
Caucones.
BITHYNIA.
THRACIA ASIATICA.
PROPONTIS.
BOSPORVS THRACICVS.
THRACIAE PARS.
Salmydessus sinus.
MOESIA
PONTVS.
Troglodytae.
Bastarnę
GETAE.
DACIAE PARS.
Getarum solitudo.
Tyrangitae.
PONTVS EVXINVS. Sed, Dictus ab antiquis Axenus ille fuit.

THRACE.

VNder the name of THRACIA many and diuerſe countries with ſundry people are comprehended: for except the Indies it is the greateſt country of the world as Herodotus doth teſtifie: for Pliny doth confine it by the riuer Iſter, Pontus, Propontis, the Aegean ſea, and the riuer Strymon. Yea and Strabo in the firſt booke of his Geography, according to the opinion of Homer, extendeth it as farre that way as the riuer Peneus, which riuer Ptolemey attributeth to Macedonia. Marcellinus maketh the Scordiſci to be a people of this country. Appianus to theſe conioineth the Illyrians. So alſo doth Mela vpon the Weſt, who moreouer vpon the South to it doth aſſigne the mount Athos. Many of the ancient writers likewiſe doe make the peninſula or demy-iland Pallene, a portion belonging to this country. Yea if one may credit Eratoſthenes, the hill Olympus doth part Macedonia from Thrace. And the Epitome of Strabo in his ſeuenth booke maketh yet a farre other deſcription of the bounds of this region. (For in Strabo himſelfe the deſcription of Thracia is wholly miſſing.) This Epitome, I ſay, ſeuereth Thrace from Macedony by the mouth of the riuer Neſſus. Yea and indeed in ſuccedent ages the compaſſe of this country was not much leſſe: for Ammianus, Procopius, Sextus Rufus, and the booke of Records (Notitiarum) do diuide it into theſe ſixe ſhires or prouinces; Mœſia, the Second or Lower, Scythia, Europa, (peculiarly calling this part by the generall name of that quarter of the world wherein the whole did ſtand) Rhodopa, Hæmimontus, and Thracia, properly and ſpecially ſo called. Heere hence it is that in Trebellius and Oroſius, there is mention made of the THRACIA'S, in the plurall number. Yet this our Mappe is not ſo farre extended toward the North. For we haue indeed followed the deſcription of Ptolemey in butting and bounding it; who ſeuereth it from other Northren countries by the mount Hæmus. And this true THRACIA we do thinke to haue beene ſo named of the inchanting Nymph Thraca, as Euſtathius out of Athenæus teacheth vs; hauing been in former times called PERCA: And had beene alſo ſometime, as many do verily thinke, knowne by the names of ARIA, ODRYSA, CRESTONIA and SCYTONIA. Ioſephus a moſt graue authour affirmeth, that it was of the Iewes called THYRAS. The abouenamed Ptolemey in it nameth theſe foureteene ſhires, Dantheletica, Sardica, Vſdiceſica, Selletica, Mœdica, Droſica, Cœletica, Sapaica, Corpialica, Cœnica, Beſſica, Bennica, Samaica, and Vrbana. Plinie diuideth it into fifty (or two and fifty, as I remember Dalechampius hath) Regiments, (Strategiæ) ſhirewickes, I thinke, they call them in ſome places of England, Hundreds, or Wapentakes I would call them. This Thracia, properly ſo called, Ammianus likeneth vnto the halfe Moone: or, to a Theater, whoſe higher part is encloſed with high and ſteepe mountaines, which do diuide this ſame country from Dacia; The lower part openeth toward the Ægean ſea.

Of the nature and quality of this country, Virgil ſpeaketh on this manner: Terra procul vaſtis colitur Mauortia campis: A martiall country lieth farre off, vaſt champions it conteinth: Plutarch teacheth vs that it hath in it many huge fennes and bogges, and that it is diuided or croſſed this way and that way by diuerſe deep and dangerous riuers. Pliny ſaith that the ſoile of Thracia is very fertile for all manner of corne, and commendeth the wheat of the ſame, for waight and heauineſſe: Item, for goodneſſe he affirmeth that this kinde of wheat poſſeſſeth the third place. Athenæus teſtifieth that it beareth ſome vines, eſpecially about Biblina, which otherwiſe is called Oeſyma. Item, Pliny highly commendeth Vinum Maroneum, the wine of Marogna, or Marolia, as Lewnclawe calleth it. Homer alſo affirmeth, that the Achiui were wont, by ſhippe to tranſport wines from Thace into Greece. Xenophon writeth, that in the mount Pangeus, there is a gold-mine: and Strabo affirmeth the like to be about Philippi. Heere alſo is the Thracian ſtone, which is kindled by the water, and quenched with oile, as Pliny witneſſeth. But becauſe no man of all the ancient writers, hath better deſcribed this countrie than Pomponius Mela, let vs heere him ſpeake: It is, ſaith he, a countrie that cannot much bragge either of the goodneſſe of their ſoile, or wholeſomeneſſe of their aire: nay indeed, except it be in ſome place neere the ſea coaſt, it is barren, cold, and verie vnkinde to all things generally that are ſet, ſowne, or laid into the ſame. It ſeldome beareth any apple-trees or other fruit-trees: yet vines do heere and there grow in diuers places: but the grapes neuer ripen kindly, or come to any perfection, except in ſome places where the vine-dreſſers do, by the leaues, keepe the cold from them. It is a countrey much more kinde to men: yet they are none of the propereſt: for they are very clowniſh, vnhandſome and rough hewed fellowes: but otherwiſe for number and hardineſſe (for they are many and thoſe very vnciuill) this nation farre ſurpaſſeth others neere adioining. This latter alſo is auerred by Pauſanias who affirmeth it to containe ſuch wonderfull multitudes of men, that, if you ſhall except France (Gallia) it may for ought that I know, in all likely-hood, for multitude of men be preferred before any countrie in the world. Item, Herodotus ſaith, that next after the Indies, it is the greateſt countrey of the whole earth. Liuy calleth it a deſperate and moſt fierce Nation: and Solinus he ſaith, that they are a verie ſtout and hardy people: Sextus Rufus maketh them the moſt cruell and furious people that euer he ſaw or heard of: which Florus well expreſſeth by this example, when he writeth that certaine of them being taken by the Romanes, and giued as the manner of captiues is, did bite the fetters and manacles with their teeth, and ſo themſelues to haue ſufficiently puniſhed their owne barbarous cruelty: and that there are of their parents euen from their cradle trained vp to this wild inhumane kinde of life, Sidonius doth teach vs in theſe words: Excipit hic natos glacies, & matris ab aluo Artus infantum molles nix cimbrica durat. Pectore vix aliter quiſquam, ſed ab vbere tractus, Plus potat per vulnus equum, ſic lacte relicto, Virtutem gens tota bibit. Creuere parumper, Mox pugnam ludunt iaculis: hos ſuggerit illis Nutrix plaga iocos: pueri venatibus apti, Luſtra feris vacuant. rapto ditata iuuentus, Iura colit gladij. conſummatámque ſenectam Non ferro finire pudet. Tali ordine vitæ Ciues Martis agunt. So ſoone as infant heere is borne, The thing they ſay is ſure, To froſt and ſnow their tender limmes They preſently inure. Scarce one of many thouſands heere, Doth ſucke the Nurces teate: Warme blood of warlike horſes heere, For moſt part 's infants meat: This diet mak'th them bold and hard. And as they come to growth They learne to toſſe the ſpeare and pike: Heere no man liueth in ſlowth. Theſe are the ſports that theſe men vſe: As ſoone as boies can ride The fallow deere they learne to chaſe: &c. But to theſe let vs adde that commendation of them, giuen by the Emperour Iuſtinian in his Authentica: That is moſt certaine, ſaith he, and for a truth confeſſed of all men, That if any one do but name the countrie of Thracia, by and by together as ſoone as the word is out of his mouth, there preſently entreth into the heart of the ſtander by, a conceit of manhood and warlike valour fit for all manner of ſeruice in the field. For theſe things naturally bred in the bone, and as it were proper qualities peculiar to this country onely. Valerius Maximus highly commendeth the valorous wiſedome (Animoſam ſapientiam) of the Thracians. Yet Thucydides ſaith it was ſuch, as it was the next doore to barbarous crueltie: whereſoeuer the Thracian is ſecure and thinketh he may ſafely inſult, there he is moſt bloudy and tyrannous. When it thundereth and lighteneth, they ſhoote their arrowes vp into the aire, threatning euen God himſelfe, for that indeed they thinke there is no other God but that whom they adore. Theſe gods, as Herodotus writeth, Mars, Bacchus, Diana and Mercury, they worſhip onely and none other. Yet the ſame authour in another place nameth Pliſtorius, for a God proper vnto this nation onely. Ammianus alſo writeth that theſe people do worſhip the goddeſſe Bellona. To theſe their gods, as Euſebius affirmeth, they ſlew and ſacrificed men, before they ſet forward and attempted to daren battell. In which they vſed, by the report of Liuy, two hand ſwords of an huge length. Their ſalades or head peeces were of woolues skins, euery man wearing his dart, and his target with a ſhort dagger or poinyard. Euery man heere thinketh it a gallant thing and very honourable to liue by the warres, and by robbing and ſpoiling. An idle fellow heere is accounted for a right honeſt man: and it is a moſt baſe and contemptible thing to be an huſbandman. Clemens in the ſeuenth booke of his Stromaton writeth, that theſe people are of complexion and colour lion tawney, and wanne, or as it were of a skie colour. Homer calleth them Comatos Thraces, Long-locked Thracians: Iulius Pollux, In vertice crinitos, wearing a long-locke vpon the crowne of the head. It was accounted for an honourable thing amongſt them to haue their faces full of skarres: and indeed Herodotus ſaith, that it was no diſgrace to any man. Yea and Plutarch addeth that they vſed to imprinte markes vpon their wiues faces: which Athenæus in the twelfth booke of his Deipnoſophiſton iuſtifieth to be true. Heraclides and Sextus Empiricus do iointly affirme, that euery man vſually had more wiues than one. It is very certaine, that they were great drinkers of wine and ſound drunkerds, and that they brewed their wine with hony, we learne out of Pliny. Yet in Pomponius Mela I read that diuerſe of them did neuer know what wine meant; but when they meant to be merrie, ſitting round about the hearth, certaine ſeedes were ſtrawen vpon the coales, which caſt vp ſuch a ſmoake or ſteame, that it made euery man ſo light-headed and pleaſant, as if he had beene cup ſhot, or had taken a pot or two too much of ſtrongeſt beere or wine that might be drunke. Athenæus alſo writeth that they had heere a kinde of drinke which they called Brytum, made of barly and other kinds of corne. Suidas writeth, that what wine ſoeuer the pot-companions, in their quaffings and carowſings could not drinke out was preſently powred vpon their heads. The ſame authour reporteth, that they are much delighted to eate garleeke, as being indeed of it ſelfe very hot, and their country wherein they dwell very bleake and cold. Iulius Pollux writeth, that they vſed to exchange ſlaues for ſalt. Whereupon Sale empti, bought with ſalt, was ſpoken prouerbially of bad ſeruants and ſuch as were taken vp at iade-faire. Item, he affirmeth, that this nation firſt inuented a kinde of muſicall inſtrument called Canthorum. But of the manners and behauiour of this people, many other things may be obſerued in the reading of thoſe authours which before I haue cited, eſpecially in Herodotus, Athenæus, Solinus, Pomponius Mela, and Heraclides his Policies. Theſe, although meere Barbarians and vnlearned, yet in this one thing, diuerſe of them iudged not amiſſe, in that they thought and verily beleeued the ſoule to be immortall: others did thinke that it did die, yet ſo as that it was in better eſtate then when it liued. Heereupon it is, that they morned when women were brought in bed, and wept at the birth of their children. An ancient writer affirmeth, that there was a kind of nation of the Thracians that could not reckon further then the number of foure, any greater number they could not remember. Now it remaineth that we ſhould, out of Antigonus ſay ſomething of the miracles, and ſtrange things found and obſerued in this countrie. In Chalcidis, a prouince heere, there is a place called Cantharoletron; for that any beaſt that goeth in thither, may come ſafe and ſound out againe: ſaue only the beaſt called Cantharus: theſe neuer come out from thence aliue, but they preſently fall a turning

round



ΘΡΑΚΗ
THRACIAE VETERIS TYPVS.
Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.

Cum Imp. et Belgico priuilegio decennali. 1585.

LOCA CIRCA BYZANTIVM, INCERTAE POSITIONIS.
Anaplus, Bathycolpus, Canopus, Caſthenes, Chetumeſum, Chlidium, Chryſa porta, Colone, Coparia, Crompi, Daphne, Fretum anguſtum, Hermæum, Rheſium, Senum portus. Plura preterea ſunt apud Dionyſium Byzantium quem vide in Gyllij Boſporo. ex quo quum hunc ipſum ſeorſum iconice delineare cogitabam, experior ſine eo comite hoc mihi tam difficile, quam illi commentarijs deſcribere fuit, ſine ſuo Dionyſio.

THRACIAE ALIQVOT INCOGNITI SITVS, LOCA; *Barathrum, quod et Orygma, Berzetia, Caria, Drongilum, Ergiſce, ~~Gammaides~~, Ganiada, Maura, Nice, Onocarſis, Parthenium, Phaleſina, Pſycterius, Tentyra, Thraſum, Vlucitra:* REGIONES, *Aezica, Cecropis, Chytropolis, Mocarſus, Petalia, Zerania:* VRBES, *Abrus niſi ſit Aprus, Acragas, Adrane, Aegę, Aegialus, Aegiſtum, Ageßus, Alapta, Alexandria, Ampelus, Amytron, Anaſtaſiopolis, Arne, Bellurus, Benna, Bepara, Beres, Berſipara, Bertiſum, Bibaſtus, Biſtiros vel Piſtiros, Bolaodipara, Bona manſio, Borcobe, Borijaros, Bre, Bylazora, Bymazus, Cabeßus, Cænurgia, Capturia, Carasyra, Caſtrozarba, Cißine, Cizya niſi ſit Bizya, Cobrys, Cobryle, Cucaſbiri, Curſazura, Cuſculis, Cycla, Cynætha, Dalasarda, Daunion murus niſi ſit Daonium, Dengium, Denizus, Dorium, Driſon, Drys, Eleæ, Elce, Galepsus, Garmaa, Heliopolis, Hyrcania, Iſdicea, Isgipera, Libethrus, Ludice, Lycozia, Mandepsa, Maſtira, Myrtion, Myſia, Nipsa, Nysa, Odryſa, Omole, Ozarba, Paroreia, Paßa, Petra, Phorunna, Pinſum, Pißyrus, Plysenum, Praſtillus, Probatum, Saciſus, Scelenas, Scempsa, Scitaces, Scotuſa, Sipte, Sirra, Sozopolis, Spartacus, Strambæ, Sudalene, Tamombari, Tharsandala, Therne, Theſtorus, Thraces, Tylis, Zeirinia, Zositerpum;* GENTES, *Baniſæ quæ et Baſaniſæ, Bantij, Botiæi, Brinci, Bryces, Bybe, Carbileſi et Carbileti, Cerroniæ, Cinchropſoſes, Cyrmianæ, Darſij, Datylepti, Deſili, Diobeſi, Disoræ, Droi, Drugeri, Eleti, Entribæ, Eraſinij, Gondræ quæ et Cyndræ et Rondæi, Hypselitę, Ligyrij, Maduateni, Mypsæi, Podargi, Priantæ, Pyrogeri, Sabi, Satrocentę, Scęboæ, Sindonęi, Triſple;* MONTES, *Cißene, Dunax, Edonus, Ganos, Gigemorus, Libethrius, Melamphyllon, Meritus, Mimas, Neriſum, Pindus, Zilmißus;* FLVVII, *Ariſtibus, Cebrinus, Cius, Cyndon, Edon, Zorta;* VICI, *Aliphera, Aſæ;* SINVS *Bennicus;* NEMVS *Abroleua;* FONS *Inna;* CAMPVS *Areos pagos.* *Plura erant his addenda, uti quoq; in ipsa tabula referenda: ex Zonara, Cedreno, Nicephoro, ceteriſq; Byzantinæ hiſtorię græcis ſcriptorib. at quia hos inter veteres non numero, consulto omiſi.*

In Chalcidica regione, ſunt Aſſyritis, Miltorus, urbes Pſycherus et Corbyrus, ſitus ſed dubiæ poſitionis.

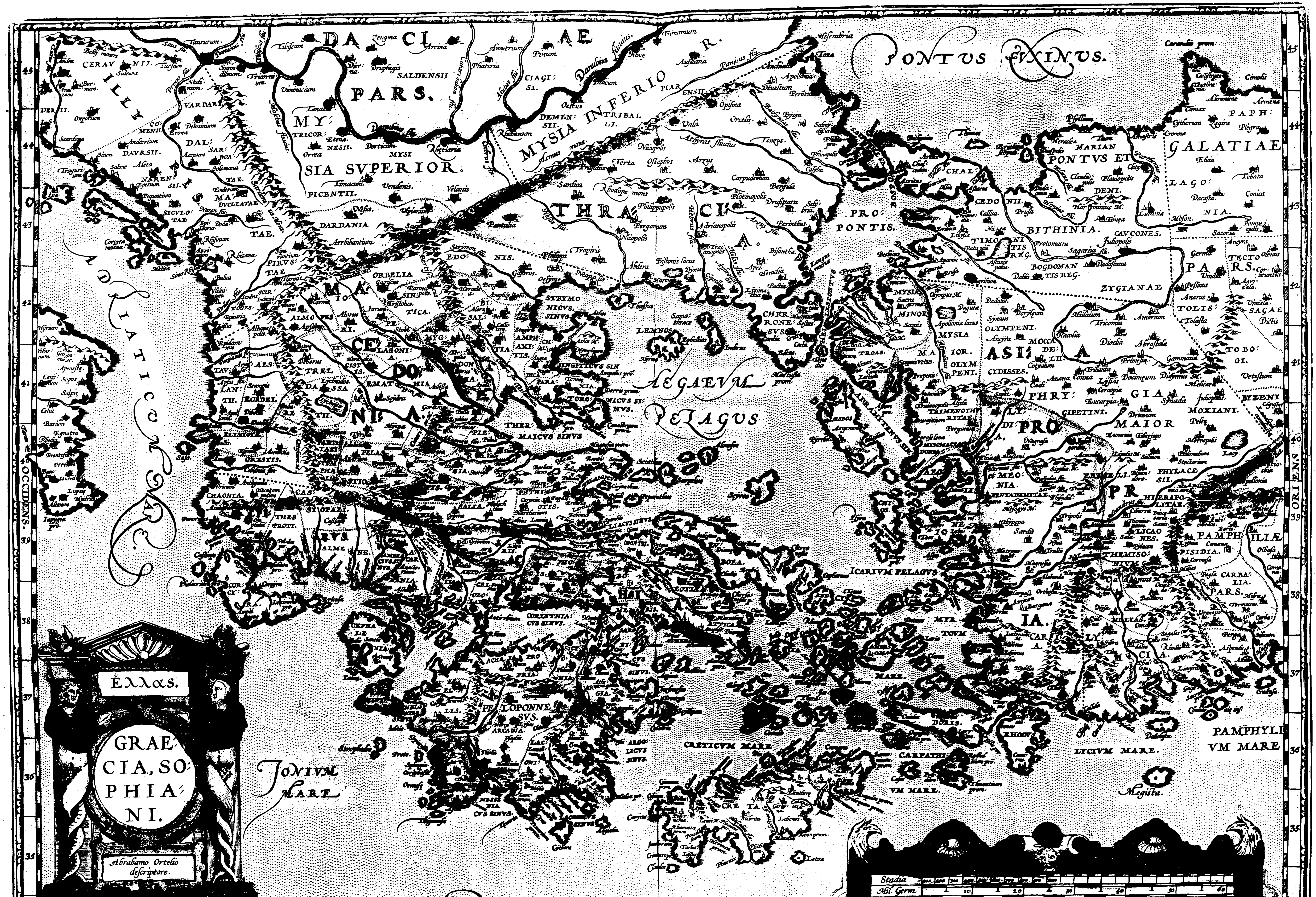
Cyzicus vrbs comparari poteſt magnitudine, pulchritudine, et legib. cum principibus Aſiæ ciuitatib. Strabo.

round vntill they die. In this countrie is the riuer Cochryna, of whoſe water if any ſheepe do drinke, they bring foorth none but blacke lambes. Between Byzantium (Conſtantinople) and the Cherſoneſus, there is an hill which they call The holy mount, neere to which, the ſea oftentimes carieth vpon the top of his waters a kinde of ſlimy ſubſtance called of the Latines, Bitumen. In Agria, a ſhire of this country, the riuer Pontus, carieth downe in his channell certaine ſtones much like vnto coales: which being kindled, and water caſt vpon them, they burne the better: but being blowne with bellowes, they go quite out. There is no manner of vermine or venemous creatures that can abide the ſmell of this kinde of firing. Amongſt the Cinchropſoſes there is a fountaine, of whoſe water, whoſoeuer ſhall drinke they die immediately. In Botiæa, there groweth a ſtone, which by the heat or reuerberation of the Sunne beames kindleth, and caſteth foorth ſparks and flames of fire. Plutarch writeth, that there is a ſpring not farre from the hill Pangæus, of whoſe waters if one fill one and the ſame veſſell, and then weight it, he ſhall finde it to be twiſe ſo heauy in the winter, as it was in the ſummer. Plutarch (whom Tzetzes calleth, The yonger: another nameth him Parthenicus) reporteth certaine things of the herbe Cythara, the ſtones Panſilypus and Philadelphi, found in the riuers Ebrus and Strymon: which, becauſe they are more like to fables, than true ſtories, I do in this place willingly omit. To reckon vp heere the ſeuerall Nations, Mountaines, Riuers or Cities of this country, I thinke it nothing neceſſary: becauſe they are at one view better to be ſeene in the Mappe it ſelfe. Yet of the city Byzantium (now Conſtantinople) for that it is ſo oft mentioned in ancient hiſtories, to ſay nothing at all, for that we do in ſome ſort hold it an iniury, I thinke it not amiſſe to write theſe few lines following, of the deſcription of it. The firſt founder of BYZANTIVM, which was alſo in times paſt called LYGOS, was, as Trogus and Euſtathius do thinke, one Pauſanias a Captaine of the Spartanes: and that, as Caſſiodorus writeth, at ſuch time as Numa Pompilius was king of the Romanes. It was ſo called of Byzantes, the ſonne of Ceroeſſas, a captaine of the Megareans: whom Euſtathius affirmeth, to haue beene the vprighteſt and moſt iuſt man that euer the earth did beare. This city is ſituate vpon an high cliffe, at the narroweſt place of Boſphorus, Thracius (the frith or ſtreights of Conſtantinople) in a very fertile ſoile, and vpon a fruitfull and commodious ſea (fertili ſolo & fœcundo ſalo) as Tacitus writeth. In reſpect of which ſituation, being ſtrongly fortified by nature, it is thought to be almoſt inuincible. Whereupon Trebellius Pollio calleth it clauſtrum Ponticum, The blocke-houſe of Pontus. Oroſius termeth it, Principem gentium, the ſoueraigne of all Nations; Sextus Rufus, Arcem ſecundam Romani orbis, The ſecond bulwarke or fortreſſe of the Romane Empire: Procopius, Arcem Europæ & Aſiæ obicem ponentem, The Caſtle of Europe, and barre againſt Aſia: Themiſtocles Euphrada, Magnificentiæ officinam, The ſhop of all manner of brauery and courtlike faſhions: and Ouid he calleth it, Vaſtam gemini maris ianuam, The huge gate of the two ſeas, to wit, Propontis (Mar di marmora) and Pontus Euxinus (Mar maiore.) For the rampart and wals of it (which Pauſanias and both the Dions ſo highly commend) were ſo ſtrong that the Athenians vſed in former times, as the ſame Euſtathius writeth, to cary all their goods and treaſure thither and there to beſtow it, holding it to be a place impregnable and not to be ſurprized by any enemy whatſoeuer. Of the great felicity of this city you may read many things worth the obſeruation in diuerſe ancient writers; eſpecially in Polybius, Herodian, Xiphiline, Dion Pruſeus, and Themiſtocles Euphrada in his ſixth oration: who deemeth the citizens thereof to be moſt happie men, both for the goodly riuer which paſſeth by it, temperature of the aire, fertility of the ſoile wherein it ſtandeth, capacious hauen and creeke of the ſea, gorgeous church and ſtately wals of the ſame. Heerupon grew that daintineſſe, luxury, drunkenneſſe and wantonneſſe of theſe people: which vices of theirs are noted by Athenæus in the tenth booke of his Deipnoſophiſton: and Ælianus in the foureteenth chapter of the third booke of his varia hiſtoria. This city, fortune often frowning vpon it, was ſometimes poſſeſſed of the Spartans or Lacedemonians: after that it was vnder the command of the Athenians. Then ſhaking off their yoke, it began by a little and a little to chalenge vnto it ſelfe a kinde of ſoueraignty and freedome from any forren iuriſdiction: which it held for a while, vntill Veſpaſian the Romane Emperour, ſubdued it, and reduced it vnto the forme of a prouince. While it thus ſtoode vnder the command of the Romanes, it was, by Septimius Seuerus, who held on Nigers ſide, aſſaulted, battered, raced to the ground, and of a goodly flouriſhing city, made a poore and beggerly village, and withall was adiudged to belong vnto the Perinthij. But Antonius Caracalla, Seuerus his ſonne, reſtored them to their ancient liberties, and was called by the name of ANTONIA, as Euſtathius teſtifieth. Yet for Antonia (that I may note this by the way) an ancient braſſe coine, of the Emperour Seuerus which I haue, doth teach vs that it ought to be read Antoninia. For vpon this peece of money was ſtamped ΑΝΤΟΝΕΙΝΙΑ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ, that is, Antoninia the Emperiall city of the Bizantini. But after this it was againe waſted by Gallienus the Emperour, and all the citizens and garriſon ſouldiers thereof ſlaine and put to the ſword. Yet for feare leaſt the Scythians, Getes and other barbarous nations might breake in to the Romane territories on that ſide, it was againe reedified, repaired and fortified by the ſame Emperour. But Conſtantine, worthily in deed and name ſurnamed the Great, did yet farre more ſtrongly fortifie it: and adorne it with the moſt goodly temple of Santa Sophia: and moreouer gracing it with many ſtately ornaments and curious workes of Architecture which he cauſed to be brought out of Aſia, Africa, Europe, yea and from Rome it ſelfe, and after his owne name by proclamation cauſed it to be intituled and called by the name of CONSTANTINOPOLIS, that is, Conſtantines city. Item, he tooke it from the Perinthij, made it a free corporation and endowed it with many large and ample priuiledges. After him, as Themiſtius Euphrada in his ſixth oration teſtifieth, Theodoſius the Great did beautifie it with diuerſe gorgeous and coſtly buildings. Moreouer Iuſtinian the Emperour, as Procopius an eie-witneſſe affirmeth, adorned it with many moſt faire and beautifull workes of curious Architecture. But eſpecially he graced it by that glorious worke of that ſtately temple of Santa Sophia, which he repaired (being a little before burnt downe, and vtterly defaced by fire) and of it beſtowed ſuch coſt, that the Emperour himſelfe, as Glycas witneſſeth, boldly ſaid that in this edifice he had exceeded euen glorious king Salomon, in that his building. Which worke of his, as P. Diaconus writeth of it, did ſo much excell all other buildings, that in the whole world beſide there was not to be found another that might in any reſpect be compared vnto it. Whereupon Corippus thus ſpeaketh of this Church: Iam Solomoniaci ſileat deſcriptio templi, Cedant cunctorum miracula nota locorum. That ſtately worke of Salomon, great Iudahs glorious king, May now be ſtill and bragge no more: The greateſt woonders of the world, may well giue place to this, No eie hath ſeene the like before. Conſta. Manaſſes calleth it Orbis ornamentum, The glorie of the world, which he verily beleeueth the very Seraphim themſelues did reuerence and adore. But if any one be deſirous to know the faſhion and modell of this building, let him haue recourſe to Procopius his firſt booke of Edifices. Of this church Paulus Lyrus Florus wrote a treatiſe in heroike or hexameter verſe, as Agathias in his fifth booke teſtifieth. So that it might ſeeme that there was nothing more that might be wiſhed for the further beautifying of this city. Sozomen doubted not boldly to affirme, That Conſtantinople both for multitude of men, and ſtore of wealth and money, by all mens ioint conſent, did farre excell euen great Rome it ſelfe. Moreouer Nazianzen writeth, That Conſtantinople for beauty and brauerie, did as much excell all other cities of the world beſide, as the higheſt heauens in glory do exceed the loweſt elements. Whereupon of ſome it was graced with theſe proud titles, VRBS ÆTERNAE, VRBS REGIA, NOVA & SECVNDA ROMA, The eternall City, The Emperiall City; New Rome, and Another Rome. In the praiſing and tax of the chiefe cities of the Romane Empire, this city, in a Councell there held, was placed in the ſecond degree: but in former times, as Egeſippus teſtifieth, it poſſeſſed only the third place. Zoſimus writeth, that there is no other city whatſoeuer, whether you reſpect the large compaſſe and circuite of the wals, or great felicity of it euery way, that may iuſtly be compared vnto it. The buildings of it are ſo cloſe and neere together and the houſes and ſtreets are ſo peſtered and thronged, that whether a man keepe home or walke abroad he ſhall be ſo crowded and thruſt, that ſcarcely he might go without danger, by reaſon of the huge throng of men and infinite multitude of cattle alwaies paſſing to and fro in the ſame. He that deſireth to know all the glorious ornaments and woonderfull things worthy of obſeruation to be ſeene in this city, let him read George Cedren his hiſtorie of the life of Theodoſius the Great. Where he doth not onelie receite them all and reckon them vp curiouſly, but alſo he doth moſt artificially deſcribe them and paint them out in their true colours. This city was taken, in the yeere of Chriſt 1453. by Mahomet the firſt of that name, Emperour of the Turkes, who at this date do yet poſſeſſe it. Manie other things pertaining to the beautie and magnificence of this city are to be ſeene in the booke of Records of both the Empires, and in Procopius his firſt booke De Ædificijs. Of the originall and famous buildings of this city, read George Codinus: for no man hath handled that argument better than he. But of the later writers, Petrus Gyllius hath moſt exactly and learnedly deſcribed the ſame. Of the Thracians, this one thing in this place I cannot omit; namely, That in former times they bore a great ſway in forren countries, and were great Lords out of their owne natiue ſoile. For they conquered and had vnder them a great part of Aſia, which is ſituate ouer againſt them, and cauſed it after their name to be called THRACIA ASIATICA: yea and toward the South, beyond the bounds of their owne country, vpon the Ægean ſea (where Pauſanias deſcribed THRACIA CARIA) they had long ſince placed their colonies. This prouince, Porphyrogenneta calleth THRACESIVM. Xenophon doubted not to call this kingdome the greateſt of all other between the Ionian ſea and Pontus Euxinus. Moreouer Strabo maketh mention, of a certaine nation, dwelling aboue Armenia, which were called Thraces Seraperæ. To this Thracia, is annexed a Cherſoneſus or Neckland, which thereupon was ſirnamed THRACIA CHERSONESVS. Suidas calleth it CHERSONESVS HELLESPONTIACA, of the ſea Helleſpontus, neere neighbour vnto it. It is alſo named PALLENE of Halicarnaſſeus and Stephanus, who moreouer addeth, that it was inhabited of the Cruſæi. Xenophon ſaith, it was a moſt rich ſoile, and fertile of all manner of things whatſoeuer: and withall affirmeth that in it were eleuen or twelue great and goodly townes. But wee out of all ancient Hiſtorians haue much exceeded this number, as the Mappe doth ſufficiently approue. This Neckland or Cherſoneſus belonged ſometime to Marcus Agrippa, after whoſe deceaſe, as Dion reporteth, it fell vnto Auguſtus Cæſar. He that deſireth out of ancient writers, a more ample deſcription of Thracia, let him read Wolfangus Lazius his Hiſtories of Greece: Item, the fifth booke of Agathias a Grecian borne. A ſtrange thing it is that William Bruſſius writeth of this Cherſoneſus, that by no manner of meanes or diligence vines can be made to grow heere in any great abundance.

GRÆCIA, OR HELLAS.

THat country which the Latines call GRAECIA, *Greece*, of the Greekes themſelues generally was named HELLAS: yet the out-borders of it are not the ſame, according to euery mans deſcription and limitation. That was truly and moſt anciently called *Greece*, which *Ptolemey*, *Pliny* and *Mela*, name ACHAIA; in which *Athens*, the firſt and moſt flouriſhing Vniuerſity of the World, and moſt renowmed citie of theſe parts was ſeated. Heere *Iupiter* himſelfe, as *Athenæus* witneſſeth, kept his Court. It is a free city, as *Pliny* calleth it, and needeth as he ſaith, no further commendations, ſo famous and honourable it is, and euer hath been beyond all meaſure or conceipt of man. Yet it is manifeſt, not only out of the writers of the common ſort of Hiſtoriographers, but alſo euen out of *Strabo* himſelfe, the prince of Geographers, that many countries are comprehended vnder the name of *Græcia* or *Hellas*, as namely, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Peloponneſus*, and thoſe other prouinces and ſhires, conteined vnder theſe names: ſo that all *Greece*, as it is generally taken, is on three ſides bounded with the *Ionian*, *Ægean* (*Archipelago*) and the *Libyan* ſeas: toward the maine land it abutteth vpon thoſe mountaines which do part *Macedonia* from *Thracia*, (*Romania*) *Myſia* the vpper, (*Seruia*, *Boſna* and *Bulgaria*,) and *Dalmatia*, (now it is called *Sclauonia*.) This is that *Greece*, which, as *Manilius* ſaith, is *Maxima terra viris, & fœcundiſſima doctis Vrbibus*, &c. Renowmed *Greece*, for warlike men, and ſchollers deeply learned, doth farre excell-- &c. which, (as *Cicero* writeth in his oration *pro Flacco*) *for honour, renowme, learning, diuers arts and ſciences, ciuill policy in time of peace, and feates of armes and martiall chiualrie abroad, hath euer been famous*: or, as *Trogus Pompeius* in his 8. booke ſaith, was for valour and eſtimation, *Princeſſe of the World*. From hence, as *Pliny* ſaith, the bright luſture of all maner of literature and humane learning, firſt caſt forth his beames, and enlightned the reſt of the world on all ſides round about.

In this country humanity and letters together with the maner to write and read, how to till the ground and ſow corne, was firſt inuented and practiſed, as *Plinius Cæcilius* hath left recorded in his epiſtle written to his friend *Maximus*: And this is that country, ſaith he, from whom we had our ſtatutes: that I meane, which receiued not lawes, as thoſe do which are at the command of the conquerour, but willingly and curteouſly did communicate them, to ſuch as did demand them. MACEDONIA, poſſeſſeth the greateſt part of *Greece*. This long ſince hauing conquered the greateſt part of the World, paſsing through *Aſia* the Leſſe, *Armenia*, *Iberia*, *Albania*, *Cappadocia*, *Syria*, *Ægypt*, the mountaines *Taurus* and *Caucaſus*, ſubdued *Bactria*, *Media*, *Perſia* and the reſt of thoſe Eaſtern countries, euen as farre as *India*; (in this following the ſteps of *Bacchus* and *Hercules*) of which alſo it became the Empreſſe, yea thou maiſt ſay, if thou wilt, of the whole world, anſweareable to that of *Manilius*, -- *& Macedum tellus quæ vicerat Orbem*: -- and *Macedonia* ſtout which all the world ſubdued. This is that *Macedonia*, 72. of whoſe cities, *Paulus Æmilius*, a Romane Conſull, ſacked and ſold in one day. Then next after this followeth PELOPONNESVS, a *peninſula* or demy-ile, (not much inferiour for goodneſſe of ſoile, fertility and riches, to no country vnder heauen) is very like in forme to the leafe of the plane tree. In this ſtandeth *binaris Corinthus*, the city *Corinth*, the fortreſſe, bulwarke and gate of all *Greece*, ſituate between two ſeas in the *iſthmos*, neckeland or narrow place between this prouince and *Achaia*. Heere alſo is *Lacedæmon* (*Miſithra* or *Zaconia*, as ſome thinke, but it was in old time called *Sparta*) reuerend and honoured of all men for the politique gouernment & commonwealth inſtituted by *Lycurgus*, for many memorable acts done both at home and abroad. But that the name of *Greece* did extend it ſelfe further than before ſpecified, on ech ſide of the ſea, it plainly appeareth out of the records of the beſt writers: for how great a portion of *Italy* was in old time called *Magna Græcia*, Great *Greece*? A great part alſo of the maine continent in *Aſia*, beyond the ſea ouer againſt *Macedonia*, of certaine colonies tranſported thither and ſeated there by the Greekes, was named alſo by this name: whoſe inhabitants, *Plutarch* in his *Laconica apothegmata*, for diſtinction ſake, nameth *Græcos Aſianos*, Aſi[illegible] Greekes. For *Lucian* in his treatiſe of Loue, (*de Amoribus*) writeth, that the *inſulæ Chelidoniæ*, certaine ſmall ilands, or rocks, as ſome call them, in the midland ſea (they are now called *Iſole corrente*, as *Caſtaldus* iudgeth, or *Caproſe*, as *Pinetus* thinketh:) were the ancient bounds of *Greece*. *Iſocrates* in his oration intituled *Panegyricos*, writeth that the Grecians did inhabit from *Cnidus*, (a town in the prouince of *Doris* in *Aſia* the Leſſer) euen vnto *Sinope* (a city of *Paphlagonia* in *Aſia*, ſituate vpon the Euxine ſea, *Chalcondylas* calleth it *Pordapas*, the Turkes, as *Leunclaw* reporteth, *Sinabe*.) In like maner the *Ægean* ſea (*Archipelago*) which beateth vpon the coaſt of *Macedonia*, and alſo vpon this forenamed *Aſia*, is called of *Thucydides*, *Plutarch*, *Arrian* and *Polyenus*, (*Hellenice thalaſſa*) of *Pliny Græcienſe mare*, the Greeke ſea. *Strabo* and *Pauſanias*, amongſt the reſt, haue deſcribed *Greece*, as then it ſtood, moſt diligently and curiouſly. Of *Græcia Aſiatica*, this part of *Greece* in *Aſia*, the Leſſer, which thou ſeeſt oppoſite to *Macedonia*, read *Pauſanias* in his *Achaia*: and *Vitruuius* in the fourth chapter of his firſt booke of Architecture.


Ἑλλας.
GRAECIA, SOPHIANI.
Abrahamo Ortelio descriptore.
PONTUS EUXINUS.
DACIAE PARS.
MYSIA SUPERIOR.
MYSIA INFERIOR.
THRACIA.
MACEDONIA.
PROPONTIS.
BITHINIA.
PONTUS ET GALATIAE
ASIA
PHRYGIA MAIOR
AEGAEUM PELAGUS
ADRIATICUM MARE.
IONIUM MARE
PELOPONNESUS.
CRETICUM MARE
CARPATHIUM MARE.
LYCIUM MARE.
PAMPHYLIUM MARE
ICARIUM PELAGUS
MYRTOUM MARE.
CRETA.
RHODUS
LESBOS
LEMNOS
CEPHALENIA
CORCYRA
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
Cum Privilegio
Stadia
Mil. Germ.
Mil. Gall.
Mil. Ital.

CYPRVS.

That this iland was ſometimes a part of Syria and ioyned to the maine land, Pliny in his Naturall hiſtory doth affirme: and that it ſhall againe be reunited to the ſame, Apollo hath propheſied, as Strabo in his Geographie hath left recorded. Amongſt thoſe ilands of the Midland ſea more noted for their greatneſſe, this doth poſſeſſe the ſixth place. In reſpect of the forme, it is, as Euſtathius writeth, compared to a ſheeps skin: or, as Hyginus noteth, to a French target. It is longer one way than another, by the iudgement of Strabo; who moreouer addeth, that for excellency and goodneſſe of ſoile, it is inferiour vnto no iland whatſoeuer. Pliny and Mela do teſtifie, that in former times nine kings did reigne in it at once. Herodotus ſayth, that king Amaſis was of all mortall men the firſt that tooke it, and made it tributary vnto his crowne. It was all ouer ſomtime ſo woody and ouergrowen with buſhes and trees, that the ground by no meanes might be ploughed and manured: a great part of which although it was dayly ſpent in the melting, and refining of copper and ſiluer, (for the iland is very full of mettals) as alſo for the building of ſhips; yet notwithſtanding for all this they neuer were able vtterly to deſtroy their huge woods and infinite luxuriouſneſſe of the ſame, vntill by proclamation free liberty and licence was giuen and granted to euery man that liſt, to fell and cary away what wood and timber they pleaſed: Item, that what ground ſo euer any man had cleared by ſtocking vp the buſhes and trees, that he ſhould for euer after hold for his owne by a free tenure. The woonderfull fertilitie of this ſoile Elianus doth bewray, when as he writeth, that ſtagges and hindes do oft times ſwim hither out of Syria to fill their bellies: ſo good is the feed of this ile. The manifold variety and plenty of all ſorts of commodities here, thoſe words of Ammian in his 14 booke do ſufficiently demonſtrate vnto vs: when he giueth out, That it needeth no maner of forren helpe of other countries, only of it ſelfe it is able to build a ſhippe euen from the very keele to the top ſaile, to rigge it and ſend it foorth to ſea furniſhed with all maner of neceſſaries whatſoeuer. The great riches of this iland, theſe words of Sextus Rufus do manifeſtly declare: CYPRVS famous for great wealth, moued the beggerly Romans to attempt the ſame; ſo that indeed the intereſt that we haue in that iland, we gat rather by violence, than any right we had vnto it. Florus writeth, That the riches of this iland when it was once wholly ſubdued did fill the Exchequer of the city of Rome more full, than any other conqueſt that euer they got whereſoeuer. Caryſtius lapis, (Cariſtium, I thinke a kinde of greene marble) a ſtone of great eſtimation is found here, as Antigonus writeth: and as Pliny teſtifieth, the Diamond, Smaragd, Opales, Cryſtall, Alume, and a kinde of wheſtone, which they call Naxium. The ſame authour affirmeth, that the Roſen of this iland doth far ſurpaſſe that of any other places of the whole world. He alſo highly commendeth the oiles and vnguents of the ſame for pleaſure and delight, as alſo their wax and reeds as much for medicines and neceſſary vſe in phyſicke. Athenæus extolleth their paſſing faire doues. Fabulous antiquity did verily beleeue that the goddeſſe Venus here firſt came vp out of the ſea: for whoſe honour and memory peraduenture, the women of Cyprus (as the ſame authour affirmeth) do offer their bodies to be abuſed of euery man that liſt. Why it was not lawfull for any Iew to come within the ile of Cyprus, reade Dion in the hiſtory of Hadrian. The diuers names of this iland as we haue noted out of ſundry authours are theſe: ACAMANTIS, ÆROSA, AMATHVSA, ASPELIA, CERASTIS, CITIDA, COLINIA, CRYPTVS, MACARIA, MEIONIS, and SPHECIA: of which ſee more particularly in our Geographicall treaſury. Of the Cyprians, or people of this iland, thou maiſt reade many things in Herodotus. There are alſo other three Cyprian iles, called by this name, about this iland, as Pliny teacheth.

EVBOEA.

This iland is ſeuered by ſo ſmall a frith, (thus Solinus deſcribeth it) from the maine land of Bœotia, that it is hard to ſay whether it be to be accounted amongſt the number of the ilands or not: (Thus ſome haue thought of the Ile of Wight:) For on that ſide, which they call Euripus, it is ioined to the continent by a faire bridge, and by the meanes of a very ſhort ſcaffold one may paſſe from the firme land thither on foot: and, as Procopius in his iiij. Ædifi. teſtifieth, by the laying ouer, or taking away of one rafter or planke, one may go from one to another on foot or by boat as one pleaſe. Pliny writeth that it was ſometime ioined to Bœotia, but was afterward ſeuered from it by an earth-quake: and indeed the whole iland is much ſubiect to earth-quakes, but eſpecially that frith or Euripus which we mentioned a little aboue, as Strabo telleth vs; who moreouer addeth that by that meanes a faire citie, of the ſame name with the ile, was vtterly ſunke and ſwallowed vp of the ſea. Of all the ilands of the Midland ſea this in bigneſſe is held to poſſeſſe the fifth place. In diuers authours it is called by diuers and ſundry names: as MACRA, and MACRIS, ABANTIAS, ASOPIS, OCHE, ELLOPIA, ARCHIBIVM, &c. Item, CHALCIS, of the chiefe and metropolitan city of the ſame, ſituate vpon the forenamed frith. This, I ſay, was the greateſt city and metropolitan of all the whole ile, and was of that power and command, that it ſent forth colonies into Macedony, Italy, and Sicilia. In Lalantus, that goodly champion, there are, as Strabo writeth, certaine hot baths, which Pliny calleth Thermas Ellopias, The baths of Hellopia. They are very ſoueraigne againſt diuers diſeaſes. Here are, as Strabo reporteth, the riuers Cireus and Nileus, of which the one cauſeth ſuch ſheepe as drinke of it to be white, the other blacke. Pliny doth alſo highly commend a kinde of greene marble here which they call Caryſtium, for that it is digged out of a rocke nere the towne Caryſtus, in the Eaſt corner of this ile, where alſo the marble temple of Apollo is deſcribed by Strabo. Copper was firſt found in this iland: here do growe the woorſt firre trees, as Pliny affirmeth; item, here bloweth olympias, a winde proper to this countrey: againe, that the fiſhes taken in the ſea here abouts are ſo ſalt, that you would iudge them taken out of pickle. Of the Euripus (where they ſay Ariſtotle abode and died) very ſtrange things are tolde by diuers writers; namely that it doth ordinarily ebbe and flowe ſeuen times in a day, and as many times in the night, and that ſo violently and high that no windes can preuaile againſt it, nay and the talleſt ſhips that are, though vnder ſaile, it driueth to and fro as it liſteth. Of all men, Strabo in his tenth booke hath moſt curiouſly deſcribed this iland. See alſo what Procopius in his fourth booke de Ædificijs Iuſtiniani, ſaith of it. Item, Wolfgangus Lazius, in that his Hiſtorie of Greece, hath ſet out a very large Commentarie of the ſame. Libanius Sophiſta, in the life of Demoſthenes, writeth, that it had ſometime two and twentie cities. Yet we, in this our Mappe, out of ſundry writers, aſwell Latines as Greeks, haue gathered together and noted downe the names of many more.

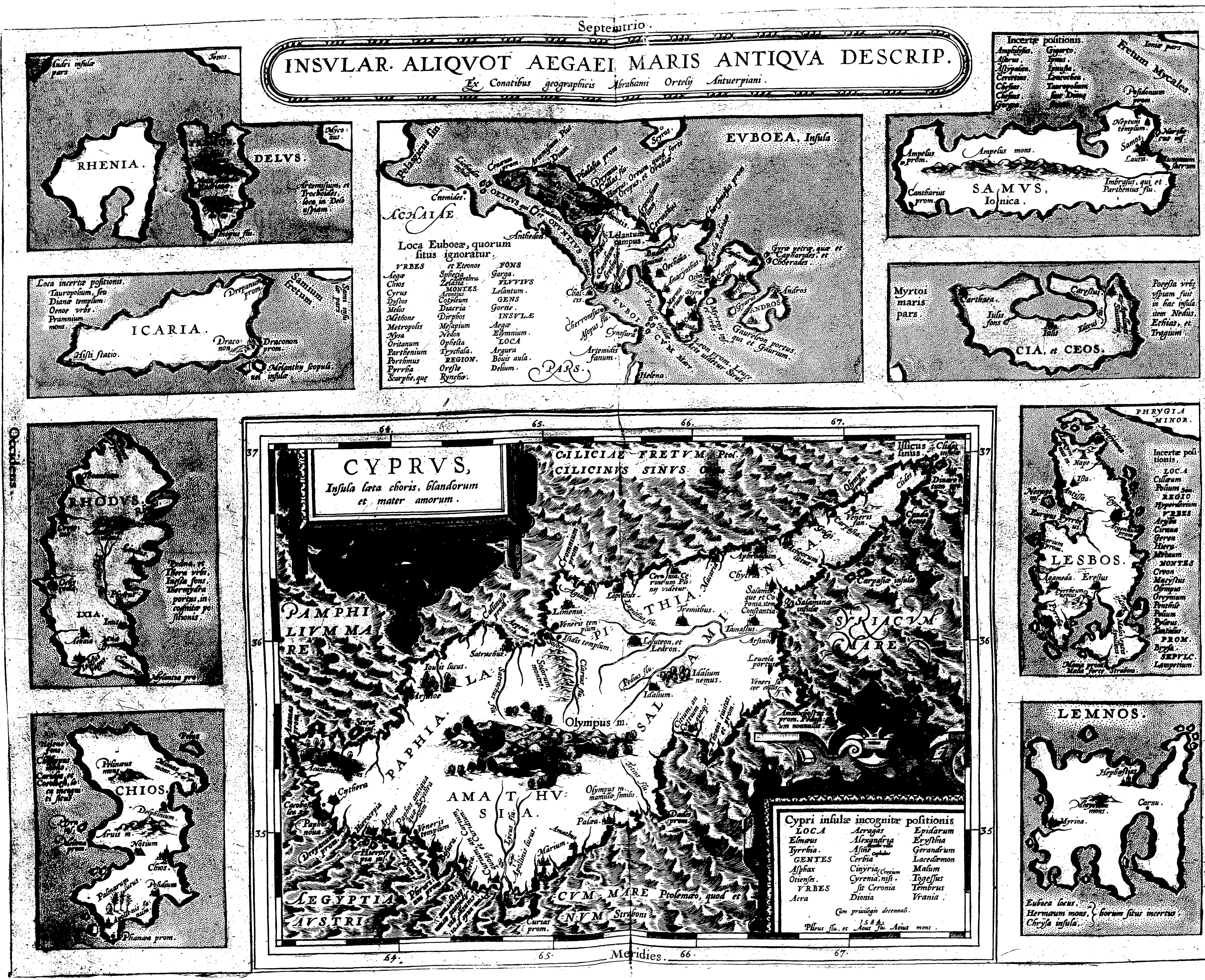
RHODVS.

The braue and franke RHODVS, was alſo of the ancient called OPHIVSA, STADIA, TELCHINE, ÆTHRAEA, CORYMBA, POEESSA, ATABYRIA, and TRINACRIA, yea and by diuers other names alſo, as thou mayeſt ſee in our Geographicall treaſurie. Pliny giueth out that this ile did riſe vp out of the bottome of the ſea, hauing beene before all drowned and couered ouer with water: and Ammianus he writeth, that it was ſometime bedrenched and ſowſed with a golden ſhowre of raine: for the fabulous writers do tell that heere it rained gold, when Pallas was borne. Therefore this ſoile, aboue all other was beloued of Iupiter, the mighty king of gods and men, as the poet ſaith. In Diodorus Siculus we read that it was beloued of the Sun, and made an iland, by the remouing of the water which before had couered it all ouer: for before this it lay hid in the bowels of the ſea, or elſe was ſo full of bogs and fennes that it was altogether inhabitable. In memory of which kindneſſe of louely Phœbus, that huge Coloſſus of the Sun, one of the ſeuen wonders of the world, was vulgarly ſaid to haue beene erected. This, we read, was made by Chares Lindius, Lyſippus his ſcholler, and was at leaſt ſeuenty cubites high: Feſtus ſaith, that it was one hundred and fiue foot high. This image, ſaith Pliny, within ſix and fifty yeeres after, was by an earth-quake ouerthrowen and laid along: notwithſtanding, as it lay it was a woonderment to the beholders. Few men were able to fathom the thombe of it: and the fingers of it were greater than many large ſtatues. Thoſe parts of it that were by any caſualty broken did gape ſo wide, that they were like vnto the mouths of hideous caues: within it were huge maſſie ſtones of great weight, wherewith he ballaced it when it was firſt ſet vp. It was finiſhed in the ſpace of twelue yeeres: and the braſſe thereof waighed three hundred talents. There are beſide in ſundrie other places of this city, an hundred leſſer coloſſes, yet whereſoeuer any of them were, they did much grace the place. In another place the ſame authour writeth that, that there were in it aboue three thouſand ſtatues. Strabo writeth, that this Coloſſus, in his time, was by an earth-quake ouerthrowne and lay along, and was broken off at the knees: after which time the Rhodians were by the oracle of Apollo, forbidden to ſet it vp againe. Of this Earth-quake read Polybius in his fifth booke. The aire is neuer ſo thicke and cloudy, nor the heauen euer ſo cloſely maskt, ſaith Solinus Polyhiſtor, but the ſunne doth ſhine in Rhodes. Whereupon Manilius writeth thus of it, Tuquè verè domus Solis, cui tota ſacrata es. And thou who truly ſacred art, and princely court of glorious Sunne. Pliny and Athenæus do commend the Wines and Figges of Rhodes aboue thoſe of other countries. Phyloſtratus in his ſecond booke of Images affirmeth, that the ſoile of this ile is very good and fertile of Grapes and Figges. Euſebius writeth that the inhabitants and people of this ile, alwaies vpon the ſixth day of May, vſed to ſacrifice a man vnto their gods. There are ſome which boldly affirme, that theſe people were called Coloſſians, of that famous Coloſſus, before mentioned. Amongſt which are Euſtathius, Zonaras and Glycas: as alſo Suidas, but that he calleth them not Coloſſenſes, but Colaſſenſes, ſounding a, the firſt vowell, not o the fourth, in the ſecond ſyllable. Others, of whoſe opinion I am, do rather thinke, that thoſe are called Coloſſenſes, which do inhabite Coloſsæ, (now Chone, as Porphyrogennetas ſheweth) a city of Phrygia in Aſia the leſſe, to whom S. Paul wrote his Epiſtle, not to theſe Rhodians, as we haue ſhewed in our Treaſury. Diodorus Siculus and Polybius do ſpeake much of Rhodes: but of all men Strabo doth deſcribe it beſt. Of this iland ſee the third chapter of the ſeuenth booke of Aulus Gellius. It had ſeuen Arſenals or docks where ſhippes were built and repaired, as I reade in the fift booke of Polyænus in Heraclides. Their great ſtore of ſhipping was a manifeſt argument of their great ſtrength and power. Of their empire and command which they had in Aſia, the maine continent ſee Liuies 37 and 38 books. Item, of their iuriſdiction ouer certaine ilands in the midland ſea, looke Ammians 22. booke. For they had vnder their command all Caria, part of Lycia. Carpathus, and the Calymnæ, certaine ilands in the Aegean or Carpathian ſea (Archipelago) as we are giuen to vnderſtand out of the one and thirtieth oration of Dion Prulæus.

LESBOS.

This iland of ancient writers was called by diuers and ſundry names: as namely, ÆGIRA, ÆTHIOPE, HEMETTE, LASIA, PELASGIA, ISSA, MACARIA, MITYLENA and MYTANIDA. There are ſome, as Strabo writeth, which do thinke it to haue beene ſundred from Ida. The fabulous ſtory of Arion, the excellent muſician and lyricall poet, hath made this iland more famous. Of this ſtory thou maiſt read more at large in Ælianns: Item, Sappho, the poetreſſe, who, as Pauſanias witneſſeth, wrote much of Loue, and the temple of Apollo, with the chappell of Lepetymnus (ſituate in the mount Lepetymnus) as Antigonus writeth, haue likewiſe made this iland much talked of. In the fables we find recorded, that about Antiſſa, Orphæus head was buried: and that the nightingals do heere ſing much better, than in other places, Antigonus, out of the authority of Myrſilus, borne in this ile, doth affirme for a certaine truth. Diodorus Siculus writeth, that it was firſt inhabited of the Pelaſgi: then of Macarius, the ſonne of Iupiter Cyrenaicus, together with the Iones: after that, of Lesbus, the ſonne of Lapithus. Pliny and Athenæus do affirme it to be a very fertile ſoile and good for vines; the wine Athenæus doth ſo highly commend, that he

ſaith


Septentrio.
INSVLAR. ALIQVOT AEGAEI MARIS ANTIQVA DESCRIP.
Ex Conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij Antuerpiani.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
Andri insulæ pars
Tenos.
Myconus.
RHENIA.
DELVS.
Artemisium, et Trochoides, loca in Delo usquam
Inopus flu.
Loca incertæ positionis.
Tauropolium seu Dianæ templum.
Oenoe vrbs.
Pramnium mons.
ICARIA.
Samium fretum
Drepanum prom.
Draconon prom.
Histi statio.
Melanthy scopuli
Pelasgicus sin.
Cnemides.
ACHAIAE
OETEVS qui et OPVNTIVS Sinus
Anthedon.
Lelantum campus.
Chalcis.
Cherronesus
Asopus flu.
Cynosura
Artemidis fanum.
PARS.
EVBOEA, Insula.
Scyros.
Andros
ANDROS
Gyræ petræ, quæ et Capharides, et Choerades.
Gaureleon portus qui et Gaurium.
Helena.
Loca Euboeæ, quorum situs ignoratur.
VRBES
Aegæ
Chios
Cyrus
Dystos
Melos
Methone
Metropolis
Nysa
Oritanum
Parthenium
Porthmus
Pyrrha
Scarphe, quę
et Eteonos
Sphecia
Zarethra
Zelasia.
MONTES.
Acontius
Cotyleum
Diacria
Dirphos
Mesapium
Nedon
Ophelta
Trychala.
REGION.
Oreste
Rynchæ.
FONS
Garga.
FLVVIVS
Lelantum.
GENS
Gortie.
INSVLÆ
Aegæ
Elymnium.
LOCA
Argura
Bouis aula.
Delium.
Incertæ positionis.
Amphilyssus,
Astorus,
Astypalæa,
Cerertius,
Chesius,
Chesus,
Gorgus.
Giganto,
Ipnus,
Ipnusa,
Leucothea,
Tauropolium
siue Dianę
fanum.
Ionie pars
Fretum Mycales
Posidonium prom.
Neptuni templum.
Samos.
Laura.
Ampelus prom.
Ampelus mons.
Cantharius prom.
SAMVS, Ionica.
Imbrasus, qui et Parthenius flu.
Myrtoi maris pars.
Carthaea.
Carystus
Iulis
Iulis fons
CIA, et CEOS.
Poæssa vrbs usquam fuit in hac insula. item Nedus, Elixus, et Tragium
RHODVS.
IXIA
Lindus
Pindus et Ilerea vrbs, Iasia fons, Thermydra portus, in certæ positionis
CHIOS.
Pelinæus mons.
Delphinium.
Notium
Chios.
Phanæa prom.
CYPRVS, Insula læta choris, blandorum et mater amorum.
CILICIAE FRETVM Ptol.
CILICINVS SINVS
Issicus sinus
PAMPHILIVM MARE.
SYRIACVM MARE.
AEGYPTIVM MARE Ptolemæo, quod et AVSTRINVM Straboni.
LAPITHIA.
SALAMINIA.
PAPHIA.
AMATHVSIA.
Olympus m.
Olympus m. mamillæ similis.
Idalium nemus.
Idalium.
Tamasus.
Arsinoe
Salamis, que et Constantia.
Carpasia.
Lapethus.
Soli.
Paphos nova.
Paphos antiqua.
Curias prom.
Amathus.
Palæa.
Citium.
Cythera
Acamanthis
Veneris templum.
Dades prom.
Pedalium prom.
Leucolla portus.
Cypri insulæ incognitæ positionis
LOCA
Elmæus
Tyrrhia.
GENTES
Asphax
Otienses.
VRBES
Acra
Acragas
Alexandria
Asine
Aulii villa
Cephalus
Cerbia
Cinyria
Cresium
Cyrenia, nisi
sit Ceronia
Dionia
Epidarum
Erysthia
Gerandrium
Lacedæmon
Malum
Togessus
Tembrus
Vrania.
Cum priuilegio decennali.
1584.
Plieus flu., et Aous flu. Aoius mons.
37
36
35
64.
65.
66.
67.
PHRYGIA MINOR.
LESBOS.
Eressus
Methymna
Mitylene
Argenum prom.
Malia prom. Malea forte Straboni.
Incertæ positionis,
LOCA
Cillæum
Polium
REGIO
Hyperdexium
VRBES
Arysba
Cirana
Geren
Hiera
Mitaum
MONTES
Creon
Macystus
Olympus
Orcymnium
Penthile
Polium
Pylæus
Tantalus.
PROM.
Brysa.
SEPVLC.
Lampetium.
LEMNOS.
Hephæstias
Myrina.
Moschylus mons.
Cornu.
Euboea locus.
Hermæum mons, horum situs incertus.
Chrysa insula.
]

ſaith that it is indeed more like to Ambroſia than meere wine. Pomponius Mela ſaith it hath fiue goodly townes: but Pliny ſpeaketh of eiht: yet we out of Greeke and Latine authours haue found the names of many more, as thou maiſt ſee in the Mappe. This, amongſt the iles of the midland ſea, famous for their larger compaſſe and greatneſſe, doth poſſeſſe the ſeuenth and laſt place. In Strabo thou ſhalt find much of this iland.

CHIOS.

AThenæus writeth that this iland is full of thicke woods and ouergrowne with trees and buſhes: Item, that the people and inhabitants of the ſame were of all the Grecians the firſt that vſed to buy ſlaues to doe their ſeruile workes and drudgery. It had a city of the ſame name, which Thucydides calleth the greateſt and richeſt of all the cities of Ionia. There is nothing in this ile more renowmed, than the wine which they call Chium vinum, the beſt of all Greeke wines, as Strabo, Ælianus, and other good authours affirme. The vines whereof this wine is made do eſpecially grow in the fields of Aruiſius (Amiſta, it is now called) about the mount Pelmæus. whereupon this wine was ſince called Vinum aruiſium, and by addition of one letter Maruiſium, of which later we do commonly call it Malmeſy. Athenæus ſheweth, that vinum nigrum, the red wine or blacke wine, was firſt knowne in this ile. It is no leſſe famous for the Lentiske tree which yeeldeth Maſticke, that ſweet and wholeſome gumme. The marble alſo of this ile is much commended by Pliny: who thinketh, that the quarries of Chios did firſt ſhew vnto the world that marble of diuers colours, which they vſe in building of wals. Vitruuius deſcribeth a fountaine in this ile, of whoſe waters if any man ſhall drinke vnawares they preſently become ſtarke fooles, bereaued of all vnderſtanding and reaſon. That there is heere a kinde of earth called Chia terra, of ſoueraigne vſe in Phyſicke, the ſame authour doth plainly affirme. Euſebius teſtifieth that in former times the inhabitants were woont vſually to ſacrifice a man, cut in pieces as ſmall as fleſh to the pot, vnto Omadius Bacchus. This iland was alſo knowne by other names, as CHIA, ÆTHALIA, MACRIS, and PITYVSA. Some thing of the hiſtory and famous acts of theſe ilanders thou maiſt read of in Herodotus: as likewiſe againe in Strabo. Of Drimacke, a ſlaue or bond-ſeruant, a ſtory very well worth the reading done in this iland, thou maiſt ſee in the ſixth booke of Athenæus his Deipnoſophiſton.

LEMNOS.

LEMNOS is ſituate ouer againſt mount Athos, (Agion oros they now call it: the Italians, Monte ſanto: the Turks, Manaſtir:) which, as Statius and Solinus report, doth caſt his ſhadow into the Market-place of Myrina, (now Lemno) a wonderfull thing to tell; ſeeing that Athos is from this iland at the leaſt 86 miles. This ile is conſecrate and ſacred to Vulcan: for olde fables do tell, that, being by Iupiter throwen headlong out of heauen, he light in this ile. Tzetzes out of Hellanicus affirmeth, that fire was firſt found in this iland, as alſo that armour and warlike weapons were firſt deuiſed and made here. Of thoſe foure Labyrinths, famous all the world ouer, and reckoned vp by Pliny, the third was in this countrey. The ſurueyers and architects of this worke were Zmilus and Rholus, together with Theodorus, this countrey-man borne. It was made of hewen and poliſhed ſtones, arched in the top, and vpheld by 140 columnes of more curious and wonderfull worke and greatneſſe than the reſt: whoſe boſſes in the ſhop did hang ſo equally poiz'd, that while they were wrought and turned, one boy alone did ſtrike the laue. Certeine pieces and remnants of it did remaine euen vntill Plinies time. This ſame authour alſo doth for certeine affirme, that rubrica Lemnia, or terra Lemnia, a kinde of rede earth here found, was of greateſt eſtimation: of whoſe ſoueraigne vſe in phyſicke ſee him in his hiſtory of Nature, as alſo Galen, the Prince of Phyſicians, in his booke intituled De ſimplic. Medicam. In the firſt booke of Apollodorus his Bibliotheca, you may reade a hiſtory of the women of this iland.

SAMOS.

THat this SAMOS was called by diuers names; as PARTHENIA, ANTHEMVS, MELAMPHILVS, CYPARISSIA, IMERASIA, and STEPHANE, we haue found in reading of diuers authours, as thou mayſt ſee more at large in our Geographicall treaſury. It is an iland fertile and rich of all maner of commodities, wine only except, which here is none of the beſt, nor in any great quantity: whereupon they do vſe to ſay in a common by-word, That in this iland their hennes giue milke. Athenæus writeth, that here Figs, Grapes, Peares, Apples, and Roſes do ripen twiſe a yeere: yet we finde recorded in Ælianus, and Heraclides in his Politicks, affirme that it was ſometime a foreſt, full of woods, and wild beaſts. Pliny doth ſpeake of Lapis-Samius & Terra Samia, a certaine ſtone and kind of earth only found in this iland, and doth highly commend their ſoueraigne vertue and phyſicall vſe. Item, he ſaith that the Samian diſhes were of great requeſt at princes tables. Moreouer, he addeth that here alſo was a Labyrinth, built by Theodorus. But in Samos there is nothing more notable, or maketh it more famous than that Pythagoras was this countreyman borne, Euſebius alſo in his Chronicles teſtifieth, that that Sibylla which was ſurnamed Hierophila, was borne heere. Ælianus writeth, that the Samians vſed to worſhip a ſheepe: and with that ſtampe to coine their money. Athenæus commendeth the Peacocks bred here. This fowle, antiquitie did hold to be conſecrated to Iuno: and that this iland was greatly eſteemed of Iuno, theſe verſes of Virgil doe plainly auouch: Quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus vnam, Poſthabita coluiſſe Samo. Thus Engliſhed by M. Thomas Phaër: Which towne aboue all townes to raiſe was Iuno's great'ſt delight, Forſooke her ſeat at Samos ile, &c. You ſhall finde much of Samus in the 12 booke of Athenæus his Deipnoſophiſton; in Apuleius his ſecond booke Florid. in Plutarch, in the life of Pericles; and Strabo in the 14 booke of his Geography: out of whom it is not amiſſe to annex this one hiſtory of Polycrates a tyrant of this countrey. This Polycrates, they ſay, grew ſo rich and mighty, that beſide his command vpon land, he was lord alſo of the ſea: for proofe of which, they report this hiſtorie: that he throwing of ſet purpoſe a ring of great value (both for the price of the ſtone, and curious cutting of the ſame) into the midſt of the ſea, within a while after a certaine Fiſherman tooke a great fiſh, which had ſwallowed it downe, and opening it, found the ring in her belly, ſo that by that meanes it came to the kings hands againe. This ſelfe ſame ſtory doth Herodotus in his Thalia tell, but much more eloquently and with farre finer termes, as his maner is.

DELOS, and RHENIA.

DELOS is ſituate amongſt the Cyclades. Pliny writeth, that this ile was farre and neere knowen and talked of by reaſon of the Temple of Apollo and the great market or faire ordinarily kept there. Pauſanias calleth it, The Mart of all Greece; Feſtus, The greateſt mart of all the world; Thucydides termeth it, The Exchequer of Greece; another nameth it, The natiue ſoile of the gods: for the fabulous tales of Poets haue made the world beleeue that Diana and Apollo were borne here. Of which conceit and opinion of men, it roſe, as Tully againſt Verres writeth, that this iland was held to be conſecrated vnto them: and ſuch the authority of holineſſe and religion of it both is and alwaies hath beene, that the Perſians making warre vpon Greece, in defiance both of God & man, and landing at Delos with a thouſand ſhips, they neuer once offered to profane or once to touch any thing here. Immediatly after the firſt deluge or floud in the time of Ogygius, this iland, as we find recorded by Solinus, before all other lands & countries whatſoeuer, received the luſture of the ſun-beames, & thereupon it obteined that name of DELOS, that is, Apparent, or eaſily & ſoone deſcried. It had alſo other names giuen to it of other accidents and euents that fall out in the ſame: as namely, PELASGIA, LAGIA, ORTYGIA, CYNETHVM, CYNTHON, CHLAMIDIA, SCYTHIA, ANAPHE, ASTERIA, &c. (But Aſteria was the name of a citie in this ile, which citie was afterward, as Apollodorus and Seruius do teſtifie, called alſo Delos.) Pliny nameth it ARTEMITA and CELADVSSA. Athenæus noteth three things here worthy of ſpeciall obſeruation; A market wonderfully furniſhed with all maner of victuall and dainty diſhes; The great multitudes of all maner of people dwelling in it; and The infinite number of paraſites, ſmell-feaſts or trencher-chaplaines belonging to this god. Pliny writeth of the fountaine or head of the riuer Inopus, that altogether in the ſame maner, and at the ſame time it doth ebbe and flowe with Nilus in Egypt, ſo that the people doe verily beleeue, that it commeth by ſecret paſſages vnder the ſea from the Nilus vnto them. The ſame authour maketh mention of certeine rocks of Delos (petræ Deli) where he ſaith, the fiſhes by nature are ſo ſalt, that one would deeme them to haue beene layd in pickle, and may well be accounted for ſalt-fiſh, and yet in the hauen of the ſame they are freſh. In old time the copper of Delos was held for the beſt, as we reade in the ſame authour. In his time, he affirmeth, there was a palme-tree ſtill to be ſeene, that had ſtood there euer ſince Apollo was borne. Pauſanias (who liued in the reigne of Hadrian the Emperour) writeth, that in his time this iland was ſo deſert and diſpeopled, that the gard of the Temple which the Athenians ſent thither being remoued, if one ſhould reckon only the Delians, was wholly waſte and void of inhabitants: It is wonderfull to ſee how time doth alter the ſtate of all things. In this iland it was not lawfull, as Strabo and others report, to keepe a dogge, to bury a dead man, or to burne his corps, as then the cuſtome was (Thucydides ſayth, that no man might either be borne, or die here.) Therefore the corpſes of dead men were from thence conueyed into the next ile called RHENIA, which is a very ſmall iland, waſte and wholly deſert, diſtant from hence not aboue foure furlongs. Plutarch ſayth that Nicias made a bridge from one to the other. Thucydides in his 1 and 3 booke writeth, that it was taken by Polycrates the tyrant of Samus, annexed by a great long chaine to Delos, and conſecrated to Apollo Delius. Antigonus affirmeth, that neither cats nor ſtags do breed or liue here. Athenæus deſcribeth a kinde of table that is made in this iland, & therupon it is called Rheniarges. It was by violence of ſtorm rent off from Sicilia, & vtterly drowned, as Lucian in his Marine dialogues, writeth. To theſe adde that which Seruius hath left written at the third Aeneid. of Virgil. Of Delos read the hymne which Callimachus hath written of this ile.

ICARIA.

THe tale, death and buriall of Icarus, gaue occaſion of the name both to this iland, as alſo to the ſea which beateth vpon it. For long ſince it was called DOLICHE, ICHTHYOESSA, and MACRIS. Strabo ſaith that it was deſert, yet greene and full of goodly medowes and paſtures. The ſame authour maketh it a colony of the Mileſij. Notwithſtanding Athenæus commendeth vinum Pramnium, a kind of wine ſo called of Pramnium, a mountaine in this iland, where the vines whereof it is made did growe. This wine he moreouer affirmeth to be otherwiſe called Pharmatice. Of the fabulous ſtory of Icarus, reade Ouid, Pauſanias, and Arrianus.

CIA.

THat iland which Ptolemey calleth CIA, Strabo nameth CEVS. Ceus, ſayth Pliny, which ſome of our writers call Cea, the Greeks call HYDRVSSA: It was ſeuered by tempeſtuous ſtormes from Eubœa, and was ſometimes 500 furlongs in length: but preſently after, foure fift parts of it, which lay Northward, being deuoured & ſwallowed vp of the foreſayd ſea, it hath now only remaining theſe two townes, Iulis and Carthea: Coreſſus and Pæceſſa are loſt and periſhed. Æſchines in his epiſtles nameth Nereſſus for a towne of this iland; but vntruly and falſly, as I thinke. From hence that braue garment, ſo much eſteemed of fine dames, came, as Varro teſtifieth. The firſt authour and deuiſer of this looſe gowne, was Pamphila, the daughter of Latous, who is by no meanes to be defrauded of her due commendations for this her inuention, as being the firſt that taught how to make that kind of thin ſarſnet wherewith gentlewomen might couer their bodies, yet ſo as notwithſtanding their beauty and faire faces might eaſily be diſcerned thorow. Ælianus in his varia hiſtoria, writeth that it was a cuſtome here, that they which are decrepit and very old, do inuite one another, as it were to a ſolemne banquet, where being crowned they drinke hemlocke ech to other: for that they know in their conſciences that they are wholly vnprofitable for any vſes or ſeruices in their countrey, beginning now to dote by reaſon of their great age.

CRETA, now CANDY.

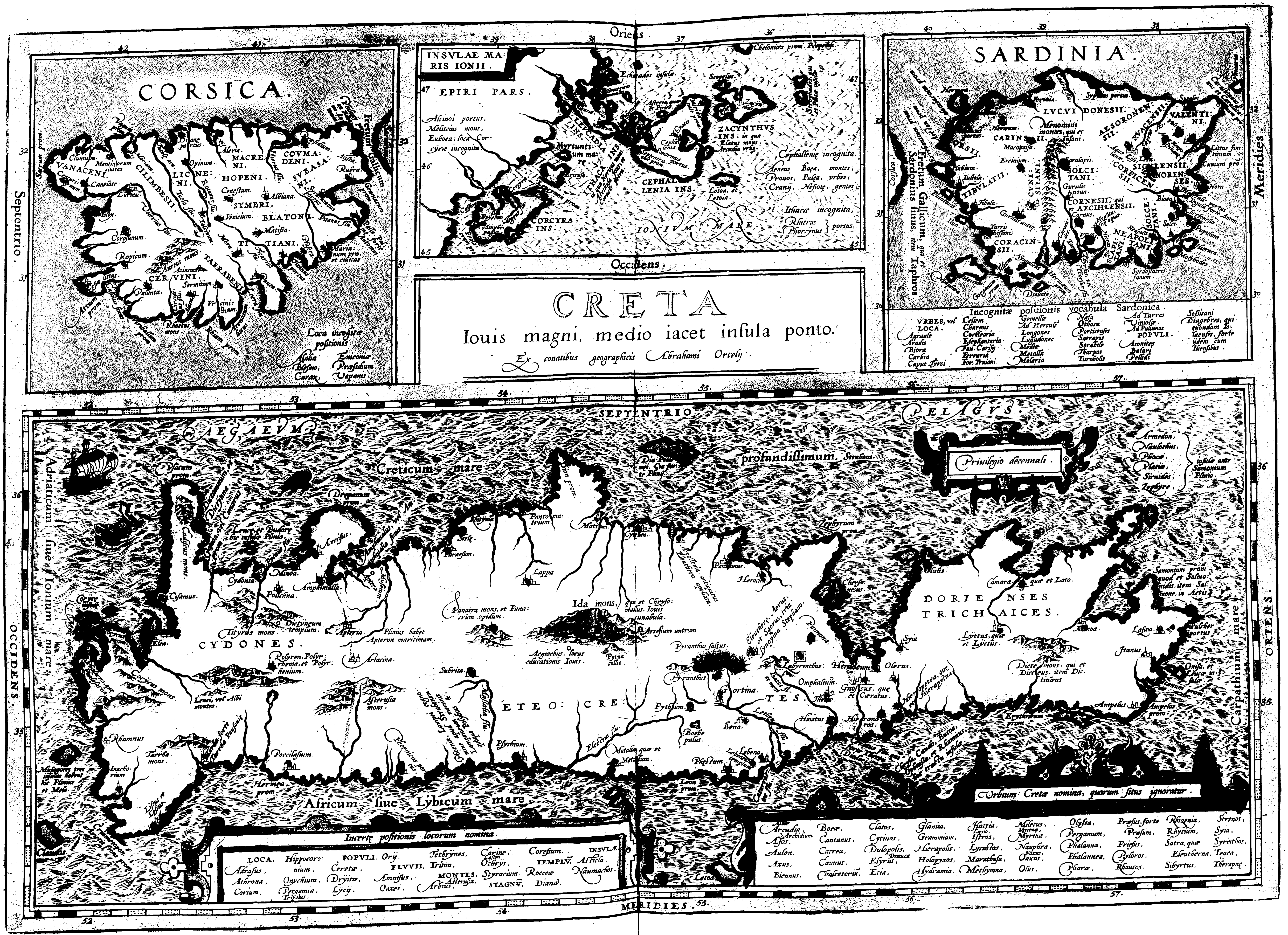
ALthough there be many things which do make this iland famous and much talked of amongſt Hiſtorians and Poets, as the comming of *Europa*: the louers of *Paſiphaë* and *Ariadne*: the cruelty and calamity of the *Minotaure*; the labyrinth and flight of *Dædalus*: the ſtation and death of *Talus*: (who thriſe in a day, as *Agatharcides* reporteth, went round about it) yet there is nothing that made it more renowmed than the natiuity, education and tombe of *Iupiter*. Yet it was alſo much honoured for the natiuities (if we may beleeue *Diodorus Siculus*) of many other Gods: as namely of *Pluto*, *Bacchus*, *Pallas* and *Dictynna*, whom ſome thinke to be *Diana*: ſo that one may not vnfitly call this iland, THE CRADLE OF THE GODS. Moreouer, they ſay, that in the confines of *Gnoſia*, *(Cinoſa)* neere the riuer *Therene*, the mariage of *Iupiter*, with *Iuno* was celebrated and kept. The hiſtory of *Minoes* the Law-giuer: and *Radamanthus*, the ſeuere Iuſticier, hath made it more talked of, than any other ile in this ocean. That it is very full of mountaines and woods, and hath alſo diuers fertile valleies and champion plaines, *Strabo* doth ſufficiently witneſſe. *Solinus* maketh it to be a country well ſtored with wild goates. *Item*, he ſheweth that the ſheep, eſpecially about *Gurtyna*) are red and foure horn'd. *Pliny* calleth it, The natiue ſoile of the Cypreſſe tree: for which way ſoeuer any man ſhall goe, or whereſoeuer he ſhall offer to ſet his foote, eſpecially about mount *Ida (Pſiloriti)* and thoſe which they call, The white hils, except the ſoile be planted with other trees, this tree ſprowth vp, and that not only in any peculiar or made ground, but euery where of it owne accord naturally. *Cornelius Celſus* ſpeaketh of *Ariſtolochia Cretica*. That there is heere no Owle, or any miſchieuous and harmefull creature, beſide the *Phalangium*, a kind of perillous Spider, *Plutarch*, *Pliny*, *Solinus*, *Ælianus* and *Antigonius* do iointly teſtifie. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, in his 30. booke, doth commend the dogges or hounds of this iland for excellent hunters. Theſe *Iulius Pollux*, in the fifth booke of his *Deipnoſophiſton*, diuideth into two kindes, *Parippi*, (light foot and his kinde) and *Diaponi (Toyler*, with her whelpes) that is, The one ſort excelled for ſwiftneſſe of foote, the other for painefulneſſe and ſure hunting. *Pauſanias*, *Liuius*, *Aelian*, *Xenophon* and *Cteſias* commend the inhabitants and people of this ile for the beſt Archers. *Plutarch* ſaith, they are a warlike people and very laſciuious: *item*, deceitfull, rauenous and couetous: *Athenæus* he affirmeth that they be great wine-bibbers, and cunning dancers: *S. Paul* in his Epiſtle to *Titus*, *chap.* 1. *ver.* 9. calleth them, by the teſtimony of *Epimenides* a poet of their nation, *Alwaies liers*, *euill beaſts*, *and ſlow bellies*. Notwithſtanding *Plato* in his Lawes writeth, that they more regard the ſenſe and true vnderſtanding of matters, than words and quaint termes. *Diodorus Siculus* reporteth that the ile was firſt inhabited of the *Eteocretæ*, a people bred and borne there *(indigenæ)* whoſe King he calleth *Creta*: yet this king *Solinus* nameth, the king of the *Curetæ*, and from hence the iland was called CRETA. But if we may beleeue *Dociades*, whom *Plinie* citeth, it tooke the name of *Creta*, a nymph ſo called. It was alſo named CVRETIS, of the *Cureti* a chiefe nation which did ſometime inhabite it: this doth *Plinie* and *Solinus* teſtifie: *Item*, they affirme that it was before that called ÆRIA, *Item*, MACAROS, Bleſſed; and MACARONNESOS, The bleſſed ile; of the temperature of the aire: *Stephanus* calleth it IDAEA and CTHONIA: *Item*, TELCHIONIA, of the *Telchines* the inhabitants, as *Gyraldus* witneſſeth: *Item*, HECATOMPOLIS, of the hundred cities, which in former times it had, as *Plinie*, *Solinus* and *Strabo* out of *Homer* reporteth: who otherwiſe ſaith (which *Plato* iuſtifieth) that it had only fourescore and tenne. Yet I, in this my mappe, out of the writers in both languages, haue gathered an hundred ſeuerall names of cities, and more: many of which, for that I knew not their ſituation and place, I haue ſet apart by themſelues, as certaine other places heere mentioned by ſome authours. Amongſt the greater iles of the midland ſea, this, as *Euſtathius* teſtifieth, poſſeſſeth the fourth place. In *Strabo*, *Diodorus*, *Heraclides*, in his Commonwealth, and *Athenæus* in his *Deipnoſophiſton* (beſide other) you may read many things of this iland.

SARDINIA, Now SARDEGNA.

OF thoſe ſeuen ilands of the Midland ſea, more famous and memorable than the reſt for their greatneſſe, ſome there are, as *Euſtathius* writeth which make this the third. They which deſcribe countries by their formes and proportions, do liken this to the print of a mans foot: whereupon it was ſometime named ICHNVSA and SANDALIOTIS: of the Greekes it was called, of *Sardon*, *Hercules* his ſonne, SARDON; of the Latines, SARDINIA. This, by the teſtimonie of *Pauſanias* in his *Phocica*, may be compared to thoſe iles which, either for greatneſſe or goodneſſe of ſoile, are moſt highlie commended. *Polybius* ſaith, That for greatneſſe, multitude of men, and all manner of excellent fruites, it beareth the bell from other ilands in this ſea. *Ælianus* calleth it, The beſt nurce for cattell: *Strabo* maketh it, The beſt ſoile for corne, whereupon *Florus* termeth it, *Annonæ pignus*, a pawne for all maner of prouiſion. *Prudentius* writeth, That a nauie, which ſhould bring ouer into *Italy* the ſtore of graine in *Sardinia*, would burſt all the barnes of *Rome*. *Saluianus* nameth this iland, *Vitalem vrbis Romæ venam*, the vitall artery, or veine wherein the life bloud of the citie of *Rome* doth conſiſt. *Sidonius in Panegyrico Maiorani*, ſaith that it is very fertile of ſiluer. It is an iland verie rich and fertile of ſiluer, as *Pomponius* writeth: *Item*, hee writeth that the ſoile is much better than the aire: and as it is verie fruitfull, ſo is it for the moſt part peſtilent and vnwholeſome: the which *Strabo* alſo confirmeth, where he ſaith, That in ſommer time it is verie dangerous for ſickeneſſes, eſpecially in thoſe places where it is moſt fertile. To theſe diſcommodities, the hearb *Sardonia*, alſo may be adioined, which, as *Dioſcorides*, in the foureteenth chapter of his ſixth booke, writeth, that if it be eaten troubleth the braine, taketh away a mans memorie, maketh him yawne, and ſo to die as if he laughed. There is alſo the *Solifuga*, (as *Pliny* calleth it, or *Solipungia*, as *Feſtus*) a little creature, much like to the Spider, vpon which, whoſoeuer ſhall chance to ſit, he lightlie ſhalbe dangerouſlie hurt. The *Muſmo*, a beaſt like to a ramme, which *Pliny* ſaith is proper to *Corſica*, *Strabo* attributeth to this ile: to whom alſo *Ælianus* in the foure and thirtith chapter of his ſixteenth booke *De Animalibus*, doth ſeeme to giue his voice. *Suidas* ſaith that heere are bred the beſt and fineſt purples. *Nonnius Marcellus*, by the authority of *Varro*, in his booke *De genere veſtimentorum*, commendeth the Sardinian tapeſtrie (except there be a fault in the copie, and for *Sardineæ*, it ſhould be written *Sardianis*, of *Sardis* the citie of *Aſia*: which I do rather thinke to be true and more probable: for of the Sardian tapeſtrie we maie read in *Athenæus* and others.) *Claudianus* in the later end of his treatiſe *De bello Gildonico*, doth moſt finely deſcribe *Calaris*, *(Calari*, or *Caglire)* the chiefe city of the ſame. *Strabo* maketh the depth of the ſea heere to be CIↃ. elles. Other things proper to this ile you maie ſee in *Pauſanias*, *Solinus*, *Euſtathius*, *Claudian* and others. This iland of *Iuſtinian* in his *Code*, is reckoned amongſt the iles of *Africa*.

CORSICA.

THis iland the Grecians called CYRNVS, the Latines CORSICA, of *Corſa*, a certaine woman ſo named, as *Euſtathius* thinketh: or rather of *the toppes of the craggie mountaines*, as *Dionyſius* hath written: For as *Strabo* ſaith, it is rough and very vneuen: in many places not paſſable nor ſcarce habitable. There is no iland *Dionyſius* ſaith, more woodie. That it is full of tall trees, very fit for ſhip timber, *Theophraſtus*, in his fifth booke of the Hiſtory of Plants, teacheth: that the Romanes, out of thoſe woods heeretofore, at one time, cut downe ſuch wonderfull ſtore of timber, that of it they made a flote that was driuen with 50. ſailes. Some do thinke that it was called of *Ouid*, *Therapne*. The Scholiaſt of *Callimachus* ſaith that in his time it was named TYROS. Beleeue him that liſt. *Pliny*, out of *Diodorus* writeth, That it is very full of *Box*, and that the Hony heere is bitter; *Item*, that it hath abundance of Foxes, Conies and wild fowle: but as for Oxen, Goates, Woolues, Hares and Stags, it breedeth not any at all, as *Polybius* in his 12. booke witneſſeth. *Procopius*, in his 3. booke of the warres of the Gothes, ſaith that

CRETA
Iouis magni, medio iacet insula ponto.
Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij.
CORSICA.
Loca incognitæ positionis
Alalia, Eniconiæ,
Blesino, Præsidium,
Carax, Vapanis.
INSVLAE MARIS IONII.
EPIRI PARS.
CORCYRA INS.
CEPHALLENIA INS.
ZACYNTHVS INS.
IONIVM MARE.
Oriens.
Occidens.
SARDINIA.
Septentrio
Meridies
Incognitæ positionis vocabula Sardonica.
VRBES, vel LOCA.
Agraulę
Aradis
Biora
Carbia
Caput Tyrsi
Celiem
Charmis
Cochlearia
Elephantaria
Fan. Carisij
Ferraria
For. Traiani
Gemellæ
Ad Herculē
Longones
Lugudonec
Mediæ
Metalla
Molaria
Nasa
Othoca
Porticenses
Sarrapos
Sorabile
Tharpos
Turobolis
Ad Turres
Viniolæ.
Ad Puluinos
POPVLI.
Aconites
Balari
Pellidi
Sositani
Diagebres, qui quondam Iolaenses, forte ijdem cum Iliensibus.
SEPTENTRIO
AEGAEVM
PELAGVS.
Creticum mare
profundissimum. Straboni.
Priuilegio decennali.
Adriaticum siue Ionium mare
OCCIDENS.
Carpathium mare.
ORIENS.
CYDONES.
ETEO: CRE: TES.
DORIENSES TRICHAICES.
Ida mons
Africum siue Lybicum mare.
MERIDIES.
Incertę positionis locorum nomina.
LOCA.
Adrasus,
Athrona,
Corium,
Hippororonium,
Onychium,
Pergamia,
Tripolus.
POPVLI.
Orij.
Ceretæ,
Dryitæ,
Lycij,
Tethrynes,
FLVVII.
Triton,
Amnisus,
Oaxes,
MONTES.
Arbius,
Asterusia,
Carine,
Lasion.
Othrys,
Styracium.
STAGNV.
Coresium.
TEMPLV.
Roccœ
Dianæ.
INSVLÆ.
Asticla,
Naumachos.
Vrbium Cretæ nomina, quarum situs ignoratur.
Arcadia, Allus
Asos, Archidium
Aulon,
Axus,
Biennus,
Boeæ,
Cantanus,
Catrea,
Caunus,
Chalcetoriū,
Clatos,
Cytinos,
Dulopolis,
Elyrus, Drauca
Etia,
Glamia,
Grammium,
Hierapolis,
Holopyxos,
Hydramia,
Hattia, Lasio,
Istros,
Lycastos,
Marathusa,
Methymna,
Miletus, Mycenę,
Myrina,
Nauphra,
Oaxus, Naxus,
Olus,
Olyssa,
Pergamum,
Phalanna,
Phalannea,
Pharæ,
Præsus, forte Prasum,
Priesus,
Pyloros,
Rhaucos,
Rhizenia,
Rhytium,
Satra, quæ Eleutherna,
Sibyrtus,
Strenos,
Syia,
Syrinthos,
Tegea,
Therapne.

that it breedeth Horſes, but ſo little, that they are not much bigger than ſheep : *Item*, Apes, if one may beleeue him, very like vnto a man in ſhape and proportion. *Liuy*, in his 40. booke of his Hiſtory, hath giuen out, That there hath been heere ſuch maruellous plenty of *Hony*, that *Marcus P narius* a Prætor caried out from thence 100000. pounds at once. In bigneſſe, of all the iles of the midland ſea, it chalengeth the third part. That the ilanders are more ſauage and inhumane than wild beaſts, and to liue by robbing and cutting of throats, we do read in *Strabo*. That they are very long liuers, *Euſtathius* ſheweth, and before him *Athenæus* affirmed the ſame. *Martianus Capella*, hath giuen vs notice of 33. cities, which this iland ſometime had : and the mappe will ſhew, that I, out of Latine and Greeke writers, haue gathered the names of many more. The ſtudent of Geography, if he pleaſe, may haue a larger deſcription of this iland, in the 5 booke of *Diodorus Siculus*. *Seneca* alſo in his Conſolation to *Albinus*, and likewiſe againe in his verſes, deſcribeth the ſame.

The ILANDS of the IONIAN SEA.

THe Ilands of the Ionian ſea, of better note, are theſe, *Corcyra*, *Cephalenia*, *Zacynthus*, *Ithaca*, *Leucadia*, and *Echinades* : of which ſeuerally take theſe few lines : CORCYRA (now called *Corfu*) the natiue ſoile of *Alcinous*, as *Dionyſius* ſaith, was called CERCYRA, as alſo long ſince by diuers other names ; as PHAEACIA, SCHERIA, DREPANVM, CERAVNIA, ARGOS, MACRIS, and as ſome thinke CASSIOPE ; as thou maiſt ſee more particularly in our Geographicall Treaſury. This iland grew to ſuch great ſtrength and power, as *Euſtathius* writeth, that it ſubdued many other ilands and cities, and brought them vnder their command : *Item*, that it was ſo ſtrong in ſhipping, that it alone, in the Perſian warre, did ſet out and furniſh threeſcore ſhippes. Yet afterward it was brought to that deſolation, that of it became this prouerbe, *Cercyra eſt libera, caca vbi volueris* ; Corfu is emptie now, you may vntruſſe where you liſt. There is another *Corcyra*, different from this, in the Hadriaticke ſea, named otherwiſe *Melaena*.

CEPHALENIA, otherwiſe called MELAENA, SAMOS and TAPHOS : as alſo DVLICHIVM, as ſome men haue written, by the teſtimony of *Strabo*. *Euſtathius* and *Tzetzes* haue written that it was ſometime inhabited of foure ſundrie nations ; namely, of the *Pronij*, *Sanij*, *Palenſes* and the *Cranij* : to theſe *Liuy* addeth the *Neſiotæ*. In this iland, if one may truſt *Ælianus*, the Goates drinke not for the ſpace of ſix moneths together. Looke in the diſcourſe of *Zacynthus* following. In *Antigonus* we read, that a certaine riuer runneth through the middeſt of it, vpon the one ſide of which there are great ſtore of graſſe-hoppers, and on the other ſide not one.

ZACYNTHVS, (now *Zante*, and as *Erythræus* ſaith, ſomtime *Hieruſalem*) HYRIA it was in old time called, and CASSIOPA, the poet nameth it *Nemoroſa*, woody. Theſe ilanders, *Athenæus* ſaith, are no good ſouldiers ; the reaſon he yeeldeth to be, for that they be very wealthy, and haue ſuch plenty of all things, that they giue themſelues to nought elſe but to their eaſe and pleaſure. The *Phalangium*, a kind of ſpider, is heere more dangerous and hurtfull to mankind, than in any place of the world beſide, as *Ælianus* ſaith. So long as the *Eteſiæ*, (Eaſt windes which riſe ordinarily in the dogge daies) blow, the Goates ſtand yawning and gaping with their noſes vp into the North : and are ſo ſatisfied therewith, that they looke after no water nor euer care for drinke, as *Antigonus* hath left recorded. That in this iland there is a caue commonly called *Cæranium*, *Plutarch*, in his booke of the compariſons of beaſts, doth affirme. It hath a fountaine very full of fiſh : out of which great ſtore of pitch is taken, if we may giue credit to *Cteſias*. *Item*, heere *F. Deſiderius Lignamineus Patauinus* writeth that he found this Epitaph of *Cicero*; M. TVLLI. CICERO. HAVE ; God be with thee good *Cicero* : which he ſaith was in the yeare 1544. *Adamus Tefellenius Louanienſis* in his Iournall (a manuſcript copy of which M. *Hadrian Marſelar*, lent me to read ouer) writeth, that he in this iland in the yeare of Chriſt 1550. handled the bones of *Cicero*, and read vpon his tombe this epitaph : *Ille oratorum princeps, & gloria linguæ Romanæ, iacet hac, cum coniuge Tullius, vrna: Tullius ille, inquam, de ſe, qui ſcripſerat olim, O fortunatam natam me conſule Romam.* The learned *Tully*, who for fined tongue, in *Rome* had neuer peere, With louing wife, in clay full low, lie both enterred heere : That *Tully* great, I meane, who of himſelfe, ſometime thus proudlie ſaid : Now *Rome*, thou bleſſed art indeed, ſince I thy ſcepter ſwaied.

ITHACA, which was alſo in old time called NERITIA, of *Neritus* a mountaine, if I be not deceiued, is now vulgarly of the Italians called *Valle di Compare*, and as *Porcaccius* ſaith, *Teachi*: of the Turkes, as the learned *Lewnclawe* writeth, *Phiachi*. Moreouer in the 10. booke of *Straboes* Geography, I find that there is heere a city called *Ithaca*, which *Plutarch* in his Greeke Queſtions nameth, *Alalcome*, but *Stephanus*, *Alcomenæ*. *Athenæus* writeth, that it hath many hauens, but withall is very mountainous, rough and craggie : ſo that it will not eaſily, without great and infinite labour and toile, yeeld any ſmall or meane profit, vnto the huſbandmen, as *Plutarch* telleth vs. In *Porphyry*, out of the writings of *Artimedorus*, I read that this iland, from *Panormus*, an hauen of *Cephalina*, lieth Eaſtward, and conteineth in compaſſe 85. furlongs. It is very narrow, but high. In it is, as the ſame authour, with *Homer* doth witneſſe, a caue of the Nymphs. We read in *Antigonius*, that it breedeth no Hares at all. Except it had been the natiue ſoile, and country where *Vlyſſes* was borne, there had no mention at all of it remained in any recordes of ancient writers.

LEVCAS or LEVCADIA (now *S. Maura*) although *Pliny* maketh it but a *peninſula* or demy-ile, yet *Mela* calleth it flatly an iland. That it was made an iland and was ſeuered from the maine continent, yet afterward by force and violence of windes ioined to the ſame againe, *Strabo* doth teach vs. In a very high foreland or promontory of this ile, *Ælianus* deſcribeth the temple of *Apollo Aelius*, from whence yearely they were wont to tumble ſome one or other downe into the ſea headlong, thereby to appeaſe the wrath and fury of their Gods ; as *Strabo* hath left recorded.

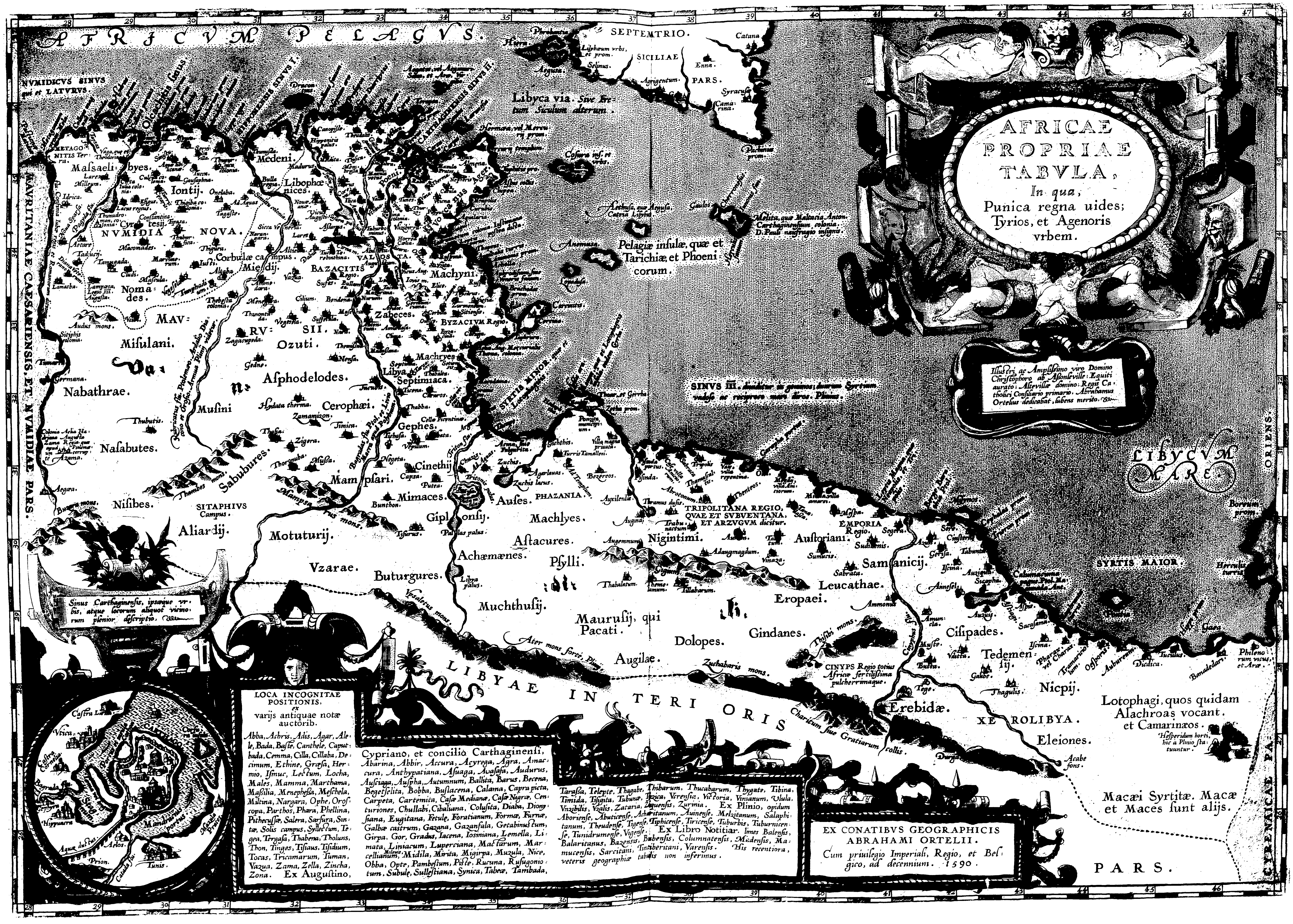
ECHINADES, (*Echidnæ*, *Seneca* in his *Troas*, and *Euripides* in *Iphegenia* in *Aulide*, call them : but *Stephanus*, *Echinæ*) ſo named of the great multitude of the *Echini*, Vrchines or Hedge-hogges, which do greatly infect this iland. *Apollodorus* calleth them, STROPHADES ; now they are knowen by the name of the *Cozzulari* : they are, as *Ouid* in the 8. booke of his *Metamorphoſis* writeth, in number 5. theſe were alſo part of the continent, as *Pauſanias* in his *Arcadia*, teſtifieth ; their forme and faſhion is often altered and changed by the ebbing and flowing (if I may ſo ſpeake) of the mudde of the riuer *Achelous* (*Aſpri* or *Pachicolamo*) at whoſe mouth they ſtand, as *Strabo* would faine perſwade vs. Neere theſe are the *Taphiæ* and *Acutæ*, otherwiſe called *Thoæ*. *Plutarch* in his treatiſe of the ceaſſing of oracles, telleth a ſtory (or fable, rather) worth the reading, of the death of *Pan*, which fell out about theſe ilands.

AFRICA PROPRIA,

AFRICA properly ſo called.

AS that part of Aſia *which is incloſed with* Mar Maiore, Archipelago, Midland ſea, *and the riuer* Euphrates, *is of the Geographers properly called* Aſia : *ſo this part of* Africa, *aboue all other prouinces of the ſame, hath alwayes hitherto beene knowen by the name of* AFRICA PROPRIA. *This alſo is worth the obſeruation, that in all ancient ſtories, when* Aſia *or* Africa *are generally or indefinitly named, theſe ſeuerall prouinces of thoſe greater parts, are onely to be vnderſtood. The bounds of this prouince of* Africa *on the Weſt are the riuer* Ampſaga, *and the Mauritania's, the countries of the Moores, their next neighbours : on the North, lieth the Midland ſea :* Aræ Philenorum, *a village betweene it and* Cyrenaica, *is the vttermoſt bound of it Eaſtward : the* Inner Libya *and the deſerts of the ſame do confine it vpon the South. This countrey was otherwiſe ſometime called* ZEVGIS *and* ZEVGITANA. *It comprehendeth within this compaſſe theſe three ſhires,* NVMIDIA *(named of ſome* MASSYLIA) BYZACIVM *and* TRIPOLITANA. Diodorus Siculus *diuideth this prouince into foure nations, the* Pœni, Libophœnices, Libyi, *and the* Numidæ. *At ſuch time as the Romans bore a ſway here, and* Scipio Æmilianus *commanded their legions in theſe parts, this* Africa *was diuided into two prouinces : that neere* Carthage, *they called* OLDE AFRICA : *that which conteined* Numidia, NEW AFRICA, *as* Pliny, Appian *and* Dion *do ioyntly teſtifie.* Numidia, *and* Byzacium, *were vnder the command of the Conſuls ; that wherein* Carthage *ſtood, belonged to the iuriſdiction of the Proconſuls, as* Sextus Rufus *reporteth. (And this diuiſion they made, as* Pliny *writeth, by a certaine ditch drawen betweene them.) In the firſt booke of* Iuſtinians Code, *and in the ſeuen and twentieth title of the ſame, thou ſhalt finde another maner of diuiſion of this countrey, and a farre other maner of gouernment of it by Preſidents and Lieutenants.* Numidia, *beſide the great ſtore of Marble there found, called by the name of Numidian marble, and the maruellous plenty of Deere and wilde beaſts which it yeeldeth, hath nothing worth the remembrance, as* Pliny *affirmeth.* Liuy, Pliny, *and* Solinus *do giue it the praiſe for the beſt horſmen for ſeruice in the warres, of any countrey whatſoeuer. They doe as highly commend the fat ſoile of* Byzacium ; *which is ſuch that it yeeldeth an hundred for one : yea, it hath beene knowen, that one buſhell of wheat being ſowen, hath yeelded at harueſt the increaſe of an hundred and fifty buſhels againe. The Lieutenant of this place ſent from thence vnto* Auguſtus Cæſar, *Emperour of* Rome, *forty eares of corne ſprung and growen vp from one root, and one graine, as was probable. Item there were ſent likewiſe to* Nero *from thence three hundred and forty ſtalks with eares of corne come vp of one and the ſome graine. To this alſo may be adioyned the goodneſſe of the ſoile, which is ſuch, as* Columella *reporteth of it, that the huſbandman, after he hath layd his ſeed in the ground, from ſeed-time to harueſt, neuer looketh to his fields, nor once medleth with it more, for that ſcarſe any weed or other ſuch thing, which vſually hindereth the growth of corne, doth here come vp of it owne accord, except it be either ſet or ſowen by hand.* Halicarnaſſeus *alſo maketh mention of this great fertility of* Africa. *But* Titus *the Emperor of* Rome, *in one word, doth ſufficiently declare the woonderfully fruitfulneſſe and plenty of all things here, in an Oration of his written vnto the ſeditious and mutinous Iewes, where he nameth it,* Altricem orbis terrarum, *The nourſe of all nations of the world. Yea and* Saluianus *in his ſeuenth booke termeth it,* Animam Reipublicæ Romanæ, *The ſoule of the Romane Common-wealth, or politicke body there ; where thou mayſt reade many other things worth the obſeruation, of the riches, command and power of this countrey.* Herodian *maketh it a country very fertile of men.* Polybius *on the other ſide doth as much commend it for the great abundance of cattell and all ſorts of liuing creatures that it breedeth. So that for multitude of Horſes, Oxen, Sheepe, and Goats, it doth farre ſurpaſſe almoſt all the reſt of the world beſide. And that which is moſt woonderfull of all other, it is no ſtrange thing here (as* Columella, *out of* Dionyſius, Mago, *and* Marcus Varro, *telleth vs) to ſee Mules to breed, and bring forth yoong : ſo that the inhabitants do as oft ſee the foales of Mules there, as we do of Mares here. The ſame authour in the firſt chapter of his fourth booke ſayth that the people are very ingenious and witty.* Hirtius *calleth it,* Gentem inſidioſam, *A treacherous nation :* Maternus *nameth it,* Gentem ſubdolam, *A wily and crafty people : ſo that* Vegetius *doubted not to ſay, That for wiles and wealth the Romans were alwayes inferiour to the Africans.* Iuuenal *the Poet termeth it,* Cauſidicorum nutriculam, *The nurſe of prating petifoggers.* Athenæus *recounteth the Carthaginians amongſt thoſe nations which delight much in quaffing and carowſing, and vſe to be often drunke.* Saluianus *in his ſeuenth booke* De Prouidentia, *ſayth that they are generally ſo inhumane, ſuch drunkards, ſo deceitfull, fraudulent, couetous, treacherous, diſloyall, lewd, lecherous, and vnchaſte, that he that is not ſuch an one, he ſurely is no Africane. Laſtly, there is, as he there addeth, no maner of wickedneſſe or villany that they are not giuen vnto. All hiſtories do make mention of the vnfaithfulneſſe and falſe-heartedneſſe of this nation : which indeed is ſuch, and they for the ſame ſo greatly noted and famous, that they grew for it into a common by-word among all ſuch nations as had any conuerſation or ought to do with them. And thus much of this* Africa, *a land, as the Poets terme it, moſt rich for triumphs ; the fortreſſe or caſtle, as* Cicero *calleth it, of all Prouinces belonging to the Romane Empire. The Ilands neere adioyning and belonging to this country, more famous and of better note, are,* Melita, Menyx, Coſura *and* Cercina ; *beſide ſome other leſſer ones, and of leſſe account : of which, as alſo the people, riuers, mountaines, townes, and cities, ſee this our Table. That* Sardinia, *that goodly iland which lieth ouer againſt* Genua, *did ſometime belong to this* Africa, Iuſtinian *doth teſtifie in the ſeuen and twentieth Title of the firſt booke of his Code. But of* CARTHAGE, *the chiefe and metropolitane citie of this prouince, although* Saluſt *ſayth it is better farre to ſay nothing at all of it, than to ſpeake little : yet notwithſtanding I thinke it not amiſſe to adde ſomewhat of that alſo in this place. This city of the Latines was called* CARTHAGO, *of the Greeks* CHARCHEDON. Solinus Polyhiſtor *reporteth that it was firſt called* CARTHADA, *which word, ſayth he, in the Phœnician tongue, (of neere affinity to the Hebrew and Arabicke) ſignifieth* Ciuitatem nouam, *The new city. And indeed, truth it is, that in the Arabicke dialect, and* קריה חדתא Kariat hadátha, *in the Syrian doth ſignifie,* A new city, *or* caſtle. *Hereupon it is that* Stephanus *nameth it* Καινόπολιν, NOVAM VRBEM, *The new city. He moreouer calleth it* OENVSSA, CACABE, *and* CADMEIA, *but vpon what ground and authority I know not.* Cadmeia, *peraduenture, it was named of the Hebrew* קדם, *which in that language (as alſo in the reſt of the orientall tongues deriued from hence) ſignifieth,* the Eaſt ; *or,* firſt and chiefeſt : *both which may well agree to this city : for the firſt inhabitants, who built it, and encloſed it with an huge wall and ditch, were Eaſterlings,* Cadmonim, *or ſuch as came thither from* Kedem, *the Eaſt. Againe, in reſpect of the greatneſſe, power, goodly beauty and luſture of it, it might iuſtly (and indeed ſo it did, as we ſhall ſhew in that which followeth) deſerue the name of* Cadmia, *that is, the chiefe and principall metropolitane city : and it may be that for the ſame reaſon it was alſo of them called* Cacabe, Stellaris, *the gliſtring ſtarre ; of* Caucabi, *a ſtarre : anſwerable to* Aſteria, *or* Aſteris, *an iland in the Midland ſea :* Aſterius *the name of a place in the ile* Tenedos : Aſtron, *or* Aſtrum, *a riuer of* Troas, *iſſuing out of the mount* Ida, *as* Pliny *teſtifieth : Item, a great and goodly city of* Argia *in* Peloponneſus : *with diuers other places in* Greekland, *of the like denomination ; all deriued from* Aſter, *and* Aſtrum, *which in the Greeke tongue ſignifie A ſtarre. There are many learned men, which do thinke, that in the Holy Scripture this city is called and deſcribed by the name of* THARSIS. *And thus much of the ancient names and appellations of this city : for in ſuccedent ages it hath beene called alſo by diuers others beſide theſe, as we ſhall ſhew hereafter. Yea and ancient writers haue graced it with diuers honorable titles and epithites : calling it* Celſam *and* Almam, *The Stately and Honourable city* Carthage : Apuleius *nameth it,* Romani imperij æmulam, terrarum orbis auidam ; Prouinciæ magiſtram venerabilem ; Africæ Muſam cœleſtem ; Camænam togatorum ; *The great enuier of the Romane ſtate, and yet it ſelfe deſiring all the ſoueraignty of the world ; The honourable miſtreſſe of the Prouince ; The heauenly Muſe of* Africa ; *The delight and paradiſe of the gentry of the land. Of* Solinus *it is intituled,* Alterum poſt vrbem Romam terrarum decus : *Next after the goodly city of* Rome *the only glory of the world. Of* Ptolemey, Manilius & Pliny *it is called* Magna, *The great city. Of* Victor Vticenſis & Suidas, Maxima orbis terrarum, *The greateſt city of the whole world. And that not without iuſt cauſe : for* Oroſius *teſtifieth that it was twenty miles about within the walles, almoſt round encloſed with the ſea. The abridgement of* Liuy *ſayth that it was foure and twenty miles about.* Strabo *maketh it in compaſſe three hundred and threeſcore furlongs (*Stadia*) which do make fiue and forty Italian miles. How true this is I leaue to the diſcretion of the learned Reader to determine. This city was ſituate in a* peninſula, *or demy-ile, ioyned to the continent of* Africa, *by a neckland (*Iſthmos *the Greeks call it) of three miles bredth, or as* Appian, *the diligent Chorographer of this place reporteth, 25 furlongs ouer.* Silius Italicus *thus writeth of it,* Hæc caput eſt, non vlla opibus certauerit auri, Non portu, ceſſoue ſitu, non dotibus auri, Vberis, aut agili fabricanda ad tela vigore. *The more famous places in it are* Megara, *a part of the city ſo called.* Byrſa, *the caſtle, which conteined in circuit, as* Seruius *hath noted, two and twenty furlongs ; (in this ſtood the temples of* Iuno, Æſculapius *and* Belus :) *The* Theater, Thermæ Gargilianæ, *and* Thermæ Maximianæ, *certeine hot bathes : The* Delphicum, *or temple of* Apollo, *the chappell dedicated to the goddeſſe* Memoria, *the Horſe-race* (Hippodromus) Baſilica Celerinæ, *the church of* Theoprepia, Lypſana *a certeine place ſo called, and* Via cœleſtis, *Heauen walke ; except the copy in this place be faulty and corrupt. In the middeſt of the city there was a* groue, *and in it the temple of* Iuno, *as the famous Poet* Virgil *hath left recorded : Item, the temple of* Eliſa, *as* Silius Italicus *teſtifieth. What places afterward*

Iuſtinian



AFRICAE PROPRIAE TABVLA,
In qua,
Punica regna uides;
Tyrios, et Agenoris
vrbem.

Illustri ac Amplissimo viro Domino Christophoro ab Assonleville: Equiti aurato: Altevillæ domino: Regis Catholici Consiliario primario. Abrahamus Ortelius dedicabat, lubens merito.

Sinus Carthaginensis, ipsaque vrbis, atque locorum aliquot vicinorum plenior descriptio.

LOCA INCOGNITAE POSITIONIS,
ex
varijs antiquae notæ
auctorib.

Abba, Achris, Adis, Agar, Alele, Bada, Baste, Canthele, Caputbada, Cemma, Cilla, Cillaba, Decimum, Ethine, Græsa, Hermio, Ismuc, Lectum, Locha, Males, Mamma, Marthama, Massilia, Menephessa, Meschela, Miltina, Nargara, Ophe, Oroscopa, Parthos, Phara, Phellina, Pithecussæ, Salera, Sarsura, Sintæ, Solis campus, Syllectum, Tegea, Tergasa, Thabena, Tholuns, Thon, Tinges, Tisiaus, Tisidium, Tocas, Tricamarum, Tuman, Vazua, Zama, Zella, Zincha, Zona. Ex Augustino, Cypriano, et concilio Carthaginensi, Abarina, Abbir, Accura, Acyrega, Agra, Amaccura, Anthypatiana, Asuaga, Auasasa, Audurus, Ausciaga, Auspha, Autumnum, Ballita, Barus, Becena, Begetselita, Bobba, Buslacena, Calama, Capra picta, Carpeta, Cartemita, Casæ Medianæ, Casæ Nigræ, Centuriones, Chullabi, Cibaliana, Colusita, Diaba, Dionysiana, Eugitana, Fetule, Foratianum, Formæ, Furnæ, Galbæ castrum, Gazana, Gazansala, Getabinustum, Girpa, Gor, Gradus, Iacena, Iosiniana, Lemella, Limata, Liniacum, Luperciana, Mactarum, Marcellianum, Milevis, Midila, Mirita, Migirpa, Muzula, Nice, Obba, Opte, Pambestum, Piste, Rucuna, Rusugoniotum, Subule, Sullestiana, Synica, Tabeæ, Tambada, Tarassa, Telepte, Thagabe, Thibarum, Thucabarum, Thygate, Tibina, Timida, Tisigita, Tubunæ, Tzica, Vrensia, Victoria, Vinianum, Vlula, Vzzibilis, Vzalis, Zataria, Zequensis, Zurinia. Ex Plinio, opidum Aboriense, Abuticense, Acharitanum, Auinense, Melzitanum, Salaphitanum, Theudense, Tigense, Tiphicense, Tiricense, Tuburbis, Tuburnicense, Tunidrumense, Vigense. Ex Libro Notitiar. limes Balensis, Balaritanus, Bazensis, Bubensis, Columnatensis, Midensis, Mamucensis, Sarcitani, Tintiberitani, Varensis. His recentiora, veteris geographiæ tabulis non inferimus.

EX CONATIBVS GEOGRAPHICIS
ABRAHAMI ORTELII.
Cum priuilegio Imperiali, Regio, et Belgico, ad decennium. 1590.

Iuſtinian the Emperour of Rome builded here and repaired, Procopius in his ſixth booke of the buildings of this Emperour, relateth at large. Of him alſo if we may giue credit to Balſamon, it was called IVSTINIANA. The builders of this city, which layd the firſt foundations of it, were the Phœnicians Xorus and Carchedon, or, as ſome other report, Eliſſa or Dido, King Agenors daughter, fifty yeeres before the ouerthrow of Troy: or three ſcore and twelue yeeres before the building of the city of Rome, as Appianus affirmeth. Siluis Italicus ſayth that Teucer was the firſt that began the foundation of this city. It was built, as Ioſephus in his diſputation againſt Appion writeth, in the hundred and fiue and fifty yeere after the death of Solomon, the glorious king of Iſrael. The valour and great ſtrength of this city, as it was alwayes eminent and famous in forren warres abroad, ſo hath beene often ſhaken and ouermaſtered many & ſundry times at home. At length hauing ſtood in flouriſhing eſtate, as moſt authours affirme, ſeuen hundred and ſeuen and thirty yeeres, it was by the Romans, as an enuious enemy of their ſtate and empire, aſſaulted, battered, taken, ſacked, vtterly ſpoiled, and at laſt conſumed to duſt and aſhes. And thus it continued for the ſpace of one hundred and one yeeres: when by the commandement and preſcript of the Senate it was againe reedified, who, ſending thither certeine people to inhabit and dwell there, made it a Romane colony: and this was the firſt colony of the Romans that euer was tranſported foorth of Italy. It was of Cayus Gracchus caelld IVNONIA, as it is recorded by Appian, Solinus, and Dion; who alſo addeth that it was afterward by Auguſtus Cæſar againe the ſecond time made a Colony: becauſe that when Lepidus had waſted a great part of it, and left it deſtitute and without inhabitants, he in maner ſeemed to haue diſſolued the right and priuiledge of the Colony. Therefore this city began againe to flouriſh, and vnder the Romane Emperours, to be renowmed vnder the name of The ſecond Carthage. So that that city which lately was renowmed for feats of armes and martiall prowes, was now, as Martianus writeth, as honourable for worldly felicity and all maner of earthly bleſſings. It taſted alſo of the beneuolence and bounteous magnificence of the Emperour Hadrian, and thereupon it was of him called HADRIANOPOLIS, that is, Hadrians city, as Spartianus hath left recorded. Item, the Romane Emperour Antoninus Pius did much grace it with many ſumptuous and ſtately buildings, as you may reade in Pauſanias. Lampridius writeth, that in reſpect of the fauourable kindneſſe of the Emperour Commodus toward this city, it was in like maner of him named ALEXANDRIA COMMODIANA TOGATA. But, (as the ſtate of all things vnder the cope of heauen is vnconſtant and variable) the ſame city vnder Gordianus the Emperour, was, as Herodian teſtifieth, by one Capellianus Lieutenant of Mauritania taken the ſecond time, and ſpoiled, about ſix hundred and foure ſcore yeeres after it firſt had ſubmitted it ſelfe to the command and iuriſdiction of the Romans. In the reigne of Honorius the Emperour it was by treachery the third time taken, ſacked, and vtterly defaced, by Genſerichus king of the Wandals, in the foure hundred and thirty yeere after the incarnation of CHRIST our Sauiour. The like it ſuffered of certeine mutinous ſouldiers vnder one Salomon a lieutenant of the Mauruſij, or Barbary, as Procopius hath recorded. From theſe it was woon by Beliſarius, in the yeere of CHRIST fiue hundred thirty eight, in the time of Iuſtinian the Romane Emperour, who cauſed it to be repaired, and fortified with a ſtrong wall and deepe ditch; who moreouer beautified it with many goodly publike buildings, of moſt curious architecture, as Cloiſters, Galleries, the Theodorian Bathes, the gorgeous Church of our Lady, the chiefe Saint, and others which are reckoned vp by the ſame Procopius. After this it continued vnder the Romans vntill the time of Heraclius the Emperour, when as it was conquered and ſurpriſed by the Perſians, about the yeere of CHRIST ſix hundred and ſixteene. It was taken, ſacked, and ſpoiled by the Egyptians, three ſcore and ſix yeeres after that, as Procopius and others do conſtantly witneſſe. Neither was this the laſt miſery of this city: for it being ſpoiled, raſed almoſt to the ground, layed waſte, and left diſpeopled and void of inhabitants, by the Mahumetanes; ſo continued vnto the dayes of one Elmahdi a Biſhop, who, as Iohannes Leo Africanus reporteth, gaue it vnto certeine people of that countrey, which were in number ſo few, that they did not repleniſh aboue the twentieth part of it. The ſame authour, an eyewitneſſe of that which he wrote, affirmeth that of all this greatneſſe and glory, beſide certeine ruines of the walles and a part of the Conduit, there remaineth at this day not any whit or mention at all. This now in theſe our dayes is the fate and forme of this moſt goodly city. This is that city, which, as Herodian teſtifieth, in time paſt for wealth, multitude of people, and greatneſſe of circuit, did only yeeld it ſelfe inferiour to Rome; and with Alexandria of Egypt long contended for the ſecond place. Item, this is it which long ſince was of that power that it commanded all the ſea coaſt of Africa from Aræ Philenorum, all along as far as to the Straights of Gibraltar: ouer which they paſſing by ſhip, conquered all Spaine, euen vp as high as the Pyreny mountaines. So that Appian, a graue writer, doth deeme the Empire and command of this city, of equall value to the power of the far-commanding Greeks, or wealth & riches of the braue Perſian: which were an eaſie matter for one to iuſtify out of Strabo and Pliny, two authours of good credit. For this man affirmeth, that this city commanded in Africa alone three hundred cities; and it ſelfe conteined ſeuenty thouſand men, dayly inhabitants within the walles of the ſame. Item, Scipio hauing conquered this city, tranſported from thence vnto Rome foure hundred and ſeuenty thouſand pound weight of ſiluer. Of this city, (which, as long as it ſtood out, and was maſter of it ſelfe, as Trogus witneſſeth, was eſteemed as a goddeſſe; and in Africa, as Saluianus writeth, was accounted as another Rome) there remaineth now no more but the bare name onely. Of the nation of the Africans, from whence they came into this country, and what they were, Procopius, in the eleuenth booke of his Hiſtory of the Wandals, hath written ſomewhat worth the obſeruation.

Of Heauen-walke, (Via cœleſtis) which we in a word touched before, I thinke it not amiſſe here in this place to ſpeake ſomewhat more at large. In Victor Vticenſis theſe words following are read in all copies that euer I ſaw: Nam & hodiè ſi qua ſuperſunt, ſubinde deſolantur, ſicut in Carthagineo Theatro ædem Memoriæ & viam quam Cæleſtis vocitabant, funditus deleuerunt. For viam, I make no queſtion but the authour did write etiam, that it might be referred to ædem, (or templum, as Iulius Capitolinus in Pertinax, doth call it) that is, a chapell, temple or church. Furthermore, of this Cæleſtis dea, Heauenly goddeſſe, as Capitolinus in Macrinus and Trebellius Pollio in Celſus tyrannus, do call her a goddeſſe peculiar to Africa, there are here and there diuers things to be obſerued in diuers authours. Ælianus writeth that the Egyptians doe call Venus, Vrania, that is, Heauenly. Venus cæleſtis (which is all one) is expreſſed in an ancient piece of coine which I haue of Iulia Soœmia's. S. Auguſtine in his booke De ciuitate Dei doth ſpeake of the Heauenly Virgine (Virgo cæleſtis) meaning doubtleſſe the Heauenly goddeſſe: but by that epithite, I ſuppoſe, he had a purpoſe to diſtinguiſh her from that other; I meane that wanton, which Iulius Firmicus calleth Venerem virginem. Herodian nameth her Vrania; and addeth moreouer, that of the Phœnicians ſhe is called Aſtroarche. Alilat, Herodotus ſayth ſhe was named, and affirmeth that it is the Moone. S. Hierome in his treatiſe againſt Symmachus writeth that the Perſians call her Mithra. idque pro diuerſitate nominis, non pro numinis varietate; all theſe different names ſignifying, as S. Ambroſe ſayth, one and the ſame goddeſſe. Apuleius in the ſixth booke of his Golden Aſſe, witneſſeth that all the nations of the Eaſt countreys do generally call her Zigia. There is a notable record of this goddeſſe, this Cæleſtis Venus, in the eleuenth booke of the ſame treatiſe of Apuleius: which he there calleth both by the name of Regina cæli, The Queene of heauen; and Syria dea, the Syrian goddeſſe. Of whoſe diuers and manifold forme or ſhape, the great variety of diſtinct and different names of the ſame, if any man be deſirous to know more particularly, let him haue recourſe to this foreſayd authour, as alſo to Lucians treatiſe intituled De Dea Syria; to which if he ſhall adioyne certeine coines of the Emperours, Seuerus and Antoninus his ſonne, he ſhall vnderſtand that in this one idoll, almoſt all the diuinity of the ancient Gentiles is comprehended. Philaſtrius, who wrote of the hereſies of former times, ſayth that this goddeſſe was of certeine hereticall Iewes named Fortuna cæli, Heauenly fortune. I might eaſily be drawen to beleeue, that this very goddeſſe is that idoll which Ieremy in the foure and fortieth chapter of his Propheſie, doth terme The Queene of heauen. To whom the wicked Iſraelites did offer ſacrifice, and reuerence as to the immortall God. For it was not hard for this nation, ſo prone and inclined to idolatry, out of their next neighbour Hierapolis, in Syria, (where Lucian teſtifieth this goddeſſe was moſt religiouſly worſhipped) to tranſport this idoll into their countrey Palæſtina, as the Phœnicians did out of the ſame Syria conuey her beyond the ſea to Carthage: vnder the conduct and leading, as is probable (and which Herodotus iuſtifieth to be true) of Queene Dido, Agenors daughter. Many other things of this goddeſſe, out of diuers other authours, might heere to theſe be adioyned: but we at this time are content, with Plato to demonſtrate that there were two Venuſes: of which, one, whom the Carthaginians did worſhip, was this which hitherto we haue ſpoken of: that ſame, I meane, which was called Dea Syria, or Venus Aſſyria, as Oppian in his firſt booke of Hunting calleth her. This, I do vnderſtand out of the ſixt booke of Apuleius, was the ſame that Iuno was, where he termeth her Vecturam leonis, The burden or cariage of the lion: and whom they report, Did loue olde Carthage more than all the world beſide: for here her charet alwayes ſtood, her weapons here did lie; as the Poet writeth of her: whereupon I make no queſtion, the city Carthage was for the ſame reaſon alſo called Iunonia: for ſo I finde it recorded by Plutarch and Solinus. By her Charet, I vnderſtand the Lion, vpon which ſhe rode: by her weapons, the thunderbolt, with the other enſignes of the gods and goddeſſes, which in thoſe forenamed coines are expreſſed. Saluianus in his booke De Prouidentia, maketh mention of an Heauenly god (Deus cæleſtis) an idoll alſo of the Africans. Vlpianus in like maner, in the Tit. qui hæredes inſtitui poſſunt, § deo hæredis, ſpeaketh of Cæleſtis deus Salinenſis Carthaginenſis. But this is nothing to this our goddeſſe. And peraduenture, we, purpoſedly ſpeaking of Geography, haue ſayd too much of this goddeſſe.

ÆGYPT.

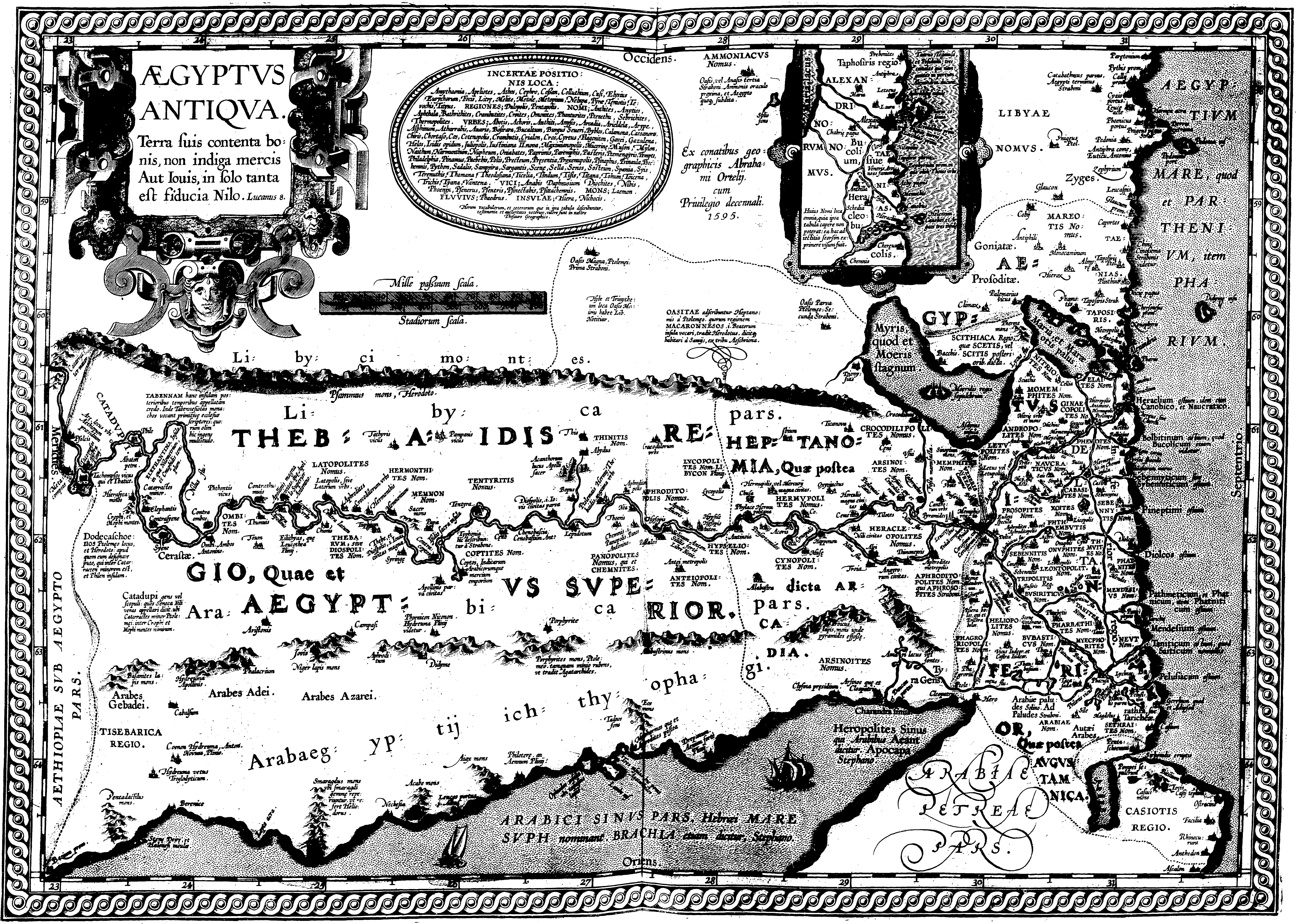
AEgypt is the gift and fauour of Nilus: For antiquity did verily thinke that all that whole tract, which now this countrey doth poſſeſſe, was ſometime a creeke or bay of the Midland ſea; and by the oft ouerflowing and tides of the ſame, was at length filled vp, and ſo made firme land. Whereupon perchance it was of Stephanus called POTAMITIS, that is, if I may ſo ſpeake, Brook-land or Creek-land. Item, the ſame Stephanus, with Dionyſius, calleth it by diuers other names; as, AERIA, AETIA, OGYGIA, HEPHAESTIA, and MELAMBOLOS. Apollodorus calleth it The countrey of the MELAMPODES, for that it is farre more fertile than any other countrey whatſoeuer. Item the fornamed Stephanus and Euſtathius do call it ÆTHIOPIA, by reaſon of the Æthiopians which do inhabit and dwell there. It was alſo ſometime long ſince called THEBAE, as Herodotus and Ariſtotle do teſtifie. In Holy writ, of Miſraim the ſecond ſonne of Ham, (Gen. 10.6.) who firſt after the confuſion at Babel, ſeated himſelfe here, it is named MESRAIM, as Ioſephus writeth: by which name it is ſtill to this day knowen to the Arabians, their next neighbours round about them. Item, as the learned Arias Montanus thinketh, it is in ſome places called CVS, or Chus, of Chus, father of the Æthiopians, eldeſt ſonne to the ſayd Ham. Againe, Plutarch in Oſiris writeth, that in the ſacred writings of the Aegyptians it was named CHEMIA, of Ham, or Cham, (for thus diuerſly forren writers expreſſe the Hebrue letter Hheth, nay ſometimes they wholly omit it: as in Ammon, their chiefe god, which they worſhipped, deriued, as I thinke, from that curſed root) ſonne to Noë, and father of the aboue-mentioned Chus, and Miſraim. And indeed Iſidorus ſaith that the inhabitants do, to this day, in their owne language, call this countrey Kam. Yet Pinetus and Marmolius do iointly affirme (and that truely, as we haue before in the other Mappe of Ægypt demonſtrated) that the Aegyptians themſelues, as alſo the Turks, do commonly call it Elquibet, Elchibetz, and Chibth. Laſtly, Honorius writeth that it was ſometime intituled EVXAEA, but vpon what authority or ground, I know not: let him therefore iuſtifie the trueth of that his aſſertion.

The bounds of this prouince are theſe: vpon the Eaſt it is confined with the Arabian gulfe (Bahri'lkolzom, the Red Sea) Iudæa, and Arabia Petræa: on the Weſt with the mountaines of Libya, and Marmarica (Barca) another countrey of Africa: in the South it is ſeuered from Æthiopia, (which they terme Æthiopia beneath Ægypt) by the Greater Cataract or fall of Nilus (Catadupa, Tully, in Scipio's dreame, calleth it, A place where the riuer is ſo penned vp betweene two mountaines, that there it runneth not, but rather falleth and powreth downe amaine with ſuch an huge and terrible noiſe, that ſome report that the people, nere inhabitants thereabout, naturally, by that meanes, are all deafe or very thicke of hearing.) The Mediterranean or Midland ſea, or, if you like better of that, the Egyptian ſea (ſo named of this countrey) doth beat vpon the North coaſt of it. It is diuided into The Higher Egypt, Middle Egypt, and Lower Egypt. THE HIGHER EGYPT was alſo otherwiſe called Thebais: (Auicenna in the 47. chapter of the 2. tract of his 2. booke, (and in diuers other places often) with Nubienſis my Arabian, calleth it Alſahid, or Said, of the theam Saada, as I thinke, which ſignifieth to aſcend or riſe vp in height.) MIDDLE EGYPT, ſometimes called Heptapolis, and Heptanomia, (of the number of the Nomoi, or ſhires of this part) and of ſome, Arcadia. THE LOWER EGYPT, which later authours haue named Auguſtamnica, is diuided, in the Nouella of Iuſtinian, into The firſt, and The ſecond. The booke of Remembrances (liber Notitiarum) diuideth Egypt into ſix prouinces: namely, Libya the vpper, Libya the Neather, Thebais, Ægypt (properly ſo called) Archadia and Auguſtamnica. That part of the Lower Egypt which is encloſed betweene the ſea, the two mouthes or floud-gates of the riuer Nilus, Heracleoticum and Peluſiacum, and from their parting a little beneath Memphis in the South, is of all ancient Geographers, Hiſtorians and Poets, in reſpect of the forme and proportion of it, called DELTA: for it is, as you ſee, of forme triangular like vnto Δ, the fourth capitall letter of the Greeke alphabet. And this alſo of Ptolemey (who was borne here, and therefore knew the ſtate of it beſt) diuided into Great Delta, Little Delta, and Middle Delta, or the Third Delta. This Delta, as Pliny teſtifieth, of all the chiefe parts of the world was ſomtime accounted the Fourth, and reckened vp amongſt the ilands, and was not eſteemed as any portion of the continent. Vnder Egypt alſo, the three OSITAE, beyond the Libyan mountaines, are vulgarly comprehended: yea and LIBYA it ſelfe to, if a man may giue credit to Ammianus.

This countrey is watered with no other riuer than NILVS, of all the riuers in the world the moſt famous and renowmed, and therefore called & knowen by the greateſt variety of names: for the ancients haue giuen this riuer many titles: Some haue called it ÆGYPTVS (from whence the whole country tooke the name); others OCEANVS (the ſea, in reſpect of the greatneſſe of it); AETOS (an eagle, for the ſwiftneſſe of the ſtreame); NIGIR, MELAS, (or Melo) SIRIS, TRITON, CHRYSORRHOAS (Gilden-flood, of the goodneſſe and beauty of his waters); and others, DYRIS. Orus Apollo writeth, that the Egyptians in their language called it NOYVM, that is, as I thinke, ſweet, pleaſant, delightfull: for ſo the impoſtor Mahomet vſeth this word in the xxxij. Azoara of his wicked Alcoran; as alſo the Arabian paraphraſt, 2.Pet.2.13. And R. Saadias Hagaon, Gen 2.15. calleth Paradiſe, Pharduſi'nnaym; which the forenamed beaſt, at the 66. Azoara, nameth Ginnati'nnaym, The pleaſant garden. Ioſephus calleth it GEON, or Ginon, for that, as R. Salomon Yarhi the great Rabbine thinketh, it runneth from his fountaine, or rather ruſheth on with great violence and hideous noiſe: Arias Montanus affirmeth, that in the Holy Scripture it is named PHISON, becauſe, as the forenamed Iew ſayth, his waters do ſpread themſelues, ſwell, and wax ſo high, that they flow ouer the banks, and water the whole land: And SIHOR, that is, blacke, or troubled, for that the waters of the ſame, iſſuing from a durty fenne, with great violence oft breaking ouer into the medowes and marſh grounds, by which it coaſteth along for many hundred miles together, are thicke and muddy. The Georgians call it MAHARA, that is, ſwift, or violent: item, BAHARI'NNIL, the ſea of Nilus. The Africanes, as Marmolius writeth, commonly call it NIL, that is, in my iudgement Nehil, or Neil, of the theame Nahal, which in the Arabian dialect ſignifieth to be liquid, thinne, diſſolued and apt to runne: from whence in the Hebrew tongue is deriued Nâhal, a ſtreame, or ſwift water courſe. And this opinion of mine Pomponius Mela the worthy Geographer doth ſeeme to patronage, where he writeth, that In horum finibus fons eſt, quem Nili eſſe aliquibus credibile eſt, Nuchul ab incolis dicitur, & videri poteſt non alio nomine appellari, ſed à barbaro ore corruptius, &c. In the confines of Ethiopia there is a ſpring, which ſome do verily thinke to be the head of Nilus, Nuchyl the inhabitants and countrey people do call it; and it may ſeeme probable that they name it by no other name, only the barbarous word is corrupted and otherwiſe pronounced of forreners, &c. The Abaſſines, Ethiopians and other nations inhabiting neere vnto it, do call it by diuers and ſundry other names, as thou mayeſt ſee more at large in our Geographicall treaſury. It vnladeth it ſelfe, as moſt men thinke, and all antiquity hath conſtantly affirmed, into the Midland ſea by ſeuen mouthes or very great floudgates. Ptolemey in his time made mention of nine, but of them, two were falſe gates (pſeudoſtomata, he termeth them) then almoſt quite ſtopped vp. Pliny ſpeaketh of eleuen, of which foure were falſe gates, the other ſeuen were great and more renowmed. Herodotus alſo mentioneth two falſe gates, but in all he ſpeaketh not of more than ſeuen: with him Euſtathius word for word agreeth. And that which of theſe mouthes or falles are of this man held for a trueth, in others are held for falſe and contrariwiſe. The like difference there is about the names and proper appellations of theſe mouthes, euen in the beſt approoued authours. Pliny maketh Heracleoticum to be a diuers and diſtinct mouth from Canopicum: in which notwithſtanding, it ſeemeth, he is much deceiued: yea and Diodorus Siculus doth flatly deny it, affirming that Canopicum is otherwiſe named Herculeum, or Heracleoticum. All this difference about the names, number, and nature of theſe mouthes, if I miſtake not the matter, aroſe in continuance of time, from the change and alteration of places. For euery man deſcribeth them according to the ſituation of the ſea coaſt, as it then was in that time wherein he liued, which by violence of tide and inundations, drifts of ſand and ſhifting of the ſame backe againe, in proceſſe of time haue ſometime one forme, ſomtime another, as is very likely, and they do very well know which dwell neere to the ſea; who do neuer wonder to ſee riuers change their channels and leaue their ancient courſe: to ſee their mouthes ſometime to be quite dette vp with ſand, and to ſeeke new iſſues and channels, where neuer none were before: or to ſee them which in former times were not nauigable, but full of flats and ſhelfs, afterward to become deepe and able to entertaine ſhips of good burden. Galen ſayth, that this riuer, for goodneſſe of water, hath but few peeres. Arethæus the Cappadotian ſayth that the water is thicke: Plutarch in the eighth booke of his Conuiual. calleth it turbidam troubled, and muddy: Statius in his fourth booke Amor. ſayth that it is ſweet, and coole without any vnpleaſantneſſe in taſte: and therefore he addeth in the ſame place that the Egyptians do neuer feare any want or dearth of wine. Diodorus Siculus ſayth, that for ſweetneſſe it doth ſurpaſſe all other riuers in the whole world beſide: which opinion of his, Peſcennius Niger, an Emperor, did long ſince auouch to be true, when he thus anſwered his garriſon ſouldiers, demanding wine of him, Haue ye Nilus, and yet do ye demand wine? A deſcription of this riuer thou maiſt ſee in Claudian. Of his inundation and ouerflowing euery yere, beſide others, reade Strabo, and the Panegyricke oration pronounced before Traian Emperour of Rome. Item Achilles Statius and Heliodorus. He that liſteth and hath more vacant time, to theſe may adde Plutarch, in his treatiſe of mountaines. Mountaines of Egypt, beſide thoſe which Ptolemey mentioneth; namely, Montes Libyci, Troicus, Alabaſtrinus, Porphyritis, Smaragdus, Aiaces, Acabes, Niger, Baſanites, and Pentadactylus, are diuers; as Nitria, Pherme, Sinopius, Climax, Eos, Lacmon, Crophi, and Mophi. They haue many Fennes, yet theſe two only, Mœris and Maria, are of name.

Ancient writers haue diuided this countrey into many Nomous, (Pliny expoundeth it Shires or Counties, ech hauing a Shiriffe or Lieutenant ouer it) of which Herodotus mentioneth but 18. Diodorus Siculus ſayth that there were of them 36. and Ptolemey ſpeaketh of 46. and reckoneth them vp all by their ſeuerall names: and ſo many or more Pliny telleth vs of. Strabo writeth of 36. and thus generally pointeth them out: Thebais, ſaith he, conteined 10. Delta as many: and Middle Egypt 16. But we out of all ſorts of olde writers haue found aboue 60. decyphered by their ſeuerall names and ſituation, and haue brought them within the compaſſe of this Mappe. But with Pliny we find by experience, that the names of them oft times are changed, and one place put for another: of which we haue ſpoken more fully in our Geographicall treaſurie. Euſebius writeth that in this one countrey there were more cities, than in all the whole world beſide. Egypt, beſide their brag of great antiquity, boaſteth, that in the time of Amaſis their king, it had 20000. cities: and now it hath very many, as Pliny ſayth, although they be but ſmall and of no great account. Of theſe, there ſtood but 3000. vnto Diodorus Siculus his time. We, although

we


ÆGYPTUS ANTIQUA.
Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis
Aut Iouis, in solo tanta est fiducia Nilo. Lucanus 8.
INCERTAE POSITIONIS LOCA:
Amythaonia, Apeliotes, Athos, Cephro, Cessan, Colluthium, Cusi, Elysius, Eurychorum, Focis, Litre, Melite, Metole, Metopium, Nelupa, Pyre, Temotis, Tevochis, Tityus. REGIONES; Dulopolis, Pentapolis. NOMI; Anthites, Anytios, Aphthala, Bathrithites, Crambutites, Croites, Omonites, Phanturites, Ptenethu, Sebrithites, Thermopolites. VRBES; Abotis, Achoris, Anthiti, Anysis, Arcadia, Arieldela, Arype, Assphinum, Atharrabis, Auaris, Bosirara, Bucalium, Burgus Seueri, Byblos, Calamona, Cassanoris, Chiris, Chortaso, Cos, Cotenopolis, Crambutis, Crialon, Cros, Cyrtus, Flagoniton, Gavei, Gazulena, Helos, Isidis opidum, Juliopolis, Iustiniana II. nova, Maximianopolis, Mucerine, Muson, Mylon, Naithum, Narmunthum, Nipheum, Oniabates, Paprimis, Paremphis, Pasteris, Ptemengyris, Pempte, Philadelphia, Pinamus, Phebebis, Polis, Precteum, Presentia, Proxenupolis, Psinaphus, Psinaula, Pbochemmis, Python, Sadalis, Sampsira, Sargantis, Scene, Sella, Senos, Sosteum, Spania, Syis, Terenuthis, Thamana, Theodosiana, Ticelia, Tindum, Tisis, Titana, Tohum, Toicena, Trichis, Tyana, Vantena. VICI; Anabis Daphnusium Diochites, Nibis, Phoenix, Psenerus, Psentris, Psinectabis, Psittachemnis. MONS; Laemon. FLUVIUS; Phaedrus. INSULAE; Hiera, Nichocis.
Horum vocabulorum, et ceterorum que in ipsa tabula describuntur, testimonia et auctoritates veterum, videre sunt in nostro Thesauro Geographico.
Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij. cum Priuilegio decennali. 1595.
Mille passuum scala.
Stadiorum scala.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Septentrio.
AMMONIACUS Nomus.
Oasis, vel Anasis tertia Straboni. Ammonis oraculo proxima, et Aegypto quoque subdita.
Solis fons
Oasis Magna, Ptolemei: Prima Straboni.
Oasis Parva Ptolemeo: Secunda Straboni.
OASITAE adscribuntur Heptanomi a Ptolemeo. quorum regionem MACARONNESOS i. Beatorum insula vocari, tradit Herodotus. dicitque habitari à Samijs, ex tribu Aeschrionia.
Mareotis lacus.
ALEXANDRINORUM NOMUS.
Taphosiris regio.
Alexandria
Chabrie pagus
Bucolium, siue TAENIAS.
Canobus
Heracleobucolis.
Huius Nomi loca omnia, quia ipsa tabula capere non poterat: ea hac adiectitia seorsim exprimere visum fuit.
LIBYAE NOMUS.
MAREOTIS NOMUS.
Zyges.
Goniatæ.
Prosoditæ.
AEGYPTIUM MARE, quod et PARTHENIUM, item PHARIUM.
Libyci montes.
Psammius mons, Herodoto.
Libyca pars.
THEBAIDIS REGIO, Quae et AEGYPTUS SUPERIOR.
HEPTANOMIA, Quæ postea ARCADIA dicta.
Myris, quod et Moeris stagnum
AEGYPTUS INFERIOR.
DELTA.
CATADUPI
Philæ
Syene
Elephantis
Catarractes minor.
Dodecaschoenos Ptolemeo locus, et Herodoto: quod quem cum desinere puto, qui inter Catarracten minorem est, et Thilen insulam.
Catadupi gens vel scopuli: quos Seneca Nilivenas appellari dicit. ubi Catarractes minor Plinij: inter Cropin et Mophi montes nominum.
TABENNAM hanc insulam posterioribus temporibus appellatam credo. Inde Tabennesiotas monachos vocant primitiuæ ecclesiæ scriptores.
LATOPOLITES Nomus.
HERMONTHITES Nom.
TENTYRITIS Nomus.
THINITIS Nom.
Abydus
COPTITES Nom.
PANOPOLITES Nomus, qui et CHEMNITES.
ANTEOPOLITES Nom.
APHRODITOPOLIS Nomus.
LYCOPOLITES Nom.
HERMOPOLITES Nomus.
CYNOPOLITES Nom.
HERACLEOPOLITES Nomus.
ARSINOITES Nom.
CROCODILOPOLITES Nomus.
MEMPHITES
APHRODITOPOLITES Nom.
ARSINOITES Nomus.
OMBITES Nom.
THEBARUM, siue DIOSPOLITES Nom.
Arabia Aegyptii ichthyophagi.
Arabes Gebadei.
Arabes Adei.
Arabes Azarei.
TISEBARICA REGIO.
Berenice
AETHIOPIAE SUB AEGYPTO PARS.
ARABICI SINUS PARS. Hebræi MARE SUPH nominant. BRACHIA etiam dicitur, Stephano.
Heropolites Sinus qui Arabibus Aeant dicitur, Apocapa Stephano.
ARABIAE PETREAE PARS.
AUGUSTAMNICA.
CASIOTIS REGIO.
Nitriotis
SCITHIACA Regio, quæ SCETIS, vel SCITIS posteris dicta.
Heracleum ostium, idem cum Canobico, et Naucratico.
Bolbitinum ostium, quod Bucolicum.
Sebennyticum ostium.
Pineptimi ostium.
Diolcos ostium.
Pathmeticum, et Phatnicum, quod Phatniticum ostium.
Mendesium ostium.
Taniticum ostium, quod Saiticum.
Pelusiacum ostium.
Pelusium
Tanis
Rhinocorura
Anthedon
Ascalon
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we haue moſt diligently ſought the names of them out of all maner of writings and monuments of antiquity, yet we could not finde mention of many more than 300. as this Mappe doth giue thee to vnderſtand. Thus mighty Ioue doth ſport himſelfe in earthly things.

The Mappe doth ſhew the ſituation of this countrey, and therefore I ſhall not need to ſpeake ought of that. What the great fertility and richneſſe of ſoile of this prouince was, that worthy commendation vulgarly ſpoken of it, wherein it is ſayd to be, The common barne of all the world, doth ſufficiently ſhew. For, although it neuer raineth here, yet it breedeth great plenty of men and beaſts, with all maner of cattell whatſoeuer. But this indeed their riuer Nilus, by his inundation euery yeere, bringeth to paſſe: whereupon, as the poet Lucan writeth, this is Terra ſuis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis, Aut Iouis: in ſolo tanta eſt fiducia Nilo: A land that of it ſelfe is rich enough, It need'th no forren aid, Iones helpe it ſcorn'th: ſo much it ſtand'th, vpon the bounty of the Nile. Yea they were woont proudly to vaunt, as Pliny teſtifieth, that they caried in their hands the dearth or plenty of the Romans thoſe mighty conquerours. The riches and wealth of this countrey one may eaſily eſteeme, by that of Diodorus, who writeth that the Kings of Egypt vſed yerely to haue, of Alexandria only, a Subſidie of aboue twelue thouſand talents; item, out of Strabo, in whom I reade that Auletes, father to Cleopatra, leuied yeerely in Egypt a Subſidie of twelue thouſand and fiue hundred talents (which doth amount, according to Budey his eſtimation, to ſeuenty fiue hundred thouſand French crownes:) and that, as he there addeth, vnder a very looſe and bad kinde of gouernment. Euſebius in his ſecond booke de Præpar. Euang. reporteth that Oſiris their king did erect and make, for Iupiter and Iuno his parents, and for other gods, temples and ſhrines of beaten gold and ſiluer: a maruellous ſhew of their woonderfull wealth and riches Of the golde-mines of this countrey Agatharcides hath written ſomething. But ſo many endleſſe and immortall works yet extant, hauing hitherto euen to this day abode all aſſaults and iniury of time, do ſufficiently ſhew what their great command and power in former times hath beene; as namely, are thoſe huge Pyramides, ſo many Obelisks of ſolid marble of one whole ſtone of ſuch woonderfull height, Coloſſes, Sphinges, Statues, and Labyrinths: ſo many gorgeous Temples, of which this one countrey could ſhew more than all other countreys beſide whatſoeuer, as Herodotus, who himſelfe was an eye-witneſſe of the ſame, doth plainly affirme. The infinite number of people and inhabitants (which Philo, in his booke of Circumciſion, aſcribeth vnto it) gather out of Ioſephus and Egeſippus, who writeth, that beſide the citizens of Alexandria (which as Diodorus teſtifieth, were three hundred thouſand free men) there were ſeuenteene hundred and fifty thouſand enrolled and made free-denſons of Rome at once.

It is a very prudent and wiſe nation, as we may vnderſtand by diuers hiſtories; very ingenious in the finding out of any maner of artes and ſciences: very quicke of conceit in the ſearch of any inuention whatſoeuer, as Aulus Gellius hath left recorded. They are fit and able to attaine to the vnderſtanding of all maner of diuine knowledge, as Macrobius affirmeth; who alſo calleth Egypt, The mother of all artes. But Trebellius Pollio, in the life of Æmilianus the Tyrant, ſayth that it is a furious and outragious nation, eaſily mooued to ſedition, tumults and rebellion vpon euery light occaſion. And Quintus Curtius ſayth that they are a light headed and giddy brained people, more fit to ſet matters abroach, than to follow them wiſely, when they are once afoot. Hadrianus the Emperour, as Flauius Vopiſcus in the life of Saturninus reporteth, calleth it, Gentem leuem, pendulam, & ad omnia famæ monimenta volitantem: A light and vnconſtant nation, hanging as it were by a twin'd thread, and mooued at the leaſt blaſt and puffe of newes that might ſtirre. Seneca to Albina calleth it Infidam, A faithleſſe nation. Ventoſam & inſolentem. A bragging, proud and inſolent nation. Pliny, in his Panegyricke to Traian the Emperour, termeth them: Nequitias tellus ſcit dare nulla magis: No countrey in the world I am ſure, More vilder knaues did ere endure, ſayth the Poet Martiall. Philo in his booke of Huſbandry ſayth that they haue Innatam & inſignem iactantiam, that is, that, they it bred in the bone that an Egyptian ſhould be a famous bragger. Yet he ſayth that they are withall wiſe and ingenious. Apuleius termeth them Eruditos, Learned Egyptians: and Themiſtius Euphrada, Sapientiſſimos homines, Very wiſe and cunning fellowes. Philoſtratus ſayth, that they be much giuen to Theology and ſtudy of heauenly things. Strabo hath left recorded, that they were no warlike people. Of famous knaues they poſſeſſed the middle ranke, according to that olde prouerbe, Lydi mali, ſecundi Ægyptij, tertij Cares. The Lydians are the great knaues, The Egyptians meane knaues be, The clowniſh hobs of Caria are The leaſt knaues of the three: as Euſtathius vpon Dionyſius Afer reporteth. Of the cuſtomes and maner of life of this nation, Porphyrius ſpeaketh much in his fourth booke, intituled, Of abſtinence from fleſh meats. The moſt famous cities, which we haue read of in the ancient writers of both languages, are theſe: Firſt, ALEXANDRIA, which Athenæus nameth The beautifull and golden citie: the Councell of Chalcedon, The great citie: Marcelline, The head of all cities in the world: Eunapius, Another world. Dion Pruſæus ſayth, that it is the ſecond citie of all that are vnder the cope of heauen. The chiefe temple heere called Sebaſteum (or Auguſteum, that is, Princely, or, Emperiall) hath no peere. This thou mayſt ſee deſcribed by Philo Iudæus in his booke De vita contemplatiua. The Serapium, another ſtately building in this citie, ſo adorned and beautified with diuers goodly galleries, many gorgeous and lofty columnes and pillars, ſet out with moſt liuely imagery, and diuers and ſundry other rare works and deuices, the beſt that the moſt excellent Architects of the world might inuent, that next after the Capitoll, of which reuerend Rome doth ſo much glory, the whole world it ſelfe hath neuer ſeene ought more rich and ſumptuous, as Ammianus Marcellinus writeth of it. Strabo in the ſeuenteenth booke of his Geography, doth moſt brauely deſcribe the whole citie. The like doth Statius Alexandrinus in his fifth booke of Loue: and Diodorus Siculus in the 17 booke of his hiſtory. Item, Hirtius in his booke De bello Alexandrino. THEBAE was the next citie of great note, famous for the multitude of gates that ſometimes it had: and thereupon it was otherwiſe called Hecatompylos, Hundred-gate; and Dioſpolis, Gods-towne: item, Buſyris: and Thebeitis, as S. Hierome affirmeth. MEMPHIS, an ancient towne, renowmed by reaſon that their kings ordinarily kept their Court here, was accounted one of the greateſt cities of this kingdome. COPTOS, a great Mart-towne, well frequented with Arabian and Indian merchants. Of this city the whole prouince tooke the name, as we haue elſwhere ſhewed before. ABYDVS, the Court and Emperiall ſeat of Memnon their king, famous for the temple of Oſiris. I omit SYENE with diuers others: for it were more than needeth here to recken them vp all; becauſe they offer themſelues at an inſtant, to him that ſhall but caſt his eye on the Map. Beſides that, Herodotus, Diodorus, Pliny, Ioſephus, Marcellinus, Philoſtratus, Euſebius, and diuers other good authours, yet extant, and in many mens hands, haue moſt eloquently and diligently deſcribed them, and ſet them out in their true and liuely colours.

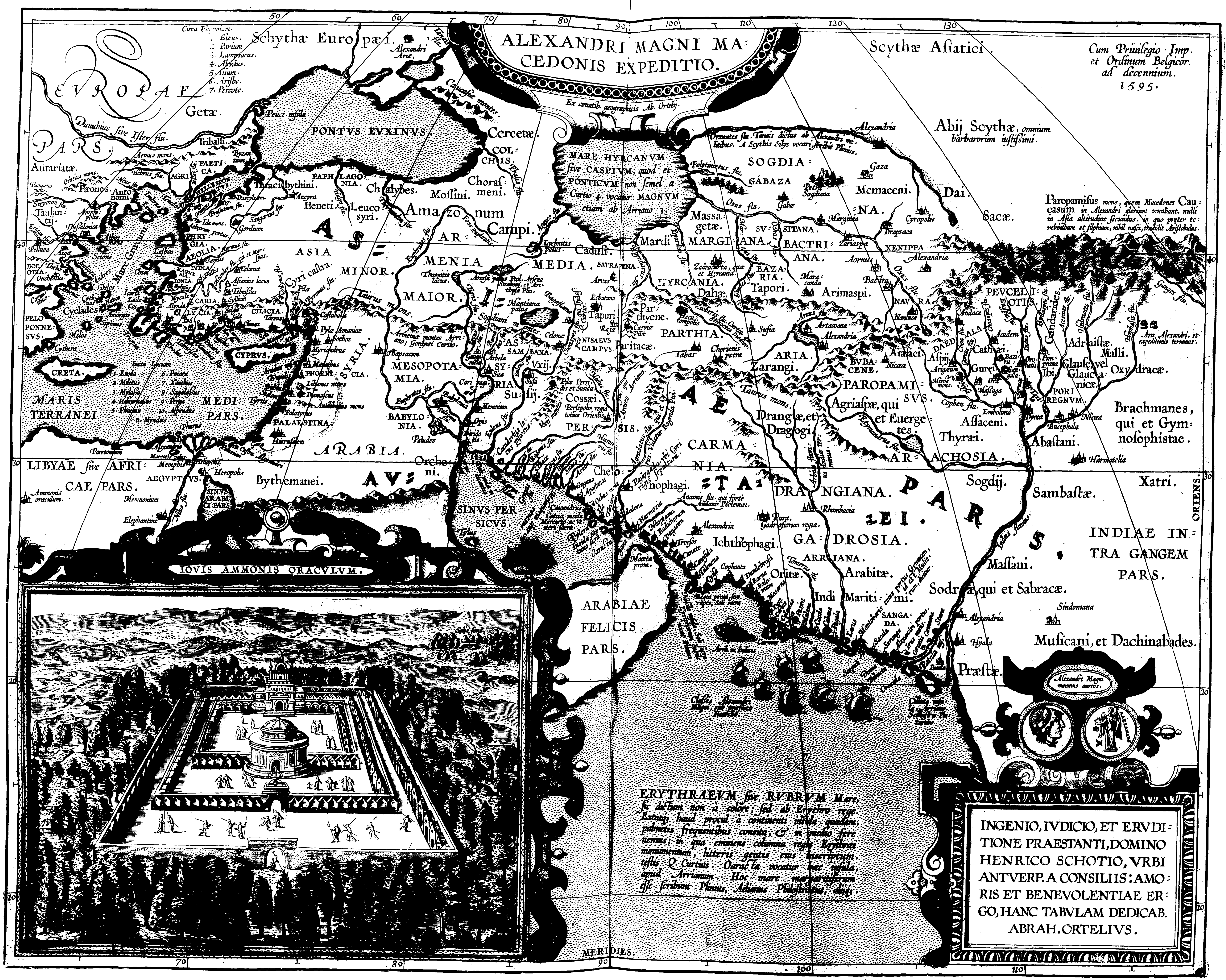
The ſituation of this countrey, the riuers, mountaines, cities and ſtrange things there to be ſeene, we haue already deſcribed, according as the capacity of the place aſſigned, would permit. Now it remaineth that with like breuity alſo we do, out of Diodorus, Herodotus, Strabo, Athenæus, Ælianus, Plutarch, Philo, Euſebius, Pliny, Heliodorus, Lucian, Ammian, Clemens, Athanaſius, Prudentius, and others, ſpeake ſomething of their religion. Euſebius in his firſt booke De Præpar. Euang. teacheth me, that the Egyptians were the firſt men, that euer honoured the Sunne, Moone and the reſt of the Starres, for immortall Gods. But not only the Holy ſcripture, but euen profane authours alſo doe plentifully teſtifie that they were euer from the beginning the vaineſt men of the world, and in this their diuine ſeruice, and choice of gods, of all other moſt fond and fooliſh: for beſide the gods of the Gentiles, as Iupiter, Iuno, Vulcane, Venus, Bacchus, and ſuch others, which they had and worſhipped common with all the world, (yet by their ſeuerall and different names, as Iſis, Oſiris, &c.) they moreouer, as Artemidorus and Cicero in the third booke of the Nature of gods do teſtifie, conſecrated all kinde of beaſts and liuing creatures. Herodotus affirmeth, that they accounted all maner of beaſts which they had in Egypt, as ſacred and holy; ſo that, as Dion reporteth, they farre ſurpaſſed all nations of the world in multitude and variety of gods. Neither did they only reuerence theſe as gods, but alſo Anubis, Orus, Typhon, Pan (whom they called Mendon and painted him with a goats head) and the Satyrs. Item another, which, as Plutarch in Oſiris writeth, they called Cneph. Moreouer, Minutius Felix ſayth, that they worſhipped a man, and in the city Anabis did all maner of diuine ſeruice vnto him, as vnto an immortall God, as Euſebius auoucheth; who furthermore addeth, that they had another peculiar god, which they called Canopus, and expreſſed in the forme of a pot. (This Bembus hath deſcribed in his Hieroglyphicall table.) Athanaſius and Heliodorus doe teſtifie, that they accounted the water, but eſpecially Nilus, for a god. Of foure footed beaſts, the Crocodile, the Oxe, the Mneuis, the Lion, the Beare, the Cat, the Hee-goat, the Monkey, the Ape, the Bull, the Ramme, the Shee-goat, the Hogge, the Dogge, the Ichneumon or Indian rat, the Woolfe, the Sheepe, the Weazell, and the Shrewmous, they put into the inuentory of their gods. Of fiſhes, the Oxyrinchus, the Lepidotus, the Latus, the Phagrus, the Mæotis (fiſhes proper to the riuer Nilus) and the Eele: beſide the Cantharus, as Porphyrius in his booke De ſacrificijs teſtifieth. Of birds, the Eagle, the Ibis, and the Hawke: beſide the Owſell or Blacke-bird, if we may beleeue Hyginus: and the Vulture and Rauen, as Ælianus affirmeth: with the Sparrow, as Porphyrius in his Treatiſe De Abſtinentia, maketh vs beleeue. Ioſephus in his ſecond booke againſt Appion ſayth that they worſhip the Ferrit. They had beſide theſe, the Dragon, (or ſerpent) the Aſpis (which they named Thermathis) and the Beetle. The counterfets of theſe for the moſt part they adored and worſhipped as gods; yet ſome delighted rather to honour the very beaſt themſelues aliue: ſo that it was felony for a man to kill any of them, although it were by chance. And if ſo be that one of them ſhould fortune to die of any diſeaſe, they vſed to bury it with mourning and great ſolemnity. Item certaine vegetable things without life, as Onions, Leekes, and Garleeke, they did adore with diuine honour, as S. Hierome, againſt Iouinian, teſtifieth of the Peluſiotæ. Nay they did not content themſelues with theſe naturall things, but euen certeine monſters, ſuch as were neuer ſeene in the world, they did in like maner conſecrate for gods: as the Cynocephalus, with a dogges head, worſhipped of the Hermopolitans: and Cepus, honoured of the Babylonians. To theſe you may adde out of Athanaſius the Serpenticipites, idols with ſerpents heads: and Aſinicipites, with aſſes heads. Moreouer, in the villages and vpland townes, Lucian reporteth, (I know not whether in ieſt or earneſt) that ſome held the right ſhoulder for a god: but thoſe that dwelt ouer againſt them, the left. Some did ſacrifice to the one halfe of the head: others to a Samian cup or diſh. Diodorus Siculus reporteth, (I bluſh to ſpeake it) that they accounted the priuy parts for a god. Euſebius, in the ſecond booke De præparat. Euangel. ſeemeth to reſtraine it only to Oſiris. Clemens in the fifth booke of his Recognitionum addeth (bluſh fooliſh idolaters, for I will tell it, and let another ſay ſurreuerence) that the Egyptians worſhipped the Iakes and a Fart for their gods; which alſo is auerred and iuſtified by Minutius Felix. This is that which Lactantius reporteth of them, that they reuerenced certaine beaſtly and ſhamefull things. Philo Iudæus ſayth, that all things vnder the cope of heauen are conſecrated and enrowled amongſt the number of their gods. And Sextus the Philoſopher ſayth of them, that there was not any thing which they did not hold for ſacred. Thus much of their gods: more thou mayeſt ſee of this matter in Clemens, but eſpecially in Iuuenall the Poet. Theſe do hold themſelues to be the firſt and moſt ancient Nation in the world, and to haue firſt had the knowledge of God, to haue built temples, groues and conuents in honour of them, as Lucian teſtifieth. Afterward, when the light of the Goſpell began to ſhine forth, here great ſwarmes of Monkes and Heremites were bred, and from hence were ſpred and ſcattered all Chriſtendome ouer, as we finde in the Records of the Primitiue Church: ſo that a man may iuſtly terme this countrey The Seminary or Nurſery of all religions. Of the Philoſophy, and Hieroglyphicall ſecrets of the Egyptians, reade the ſixt booke of Clemens Alexandrinus his Stromatôn. Item, Orus Apollo and Pierius his Hieroglyphicks.

The VOIAGE of ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

IF Archelaus the Chorographer, whom Diogenes Laërtius affirmeth to haue deſcribed all that part of the earthly globe or maine continent conquered by Alexander the Great, that famous king of Macedony: or Beton [*Beton*, Athenæus calleth him] and Diogenetus, whom Pliny writeth were the meaſurers of the iourney of the ſaid Alexander: or if the Commentaries of Strabo, which he ſaith that he compoſed of the hiſtories and famous acts of that great Conquerour, were now extant, it would out of all doubt haue beene an eaſier matter for vs to haue made this map which heere we purpoſe to ſet foorth to the view and benefit of the ſerious ſtudent of Geography, of the VOIAGE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT: But being deſtitute of thoſe helpes, firſt we haue laid the plot of it out of Ptolemey, and ſome other later writers. Then we haue ſet downe in it all thoſe particular places which Quintus Curtius, Arrianus and Plutarch doe make mention of in the hiſtorie of this expedition. For theſe three, of all thoſe which haue at large written of his life, and are come to our hands, haue of purpoſe handled this his voiage and expedition. To theſe, as helps, we haue adioined what we finde making for this our purpoſe, in Strabo, Diodorus, Trogus, Oroſius and Plutarch, in that his booke which he hath intituled, Of the fortune and proſperous ſucceſſe of Alexander. for theſe men, although they haue not purpoſedly intended that argument, yet notwithſtanding by the way they haue ſhewed themſelues, in the ſetting out of his memorable acts, very diligent and faithfull authours. Item Philoſtratus, Solinus and Pliny haue in like maner done vs ſome ſeruice heerein. And while I looke ouer all maner of hiſtories written either in Greeke or Latine, by any other authours whatſoeuer, beſide thoſe aboue named, I could picke very little or nothing out of them, that might ſerue vs in this our argument to any ſted at all. For although ſome things may be obſerued in the reading of Liuy, Valerius Maximus Polybius, Athenæus, Polyænus, Ælianus, Seneca, Stobæus, Quintilian, Apuleius, Dion Pruſæus, Maximus Tyrius, Theon Sophiſta, Plutarch in his treatiſe of Mounteins, and the Panegyricke made to Maxim. and Conſtant. yet thoſe doe rather ſeeme in my iudgement, to concerne his priuate life, naturall inclination, maners, vertues, and vices, then this his voiage and expedition. Francis Iuret, in his annotations vpon Symmachus, doth confeſſe that he hath by him the life of Alexander the Great, written firſt in the Greeke tongue by one Æſope, and ſince that tranſlated into Latine by Iulius Valerius. This authour as yet we haue not ſeene, and therefore of him we ſay nothing. We haue therefore (in the deſcription of this Empire of the Macedonians, the greateſt, as Liuy in his fiue and fortieth booke nameth it, of all the whole earth, begunne by this our Alexander) performed what we could, not what we would. To this we haue cauſed the plot and portraiture of Iupiter Ammons oracle, famous, as Pomponius Mela writeth, for the certainty of his predictions, to be adioined for an auctuarie and ornament; and for that it is ſo often named & mentioned in all ancient hiſtories: as alſo for that this our Alexander in this his expedition, went vnto this place, to demand of the Oracle what the iſſue and euent of this his iourney ſhould be. Laſtly Curtius and Trogus do iointly affirme that he commanded that his body, after his death, ſhould heere be buried: although it be certaine that this was not performed: for his corps was interred at Alexandria in Egypt. Of it therefore out of ſundrie authours we haue collected that which followeth.

The ORACLE of Iupiter Ammon.

THe place where the temple of Iupiter Ammon ſtood hath round about it vaſt and huge wilderneſſes, great heapes of hungry ſand, round encloſed on euery ſide with waſte and barren grounds, places wholly vnmanured and vnhabitable. Heere are diuers large fields, as Arrianus, Curtius and Diodorus Siculus doe deſcribe them, cleane couered ouer with ſand, like as we oft times ſee low-meddowes ouerflowed by the breaking in of ſome great riuer. The middeſt of this place (Silius Italicus calleth it *Lucus fatidicus*, The fate-telling wood) which conteineth but a little plot of ground (for where it is broadeſt, it is, as Arrianus writeth, but forty furlongs, or at moſt, as Diodorus would haue it, not aboue fifty furlongs ouer) is beſet with diuers ſorts of fruitfull trees, namely, as Arrianus teſtifieth, with oliues and dates: or, as Theophraſtus writeth, with a kinde of Cypreſſe, or ſweet ſmelling aromaticall tree, which he calleth *Thuia* (our herboriſts call it, The tree of life) and with the *Paliurus*, a kind of very ſharpe thorne, very plentifully growing in Paleſtina, wherewith ſome learned men do verily thinke that our Sauiour Chriſt was crowned by the Romane ſouldiers, and thereupon is of ſome called *Chriſts thorne*: Yea, as Diodorus Siculus reporteth, here doe grow all manner of goodly trees, but eſpecially all ſorts of fruit-trees, moſt plentifully. Pliny alſo doth highly commend the goodly palme trees of this place. It is watered with diuers pleaſant and holeſome wels, ſprings and brookes; and by that meanes it is inhabited, by the Ammonij, a people which dwell in cottages heere and there ſcattering a good way diſtant one from another. In the middeſt of this place there was a tower encloſed with three wals, whereof the firſt compaſſed about or defended the ancient pallace of their kings (*tyrannos*, Curtius calleth them) within the ſecond were kept their wiues, children and concubines: heere alſo ſtood the temple or Oracle of that god. Within the third and inner wall the guard and armed men did keepe and giue their attendance. Diodorus Siculus reporteth that before the Oracle there was a fountaine, in which, all things whatſoeuer were to be offered to the god, were firſt waſhed and purified. And thus farre of the naturall ſituation of this Oracle, and the maner of the building and architecture of the ſame: now it remaineth that we ſhould in like maner ſpeake ſomething of the forme and ſhape of this Libyan god, as Dionyſius Afer termeth him; whom they painted not, as we vſually do, caſting of thunderbolts, but with a paire of rams hornes vpon his head, as Arnobius, Ouid, Macrobius and others haue left recorded: and thoſe very crooked and wreathen, as Lucian and Ouid haue written. Lucian ſaith that they expreſſed him in the forme and ſhape of a ramme: yet Herodotus ſeemeth to vnderſtand it only of his head and face: In Martianus he is painted with a paire of rammes hornes and a iagged or fringed coat: this alſo is that which Atheneus meaneth when he calleth it περιχιδῆ, as Natalis and Dalechampius do both vnderſtand the word. Yet Quintus Curtius doth ſet him out after another maner, in this his deſcription of him; That which is worſhipped for a god, hath not the ſame ſhape and ſimilitude, which commonly artiſtes and workemen haue attributed to gods: it was like a boſſe (*vmbilicus*, he calleth it) made of ſmaragds and orient pearls. This idol, when an anſwer was demanded of it, was carried by the Prieſts in a golden boate or ſhippe, with diuers and ſundrie ſiluer goblets and peeces hanging round about on each ſide of the ſame. Immediately after it did follow a great company of old women and yong maidens, ſinging in that their language a rude and homely ſong: whereby they doe verily beleeue they doe much pleaſe their god, and do winne him to giue a good and certaine anſwer to the demand that then is made vnto him. The like doth Diodorus Siculus report of it, who moreouer addeth, the Prieſts daily attendant heere were in number foureskore at the leaſt. Why he was painted with rammes hornes amongſt others, Germanicus and Hyginus in Ariete, doe plainly teach vs: when they write that this temple was firſt erected by Bacchus, in honour of the ramme, (*Hamil*, the Arabians, Dutch and Spaniards call him) which was his guide and conducted him, (being himſelfe with his whole army in great diſtreſſe, and almoſt famiſhed for want of drinke) through theſe deſert and ſandy wilderneſſes, vnto this place well ſerued with water and abounding with diuers wholeſome wels and ſprings. Yet I am not ignorant that Herodotus doth bring another reaſon of the ſame. This temple (in which, as Plutarch in his booke intituled, Of the ceaſing of Oracles, writeth, a lampe did burne continually) was firſt erected, as Herodotus giueth out, by Thebana Ægyptia, an Ægyptian woman, a Prieſt of Thebes. Diodorus Siculus teacheth vs that it was built by Danaus an Egyptian. Pauſanias he writeth that it was ſo called of a certaine ſheepeheard, which firſt built a temple heere to Iupiter. Virgil in his fourth booke of his Æneides, ſeemeth to aſcribe the building of it to Hiarbas King of the Getuli, and ſonne of Iupiter. All other ancient authours for the moſt part do deriue the name from the Greeke word Ἄμμος, which ſignifieth the ſand; ſo that Iupiter Ammon, ſhould bee nothing elſe but Sandy Ioue: yet Plutarch contrary to all men, in Oſiris, writeth that of the Egyptians it was called Ἀμοῦς (or *Thamos*, as Plato in his dialogue intituled Phædrus, affirmeth) which word in that language he there moreouer addeth, doth ſignifie an hiding, or any thing that is hid and ſecret. for proofe whereof he bringeth in Manethon Sebennites, an Egyptian borne, for a witneſſe: affirming withall that this idol is corruptly and falſely called Ammon. And indeed the learned doe know that in the Chaldey tongue, (a language of neere affinity vnto the Egyptian) המא *Hama*, doth ſignifie to hide, or to conceale from the ſight of other mens eies: in the eight and twentieth chapter of Iob: item, to eſcape, and betake himſelfe to ſome place of refuge, to take ſanctuary: except the copies in thoſe places be corrupt and faulty. But this is certaine that טמם *Tham*, or טמטם *Tamtam*, in the ſame language doth ſignifie, to ſhut vp, to locke vp or hide from the ſight of others; as men doe their treaſures, anſwering directly to the Hebrew theme טמן *Thaman*. I cannot but woonder when I call to mind the inſcription of an Egyptian obeliſke or ſtatue erected in the city Thebes by king Rameſſes, where there is oft mention made of Ammon, as thou maiſt read in the ſeuenteenth booke of Ammianus Marcellinus. This Oracle, although it was of all heathen nations far and nere round about, had in great reuerence, and held for moſt certaine and true: yet Strabo the famous Geographer, who liued in the daies of Tiberius Cæſar, at ſuch time as Chriſtian religion began more cleerely to ſhine forth; and Plutarch, who liued in the time of Traiane the Emperour, do iointly and plainly teſtifie, that in their times it was very much neglected. Prudentius, the Chriſtian poet, who wrot about the reigne of Theodoſius, iuſtifieth the ſame in this his verſe: *Nec reſponſa refert Libycis in Syrtibus Ammon*: God Ammon on the Libyan ſands, now anſwer'th no demands at all. In the daies of Iuſtinian, it ſeemeth by Procopius in the ſixth booke *Aedificior.* that it was altogether deſert and vnfrequented. Whether this be that ſame place which is deſcribed by Clemens Alexandrinus in his Stromaton, and by Euſebius in his booke *De preparat: Euangel.* vnder the name of *Gerandryus*, placed by them in theſe ſands, I would gladly learne of thoſe that are more learned than my ſelfe. About this Oracle which we haue hitherto deſcribed, there is on the Eaſt ſide, a foreſt or groue, Curtius calleth it *nemus*, Solinus, *lucus*: but Diodorus ſaith it is a chappel: *templum.* within which there is *Aqua Solis*, or, as others terme it *Fons Solis*, the fountaine of the Sunne: whoſe water is, as Ouid writeth, at noone as cold as ſtone, at euen and morne as hot as heat of Sun. This fountaine is thus deſcribed by Pomponius Mela: This fountaine, ſaith he, aſſoone as any man ſhall but touch it with his hand, it preſently beginneth to ſwell, and ſo to toſſe vp the ſand and to riſe in great billowes like vnto the maine ſea in tempeſtuous weather. At mid-night it boileth: by and by, it beginneth by a little and little to coole, vntill at length about the breake of day it becommeth key-cold: Then as the Sunne ariſeth, ſo it waxeth by degrees colder and colder, vntill at noone it becommeth as cold almoſt as ice. After noone it beginneth againe to waxe warme, and at night it becommeth very hote; and ſo as the night paſſeth it groweth ſtill hotter and hotter, vntill at laſt about midnight it become almoſt ſcalding hot. The very ſame doth Curtius, Diodorus, Herodotus, Pliny, and Lucretius write of this fountaine. The ſame Lucretius in his ſixth booke doth yeeld the reaſon of this ſtrange miracle. Item, S. Auguſtine and Solinus doe ſpeake the like almoſt word for word of it. But Solinus and alſo Iſidorus do make mention of another ſpring not far from this place: whoſe water, as they ſay, doth binde together the duſt and clods, and preſently turneth embers & aſhes into firme ground and ſolide turffe: Or as Lucane in his ninth booke writeth, *Qui putria terræ alligat, & domitas vnda connectit arenas*: which rotteth and turneth all things to fertile ſolid ground: and ſcattering ſands in maſſie lumps of ſtone it tieth. Againe Antonius Liberalis maketh mention of another ſpring, which he ſaith, at Sunſet doth congeale and as the Sunne commeth toward it againe doth ſtand ſtill. Item Pliny telleth of another ſpring in the country of the Troglodites, a people nere inhabiting to this place, which about noone is ſweet and coole, but at midnight it boileth & groweth to be very bitter. I will ſurceaſe to ſpeake any one word more of theſe things, after that I haue added that which I haue read in a certaine epiſtle of Syneſius, vnto his friend Euoptius, of the inhabitants and people dwelling nere this temple of Ammon, namely that the women haue heere ſuch great paps, that they do not giue their children ſucke as heere they vſe, but do caſt their breaſts ouer their ſhoulders and do giue them ſucke behind their backs. And leſt any man ſhould doubt of the truth hereof, heare what Iuuenall writeth of the ſame in his Satyres; *In Meroë craſſo maiorem infante mamillam*: In Meroë the teat oft times is found much bigger than the ſucking child. Thus much therefore of the Oracle of Iupiter Ammon, and the fountaine of the Sunne. In the 30. chapter of the booke of Iob, in the originall text חמה *Hamma* is vſed of the Holy ghoſt for the Hebrew שמש *Semes*, the Sunne, which in the 19. Pſalme doth ſignifie drought or a parching heat, ſuch as is in thoſe countries nere the tropicks of the Sunne: Item *Hamam*, in the Arabicke tongue ſignifieth an hot bath, ſuch as this fountaine is, by the authority of many authors deſcribed to be. Why then may we not ſay (aſwell for that this Oracle or temple was built neere vnto this fountaine, as alſo for the ioy and comfort, as is ſaid before, that Bacchus and his conſorts enioied by meanes of the ſame) that this god and his temple tooke the name of Ammon, not of the Sand, but of the Sunne (*Hamma*) whereof the well or ſpring did beare the name; or otherwiſe of *Hammam*, a bath? Surely the analogy is proper, and in regard of the affinity of the languages, by ods the etymology more probable. For I cannot eaſily be perſwaded that the names of places heere were fetched from Greece. But of this argument we ſhall haue occaſion, God willing, offered to ſpeake more fitly and more copiouſly. Pauſanias in his Eliaca, amongſt the goddeſſes of Libya, reckoneth vp *Iuno Ammonia*, which was worſhipped in her [illegible]. but this is beſide our purpoſe. It remaineth onely that we ſpeake a word or two of *Memnon*, which, Quintus Curtius reporteth, Alexander had alſo a great deſire to ſee. In
the


ALEXANDRI MAGNI MACEDONIS EXPEDITIO.
Ex conatib. geographicis Ab. Ortelij.
Cum Priuilegio Imp. et Ordinum Belgicor. ad decennium. 1595.
IOVIS AMMONIS ORACVLVM.
INGENIO, IVDICIO, ET ERVDITIONE PRAESTANTI, DOMINO HENRICO SCHOTIO, VRBI ANTVERP. A CONSILIIS: AMORIS ET BENEVOLENTIAE ERGO, HANC TABVLAM DEDICAB. ABRAH. ORTELIVS.
ERYTHRAEVM siue RVBRVM Mare, sic dictum non à colore; sed ab Erythro rege. Extatq; haud procul à continenti insula quaedam, palmetis frequentibus consita, & in medio fere nemus; in qua eminens columna regis Erythrae monumentum, litteris gentis eius inscriptum, testis Q. Curtius. Oaracta vocatur haec insula, apud Arrianum. Hoc mare margaritiferum esse scribunt Plinius, Aelianus Philostratus, aliiq;
Paropamisus mons, quem Macedones Caucasum in Alexandri gloriam vocabant. nulli in Asia altitudine secundus. in quo praeter terebinthum et silphium, nihil nasci, tradidit Aristobulus.
MARE HYRCANVM siue CASPIVM, quod et PONTICVM non semel a Curtio 4. vocatur: MAGNVM etiam ab Arriano 3.
Orxantes flu. Tanais dictus ab Alexandri militibus. A Scythis Silys vocari scribit Plinius.
Abij Scythae, omnium barbarorum iustissimi.
Alexandri Magni nummus aureus.
Circa Propontidem. 1. Eleus. 2. Parium. 3. Lampsacus. 4. Abydus. 5. Aium. 6. Arisbe. 7. Percote.
Insulae Lyciam. 1. Rhodus. 2. Miletus. 3. Mylasa. 4. Halicarnassus. 5. Phaselis. 6. Patara. 7. Xanthus. 8. Sagalassus. 9. Perga. 10. Aspendus. 11. Myndus.
Ara Alexandri et expeditionis terminus.
Classis Alexandri
EVROPAE PARS.
Schythae Europaei.
Scythae Asiatici.
Getae.
Danubius siue Ister flu.
Triballi.
Autariatae.
Paeones.
Taulantij.
Thessalonica.
Byzantium.
Peuce insula.
PONTVS EVXINVS.
Caucasii montes.
Alexandri Arae.
Cercetae.
COLCHIS.
Phasis flu.
Choras meni.
Mossini.
Chalybes.
Amazonum Campi.
PAPHLAGONIA.
Thraci bythini.
Heneti.
Leucosyri.
Ancyra.
Gordium.
PHRYGIA.
AEOLIA.
Lesbos.
Chios.
Samos.
IONIA.
CARIA.
LYCIA.
CILICIA.
Mare Graecum.
Cyclades.
PELOPONNESVS.
Melos.
Cythera.
CRETA.
CYPRVS.
MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS.
ASIA MINOR.
Cyri castra.
Pylae Amanicae.
Issus.
Taurus mons.
SYRIA.
PHOENICIA.
Tyrus.
Damascus.
Antilibanus mons.
Libanus mons.
PALAESTINA.
Hierusalem.
ARABIA.
Bythemanei.
Alexandria.
Paraetonium.
Memphis.
Heliopolis.
Pelusium.
AEGYPTVS.
SINVS ARABICI PARS.
LIBYAE siue AFRICAE PARS.
Ammonis oraculum.
Memnonium.
Elephantine.
Nilus flu.
ARMENIA MAIOR.
Thospitis lacus.
Euphrates flu.
Tigris flu.
MESOPOTAMIA.
Thapsacum.
Arbela.
Gaugamela.
ASSYRIA.
Mantiana palus.
BABYLONIA.
Babylon.
Paludes.
Orcheni.
Susa.
Susij.
Cossaei.
Pylae Persidis et Susida.
Persepolis regia totius Orientis.
PERSIS.
MEDIA.
Ecbatana.
Tapuri.
Cadusij.
Mardi.
Caspiae Pylae.
NISAEVS CAMPVS.
Paritacae.
Parthyene.
HYRCANIA.
Zadracarta, quae et Hyrcania.
Dahae.
PARTHIA.
Tabas.
Choriensis petra.
Hecatompylos.
Susia.
Massagetae.
MARGIANA.
Margiana.
SOGDIANA.
GABAZA.
Petra Sogdiana.
Gaza.
Memaceni.
Cyropolis.
Dai.
Sacae.
Oxus flu.
BACTRIANA.
Bactra.
Zariaspa.
Aornus.
XENIPPA.
BAZARIA.
Tapori.
Maracanda.
Arimaspi.
NAVTACA.
ARIA.
Artacoana.
Zarangi.
Drangae, et Dragogi.
BVBACENE.
Nicaea.
PAROPAMISVS.
Agriaspae, qui et Euergetes.
ARACHOSIA.
DRANGIANA.
CARMANIA.
GEDROSIA.
Ichthyophagi.
Arabitae.
Oritae.
ARBIANA.
Indi.
Maritimi.
SANGADA.
Pura, Gadrosiorum regia.
Rhambacia.
Alexandria.
Harmozia.
Mosarna.
Sinus Persicus.
SINVS PERSICVS.
ARABIAE FELICIS PARS.
Macetae prom.
Chelonophagi.
Arch in Indiis.
PEVCELIOTIS.
Aspij.
Arigaeum.
Massaga.
Assaceni.
Thyraei.
Gurei.
Cathaei.
Sangala.
Adraistae.
Malli.
Glausae vel Glaucanicae.
Oxydracae.
PORI REGNVM.
Nicaea.
Bucephala.
Abastani.
Harmatelia.
Gangarides.
Ganges flu.
Indus flu.
Brachmanes, qui et Gymnosophistae.
Sogdij.
Sambastae.
Xatri.
INDIAE INTRA GANGEM PARS.
Massani.
Sodrae, qui et Sabracae.
Sindomana.
Musicani, et Dachinabades.
Praestae.
Pattala.
Alexandria.
Hyala.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
ASIAE PARS.
50
60
70
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100
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120
130
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20

the 4. booke of Quintus Curtius you ſhall ſind theſe words ſpoken of Alexander. He had an earneſt deſire (and not without great reaſon although there were alſo ſome reaſons to the contrary) to ſee not only the high country of Egypt, but euen Ethiopia it ſelfe. The ſtately pallace of king Memnon and Tithon, famous for the great antiquity of it, did force him to venture that way almoſt beyond the tropicke of Cancer. Thus farre Curtius. Strabo, Solinus and Pliny, in the fifth booke of his hiſtory of Nature, doe deſcribe this palace of Memnon to haue beene in the city Abydus. Yet the ſame Pliny in his 36. booke writeth that it was in Thebes: which opinion Pauſanias and Dionyſius Afer doe confirme to be true. But heere by Thebes I vnderſtand Thebais, or the country of Thebæ: for both Thebæ and Abydus, were cities of this prouince. In this palace was the image or ſtatue of the ſaid Memnon, as Pliny calleth it: Strabo ſaith it was a Coloſſus: and Tacitus termeth it *Saxeam effigiem*, a counterfet cut in ſtone. For, as Strabo teſtifieth, it was made of one ſolide ſtone: of colour blacke, as Philoſtratus affirmeth: or red, as Tzetzes, I know not vpon what ground and authority, would make vs beleeue. Pauſanias and Philoſtratus doe write, that it was the image of a king ſitting in his chaire of eſtate. Moreouer the ſame Philoſtratus ſaith that it did repreſent the forme of a beardleſſe yong man. Strabo recordeth that in his time he ſaw the vpper part of this image broken off aboue the ſeat vpon which it was placed. Which Pauſanias alſo doth teſtifie to be true, affirming that he himſelfe had ſeene the ſame. the other part, he ſaith, is yet to be ſeene ſitting. Philoſtratus writeth that it reſteth it ſelfe, or lying groueling vpon the hands, & beareth the ſhape of a man that would willingly raiſe himſelfe being downe. This image, all the forenamed authors do affirme, euery day at ſun riſing (and, as Philoſtratus reporteth, as long as the ſun beames touched the ſame) did make a noiſe at the mouth, much like to the ſound of an harpe; which is alſo auouched by Pauſanias: although we are not ignorant that Tacitus writeth that it did ſpeake and counterfet the voice of man. Pliny ſaith that it did but crackle. It is apparent that Lucian doth but ſcoffe and ieſt, (which is an ordinary thing in him) when as he writeth that hee heard this image ſpeake, and that not after a vulgar maner making a fooliſh and vaine babling, but to vtter an oracle in meter of 7 verſes long. I do in like maner hold that of Tzetzes, in 64. ſection of his 6. Chiliade (as alſo many other things in him in other places) to be but a meere fable, when as he reporteth, that this image in the day time did vſually ſing a pleaſant ſong, but in the night a very mournfull and lamentable dittie. Peraduenture he had this from Calliſtus, who writeth that this image when the Sun came toward it, did make a pleaſant noiſe, but when it went from it, it made a heauy and ſorrowfull ſound. But of this noiſe or ſound let vs heare Strabo, a graue authour, a man of great credit and a diligent obſeruer of this ſtrange woonder: I my ſelfe, ſaith he, was preſent with Aelius Gallus, together with a great multitude of his friends and ſouldiers that were with him, about one of the clocke in the day, and I heard a ſound, but whether it came from the baſis, or from the coloſſus, or image it ſelfe, or from ſome of thoſe that ſtood about it, I was not able to diſcerne, nor dare not for truth affirme: ſeeing that by reaſon of the vncertainty of the cauſe, I had rather ſuſpect any thing, than to beleeue and teach that ſtones laid and ioined together in that maner ſhould make a ſound. Euſtathius vpon Dionyſius Afer doth obſerue that this was ordinarily done by a kind of inſtrument: but I dare not giue much credit vnto him, who is oft times himſelfe too light of beliefe. Pauſanias writeth that the Thebanes do flatly denie this to be the ſtatue or image of Memnon the Aethiopian, but to be indeed the counterfet of Phanemophes, a natural Egyptian borne. Item, that he heard ſay of ſome that it was the image of Seſoſtris. Strabo writeth that there be ſome which thinke Memnon to haue beene called of the Egyptians Iſmandes. Dion Pruſæus in his 31. oration writeth that it had no maner of inſcription or letters written about it at all. But it ſeemeth to haue beene the ſtatue of Memnon, in regard that Heliodorus, amongſt the gods, worſhipped by the Ethiopians, doth alſo reckon Memnon for one. Mention is in like maner made of this image in that verſe of Iuuenall: *Dimidio magicæ reſonant vbi Memnone chordæ*; Where curtall'd Memnons harpe, by magicke ſkill, with muſicke ſweet and warbling ſound the eares doth fill. *Dimidium*, curtall'd, hee calleth it, as I thinke, becauſe the vpper part, as wee heard before, was broken off from the reſt of the body, which Pauſanias layeth vpon Cambyſes: but Strabo rather thinketh it to be done by an earthquake. Vpon the forenamed verſe of Iuuenall, an ancient gloſſe writeth thus, (I deliuer it for no truth; only take it as it is, corrupt and falſe) The ſtatue, ſaith he, of Memnon, made of braſſe, holding an harpe in his hands, at certaine houres made a pleaſant ſound. This king Cauſis (Cambyſes, I thinke he meaneth) cauſed to be broken vp, ſuppoſing that there had beene within it ſome engine or mechanicall automaton, that had made this ſound: yet notwithſtanding the ſtatue which had beene made and conſecrated by art magicke, after it had beene opened, did ſtill at certaine times make a noice as afore. But theſe are meere fooleries: as alſo theſe following are, out of another ancient interpreter of the ſame poet, as they are alleadged by Ianus Douſa in his commentaries vpon Catullus; namely, that this ſtatue or image did vſuallie in plaine words ſalute both the Sunne and the King: but after that Cambyſes had broken or cut off a peece of it, it ſaluted the Sunne onely, but not the King. The Chronicle of Euſebius relateth, from the opinion of the common people, that it ſpake vntill the comming of our Sauiour Chriſt. And thus much of this ſtatue of Memnon, which Curtius ſaith Alexander had a great deſire to ſee: the reaſon of whoſe ſtrange miracle, Tacitus reporteth, Germanicus Cæſar did much labour to conceiue: and which, Spartianus teſtifieth, Septimius Seuerus the Emperour did verie diligently view, and behold with great admiration.

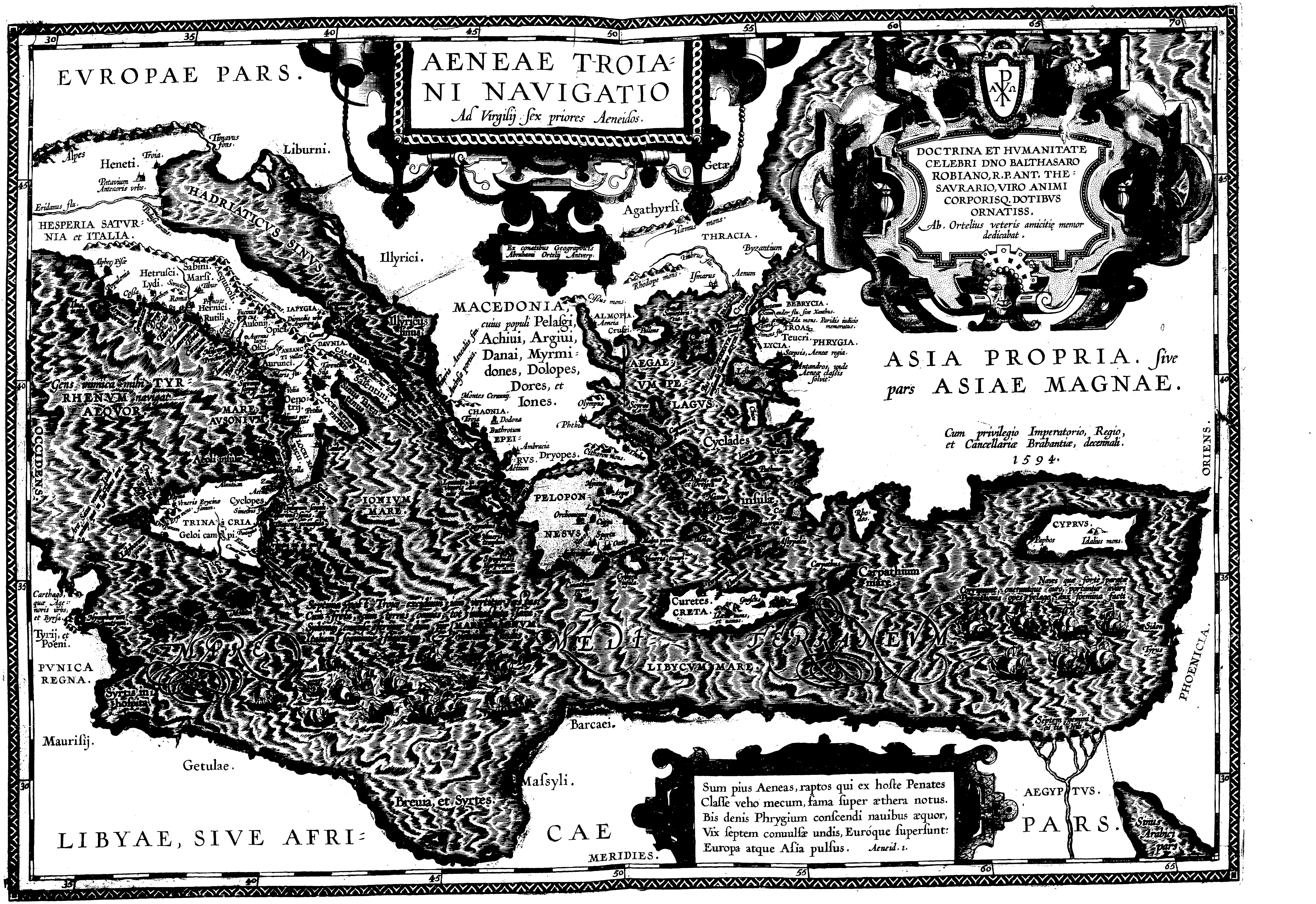
By that deſcription of Iupiter Ammon in Curtius, it ſeemeth that he meant to expreſſe vnto vs two formes of it: viz. one which was accounted to bee his image or counterfet, the other was that which was worſhipped for a god: that had the ſhape of a ramme, this the forme of a boſſe (*vmbilicus*) For I vnderſtand by the word *vmbilicus*, any high thing that ſtecketh out (as the nauil in a man) in maner of a pyramis, or conus round or ſquare: Like as in books almoſt finiſhed, as Porphyrius teſtifieth, they ordinarily vſed to doe either for ornament or ſome ſpeciall purpoſe; yea and yet to this day ſtill they are put vpon the outſide in forme of a round globe. For men of ancient families were wont, as we do gather by many circumſtances, oft times in this rude manner to point at their gods, rather then truely to expreſſe them in their true forme and proportion. In the temple of Delphos, as Strabo in the 6. booke of his Geography reporteth, there was a boſſe preſerued, curiouſly lapped vp in ſkarſes and ribbends, to demonſtrate and ſhew vnto the world, that this place was in *Vmbilico*, that is, in the middeſt or center of the whole earth: and it was made, as Pauſanias writeth, of pure white marble. For the ſtatue or image of the goddeſſe Venus, which was to be ſeene at Paphus in Cyprus, as Tacitus reporteth, was a continuall circle, broad at the bottome, with a thinne edge or brim, riſing vp narrower and narrower by degrees, in manner of a pyramis. Maximus Tyrius in his 38. oration ſpeaketh the ſame of it, almoſt word for word: but that he ſaith it was like a white pyramis. The ſame authour in the ſame place writeth, that the Arabians portraitured their god in forme of a ſquare or cubicall ſtone: and as Suidas affirmeth, it had no manner of carued worke vpon it at all. But this he ſpeaketh of the Arabians of Petræa, and withall addeth that this their god is called Mars. Minutius Felix maketh the ſame god to be but a rough ſtone, vnhew'd or vnpoliſh't. Liuy alſo teſtifieth that the Peſſinuntij, a people in Phrygia, did honour a ſtone for the mother of the gods. Arnobius in his 6. booke ſaith that it was a flint ſtone, of no great bigneſſe, of colour blacke or very darke and duskiſh, verie craggy, rough and vneuen. Prudentius alſo in his 7. booke ſaith, that it was of colour browne or inclining to blacke. Herodianus reporteth almoſt the ſame of the forme of the ſtatue of the Sunne or Elagabalus, that Quintus Curtius doth of his god Ammon: Theſe are his words as you may read in his 5. booke: They haue no image carued and made by arte of man, after the manner of the Greekes or Romanes, to expreſſe the ſimilitude of that god: But there is a very great ſtone, round at the bottome, and tapred vpward almoſt in manner of that Geometricall body which the Mathematicians do call *Conus*. The Sicyonij, citizens of Sicyon a city in Peloponneſus in Greece, as Pauſanias writeth, did make their Iupiter Milichius in forme of a pyramis or taper. The Semni, a ſect of Philoſophers in India, as Clemens Alexandrinus reporteth, did adore and do religious ſeruice to a pyramis. Hither peraduenture that ſigne of the profane Sacrament mentioned by Firmicus, is to be referred. Yea and the Romanes themſelues vnder this forenamed figure doubtleſſe did meane to expreſſe ſome god or other, as appeareth by that ſcaffold or chaire, deſcribed by the foreſaid Herodian, made in manner of a turret or lanterne, in which their Emperours were crowned and enſtalled, and was indeed of them enrowled amongſt the number of their gods or ſaints as you pleaſe to terme them. For this alſo was ſo built that it did riſe from the bottome vpward leſſe & leſſe by degrees, vntil at length it came to the higheſt & laſt roome, which was the leaſt and narroweſt of all. Hither alſo are to be referred thoſe obeliskes or pyramides of the Egyptians, built in forme not much vnlike thoſe *Vmbilici*, before mentioned, dedicated alſo to the Sunne. Item thoſe ſpires (*metæ*) in the theaters dedicated to the Dioſcuri or Tyndarides. The fire (which ſignifieth the goddeſſe *Veſta*, אשתא *Eſta*, the Chaldees call the fire) alſo was expreſſed in this forme, whoſe temple was built round, and tapered vpward. All which do come very neere to the forme of a boſſe (*Vmbilicus*) or that Geometricall body called by them *Conus*. Out of theſe I gather that the ancient reading in the old imprinted copies of Quintus Curtius, which haue *Vmbilico ſimilis*, like a boſſe, is much better and more probable, than that late edition ſet out the other day by a learned man, which readeth, *Vmbilico tenus arieti ſimilis*, to the nauill like a ramme. But all theſe will appeare more plaine and cleare to the reader by the compariſon of certaine monies and coines, as may be ſeene in thoſe authours which haue of purpoſe written of the ancient Romane coines. Moreouer certaine nations alſo (although this be not altogether to our purpoſe, yet I take it not amiſſe to adde a word or two of it, by the way) were woont to attribute no great beauty to their gods. For Arnobius writeth that the Scythians for the ſigne or idol of their god did vſe a ſkene or ſhort ſword. The Theſpij, citizens of Theſpia, a city in Bœtia in Greece, did adore and do diuine honour to a bough of Progne: The Romanes for Quirinus (or Romulus, as ſome thinke) to a ſpeare. The Samij did reuerence a well for Iuno: and the Carij, a rough and vnhewed peece of timber, for Diana. Pauſanias witneſſeth that the Sicyonij honoured Diana Pætroa, vnder the forme of a columne or rude pillar rough and vnpoliſhed. Maximus Tyrius reporteth that the Celtæ did do reuerence to a very high oke as vnto the ſigne or image of mighty Ioue. The ſame authour teſtifieth that the Pæones for the Sunne, did diuine honour to a little diſh or platter put vpon the toppe of a long pole. Tertullian telleth vs that Pallas Attica, and Ceres Farrea were put vpon the end of an ill-fauor'd pole, rugged ſtake or rough peece of wood. Faria, or Pharia, which Lipſius liketh better, to whom alſo I aſſent, for that in a certaine coine which Antonius Auguſtinus ſetteth out in his Dialogues, together with the image and picture of this goddeſſe, there is this inſcription ISIS PHARIA. ſeeing that alſo as Herodotus and Plutarch doe teſtifie, that this ſame goddeſſe is the ſame that Iſis, which is worſhipped of the Egyptian, is: item that Iſis is the ſame that Dea Peſſinuntia is, and this the ſame that Cybele. So that *Pharia*, as he would haue it, ſhould be the ſame with *Aegyptia*, vnderſtanding thereby Iſis of Aegypt. Moreouer Minutius Felix maketh mention of Pharia Iſis. Pauſanias in his Achaica writeth that in times paſt it was an ordinary thing generally practiſed by all the Grecians to worſhip rude and vnpoliſhed ſtones for their gods. Item, Herodotus in Clio doth witneſſe that the Perſians were not woont to make any images, to reare any temples or to build any altars to their gods. We read alſo that it was the cuſtome of ſome nations neuer to make any image, portraitures or pictures of their gods at all. For Tacitus writeth that the Syrians neuer made any ſimilitude or temple to their god Carmel, only they built him an altar, and did adore him with a religious worſhip. The ſame authour ſaith, That the Germanes did make no ſimilitudes of their gods: nor did euer attribute vnto them the ſhape and feature of any mortall man: and moreouer he addeth, that they did ſee them onely in their deuotions. Strabo ſaith that the Perſians did neither erect images nor altars to their gods. Silius Italicus ſpeaketh thus of the chappell of Hercules at Caliz: *Sed nulla effigies, ſimulacráue nota Deorum, Maieſtate locum & ſacro impleuere timore.* Yea and the Romanes themſelues, as Varro telleth the tale, for more then an hundred and fifty yeares together, did worſhip their gods without any images or idols at all. And indeed Pliny plainly affirmeth, that it is the weakeneſſe of mans nature to ſeeke for any ſimilitudes or counterfets of them. But becauſe there is nothing more abſolute and perfect than God, it is very probable that the Gentiles did reuerence him vnder that forme, wherewith in all their actions, when they come to perfection, they are ordinarily beautified, as with a moſt rich and coſtly ornament. Why they vſed to carrie this god Ammon in a boate or pinnace, peraduenture we may vnderſtand by that of Cornelius Tacitus: where he teacheth that the Sueui were woont to make the image of Iſis in manner of a ſmall barke or pinnace: thereby to ſhew that their religion and manner of ſeruice of their gods vſed by them, was brought from beyond the ſea from forrein countries. Pauſanias hath left recorded that the Cyreneans did at Delphos dedicate their God Ammon ſitting in a waggon [*Vehiculum*, the interpreter calleth.] *Sic bona poſteritas* [Romana ſcilicet] *Puppim formauit in ære, Hoſpitis aduentum teſtificata Dei.* So Romanes old for loue did make This ſhippe, of pureſt braſſe, To teſtifie that this their god A farre borne ſtranger was: this Ouid in this firſt booke of his *Faſti*, ſpeaketh of the Romane god Ianus. So that what the Romanes meant by this their ſhippe, [*puppis*] that they meant by their pinnace or wagon [*nauigium*, or *vehiculum*.] Moreouer, amongſt the Germanes alſo in an iland of the maine ſea, as Tacitus teſtifieth, there was a place which he calleth *Caſtum nemus*, in which there was a waggon conſecrated and ſanctified, couered ouer with a cloth, and adored as a ſaint. But peraduenture we haue beene too tedious in this argument.

As we haue out of old and ancient hiſtories laid downe two diuers and ſundry formes of this god Ammon; ſo out of the ſame it is very probable that hee had two diuers temples: For Diodorus in his ſeuenteenth booke in the deſcription of this temple, doth ſay that it was built by Danaus the Egyptian. And the ſame authour againe, in his firſt booke ſaith, that Oſiris alſo erected a temple for Iupiter Ammon, in Thebes a city in Egypt: which was all of beaten gold, cleane contrary to that which we haue deſcribed before, as appeareth out of theſe verſes of Lucane in his 9. booke: *Non illic Libycæ poſuerunt ditia gentes Templa, nec Eois ſplendent donaria gemmis.* In Egypt it was, not in Libya, as is manifeſt out of the ſecond booke of Herodotus. Where you ſhall find this deſcription of it; Iupiter being not willing that Hercules, who came to viſit him, ſhould ſee him, yet at length by importunity being ouercome, vſed this deuice to deceiue him; He tooke a ram, flead him and cut off his head: this fell, with the head, wool and all, he put vpon him, and thus ſheweth himſelfe to Hercules. Wherupon the Egyptians haue decreed to make the image of Iupiter and to picture him with a rammes head. For him euery yeare, vpon a certaine day, they kill a ramme in like manner as before is ſhewed, and the ſkinne they put ouer the image of the ſaid &c. And becauſe the temple of this god Ammon was in the city Thebes, which thereupon is of good writers called *Dioſpolis*, that is, Ioues towne; I was of opinion that the Holy ſcripture did alſo in ſome place or other ſpeake of it. And indeed in the thirtieth chapter of Ezechiel the ſeptuagints for the Hebrew *No*, haue *Dioſpolin*. and againe in the third chapter of Naum, for No Amon, they haue Ἀμμων. It is very probable therefore that Amon (המון *Hamon*, which in the Hebrew tongue ſignifieth a multitude) was the proper name of this place.

THE VOYAGE OR Nauigation of ÆNEAS, eſpecially gathered out of the renowmed Poet VIRGILL: with *ſome other matters perteining to that hiſtorie,* collected out of others.

TRoy being ſurprized, ſacked and burnt, Æneas betooke himſelfe for a refuge to the mount IDA, a hill in the prouince of Troas, in Aſia Minor, a place verie well wooded and ſerued with water: from thence, forſaking his natiue ſoile, he went to ANTANDRVS a towne in Myſia abutting vpon the Ægean ſea, [taking with him, as Xenophon ſayth, all his kindred both by fathers ſide and mothers ſide] with a nauy of twenty ſaile putteth forth to ſea, and at length landeth in THRACE, [or as Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus writeth, at PALLENE a promontory, and city of the ſame name, in Macedony:] neere vnto which he built the citie Ænos (Oeno, or Inos, they ſtill call it.) [Lycophron ſayth, that he came to CISSVS, (Cis) a hill of Almopia a ſhire of the kingdome of Macedony. Liuy writeth, that he ſtayed about OLYMPVS.] But our authour reporteth, that from Thrace he came to DELOS, (Sdiles) an iland in the Aegean ſea, of the number of thoſe which the ancient Geographers called Cyclades. [Here he maried Lauinia the daughter of Anius, a Prieſt belonging to the temple of Apollo, as you may ſee in a Treatiſe written of the originall of the Romane nation: but let them beleeue him that liſt, for Halicarnaſſeus condemneth him for a very lying and fabulous authour.] And from Delos he ſetting ſaile, ſaluted NAXOS, (Nicſia,) PAROS, (Pario) DIONYSA, OLEARVS (Quiniminio) and other ilands of the Aegean ſea, and the third day after arriued at CRETA (Candy) where he built the cities RHOETEVM and PERGAMEA. From hence putting off to ſea againe [and, as Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus writeth, ſaluting CYTHERA, (Cerigo) an iland in the Midland ſea, where he built a Temple dedicated to the honour and ſeruice of the goddeſſe Venus: then CYNETHIVM, a foreland or promontory of Peloponneſus, and there layed the foundation, as Pauſanias and Halicarnaſſeus haue left recorded, of the cities APHRODISIADES and OETIA] and the fourth day after landed at the STROPHADES, (Striuali) two ilands in the Ionian ſea. From theſe he paſſed to ZACYNTHVS (Zante) [where he dedicated, as Halicarnaſſeus writeth, a chapell to Venus:] then paſſing by DVLICHIVM, SAMOS, NERITVS, and ITHACA, came to LEVCATE. Thence to ACTIVM neere the Temple of Apollo, and ſo leauing CORCYRA, (Corfu,) coaſting along by CHAONIA a prouince of Epyrus in Greece, [and AMBRACIA, as the ſame authour affirmeth] he came at length to BVTHROTVM (Golfo de Burronto.) From hence on foot ouer land, he went and viſited DODONA, a citie of Epyrus, and the CERAVNIAN mountaines, and vpon the third day came to Anchiſes Hauen, ANCHISAE PORTVS, where his ſhips meeting him, he croſſed ouer the Hadriaticke ſea into ITALY; [his conſorts landed on this ſide the forland IAPYGIVM (Cabo de S. Maria,) himſelfe with ſome few others, as the ſame Halicarnaſſeus witneſſeth, at the forland or promontorie ATHENAEVM (Roſſia, or Cabo de Campanella) ſo named of the Temple of Minerua, called of the Greekes Athene, which ſtood in this place.] From thence he paſſed by ſea to TARENTVM, (Taranto) LACINIVM, (Cabo delle Colonne) CAVLON (Caſtro veto, or vetore) and SCYLACEVM (Squilacci.) Afterward ſailing by SCYLLA (Scyllo) and CHARYDIS, (Galofaco,) by the CYCLOPES, (giants, or a certaine kinde of people neere mount Ethna in Sicilia, of an extraordinary ſtature and ſtrength, feined by the Poets to haue but one eie and that in the middeſt of their fore-heads,) the mouth of the riuer PANTAGIAS, (Porcari) by the bay of MEGARA, a ſea towne ſometime called Hybla, by THAPSVS, a neckland or peninſula now knowen by the name of Manghiſi, by the forland PLEMMYRIVM, (Cabo Maſſa Vliuieri) by ORTYGIA, by the riuer ELORVS, (Abyſſo, or Atellari) by the forland or promontory PACHYNVS, (Cabo Paſſaro) by the citie CAMARINA, by the CAMPI GELOI, by the riuers GELA, (Cherza, or Salſi,) by AGRAGAS, (Draco) by the citie SELINVS, (Salemo, or Terra de Pulici) then by the promontorie LILYBAEVM (Cabo Boëi, or Cabo Coco) and ſo at length to the forland DREPANVM, (Trapani) From hence leauing the ſtrait courſe, he fetcheth a compaſſe about by thoſe dangerous rocks which our authour calleth SAXA or ARAE, directing his courſe toward CARTHAGE, in Africa, where hauing ſtayed a while with Queene Dido, who entertained him and his moſt kindly and in the beſt maner, at length hoiſeth ſaile, and returneth backe into SICILIA againe; heere landing his men [at the riuer CRIMISVS, as Halicarnaſſeus writeth] after diuers games, iuſts or triumphs; he ordeined that thoſe dayes yeerely, for euer after ſhould be ſolemnly kept as holy, in honour of Anchiſes his father: and moreouer alſo he built the citie ACESTA or Egeſta [and ELIMA (Alymite, or Palymite) if we may beleeue Halicarnaſſeus.] Item he founded the TEMPLE of Venus Idalia, vpon the top of mount Eryx (monte S. Iuliano.) Yet Pauſanias in his Arcadia maketh another maner of relation of Anchiſes and of his buriall. Heere putting to ſea againe, he commeth to the SIRENVM SCOPVLI, certaine dangerous rockes vpon the coaſt of Italy, in the bay of Cumæ; and firſt caſting anchor at PALINVRVS (Paliuro, or Cabo Palemudo) [at LEVCASIA, (Licoſo) as Halicarnaſſeus ſayth: or, INARIME (Iſchia) and PROCHYTA (Proſida) as Ouid affirmeth] and then againe at CVMAE where putting to land he goeth to Sibylla's caue, ANTRVM SIBYLLAE, and to AVERNVS lake (Lago di Tripergola) thence to the airie mount MISENVS, (Miſeno) to CAIETA, King Lamus citie, at this day called Gaietta, and laſtly to the riuer TIBRIS, where with ſeuen of his twentie ſhips remaining, he entreth, landeth his men and goods, and ſo endeth his ſeuen yeeres long and dangerous voyage, which we haue thus deſcribed, as you ſee partly out of Virgill, Ouid, and Lycophron, famous poets: and partly out of Liuy, Halicarnaſſeus, Pauſanias, and Xenophon, as worthy renowmed hiſtorians.

But heere I cannot omit that which I haue read in Pauſanias his Phocica, namely, that certaine of Æneas his conſorts, ſeuered and driuen from his company and the reſt of the nauy by ſtorme and tempeſt, did ſeat themſelues in the ile SARDINIA. Item, it is worth the obſeruation that Halicarnaſſeus and Liuy do iointly teſtifie, That Æneas did not ſtay at Tibris, but at LAVRENTVM, (S. Laurentij,) and landed not with aboue ſixe hundred men, as Solinus reporteth: which indeed ſeemeth ſomewhat more probable and like to be true: for that both by ancient hiſtories and moderne experience, we finde that Tibris, the riuer which runneth by Rome, is not capable of a fleet or nauy of any bigneſſe. Therefore it is to be thought that the Poet fained this of his owne head, or els ſpake it in loue and commendations of this riuer. Neither was it a voyage of ſeuen yeeres, but of two at the moſt, as Halicarnaſſeus doth plainly affirme: Solinus out of Caſſius Hemina auoucheth the ſame. There are ſome, as Strabo in the thirteenth booke of his Geography witneſſeth, which do thinke all this voyage to be a fained tale and fiction of the Poets: and that Æneas ſtayed ſtill in Troy, and ſucceeded in the kingdome after his father, as likewiſe his childrens children did after him for many generations. Of this opinion Homer doth ſeeme to be. Xenophon in his booke of hunting, telleth this tale another way, where he writeth, That Æneas manfully defending his father, and carefully preſeruing the gods of his father and mother, gat himſelfe a great reputation and credit amongſt all ſorts of men, for that his piety and religion; inſomuch that euen the very enemies themſelues, granted to him only, aboue all other which they had taken captiue in the ſurprizing of Troy, that in the ſacking of the ſame no man ſhould ſpoile or lay hand of ought that was his. Moreouer, that that his voyage vnto Carthage is not mentioned by any approoued hiſtorian, but fained by the poet, Macrobius doth plainly teach. Item, Appian, a writer of good credit, doth much diſcredit that ſtory of his meeting and communication with Queene Dido, who writeth that CARTHAGE was built by the ſame Dido fiue hundred yeeres before the deſtruction of Troy. Againe, the graue hiſtoriographer Trogus, in his eighteenth booke doth make a relation of the life and death of this Dido or Eliza farre different from this. But the poet, as it ſeemeth, had a purpoſe to diſgrace this citie and to ſtrike a deepe impreſſion of the fatall hatred which it alwayes bare towards the Romans, like as long before, Homer vnder the perſon of Helen had ſhewed how much the Greeks in heart did malice the Troians. Whereupon not vnfitly, I thinke, this Epigram of Auſonius which he wrote vpon the counterfet or picture of Queene Dido may heere to thoſe former be adioined: Illa ego ſum Dido vultu, quam conſpicis hoſpes, Aſſimulata modis pulchraq; mirificis. Talis eram, ſed non, Maro quam mihi finxit, erat mens: Vita nec inceſtis læta cupidinibus. Namq; nec Aeneas vidit me Troius vnquam: Nec Libyam aduenit claſſibus Iliacis. Sed furias fugiens, atque arma procacis Iarbæ, Seruaui, fateor, morte pudicitiam, Pectore transfixo: caſtos quod pertulit enſes. Non furor, aut læſo crudus amore dolor, Sic cecidiſſe iuuat, vixi ſine vulnere famæ. Vlta virum, poſitis mœnibus, oppetij. Inuida cur in me ſtimulaſti Muſa Maronem, Fingeret vt noſtræ damna pudicitiæ? Vos magis hiſtoricis, lectores, credite de me, Quàm qui furta Deûm, concubituſq; canunt. Falſidici vates: temerant qui carmine verum: Humaniſq; Deos aſſimilant vitijs. Which Priſcian, or whoſoeuer els he were, that was the authour of that ancient tranſlation of Dionyſius Afer, doth to the ſame ſenſe, but in farre fewer words, vtter in theſe two verſes: Atq; pudicitiam non perdit carmine falſo, Quæ regnans felix Dido per ſecula viuit. This fained tale, firſt forg'd in faithleſſe poets braine, It neuer may, I trow, the honeſt fame diſtaine, Wherein thou Dido long didſt liue amongſt thine owne, And ſtill of wiſer ſort thorowout the world is knowne.



AENEAE TROIANI NAVIGATIO

Ad Virgilij sex priores Aeneidos.

Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrahami Ortelij Antverp.

DOCTRINA ET HVMANITATE
CELEBRI DNO BALTHASARO
ROBIANO, R.P. ANT. THE-
SAVRARIO, VIRO ANIMI
CORPORISQ. DOTIBVS
ORNATISS.
Ab. Ortelius veteris amicitię memor
dedicabat.

Cum privilegio Imperatorio, Regio,
et Cancellariæ Brabantiæ, decennali.
1594.

Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Claſſe veho mecum, fama ſuper æthera notus.
Bis denis Phrygium conſcendi nauibus æquor,
Vix ſeptem conuulſæ undis, Euróque ſuperſunt:
Europa atque Aſia pulſus. *Aeneid. 1.*

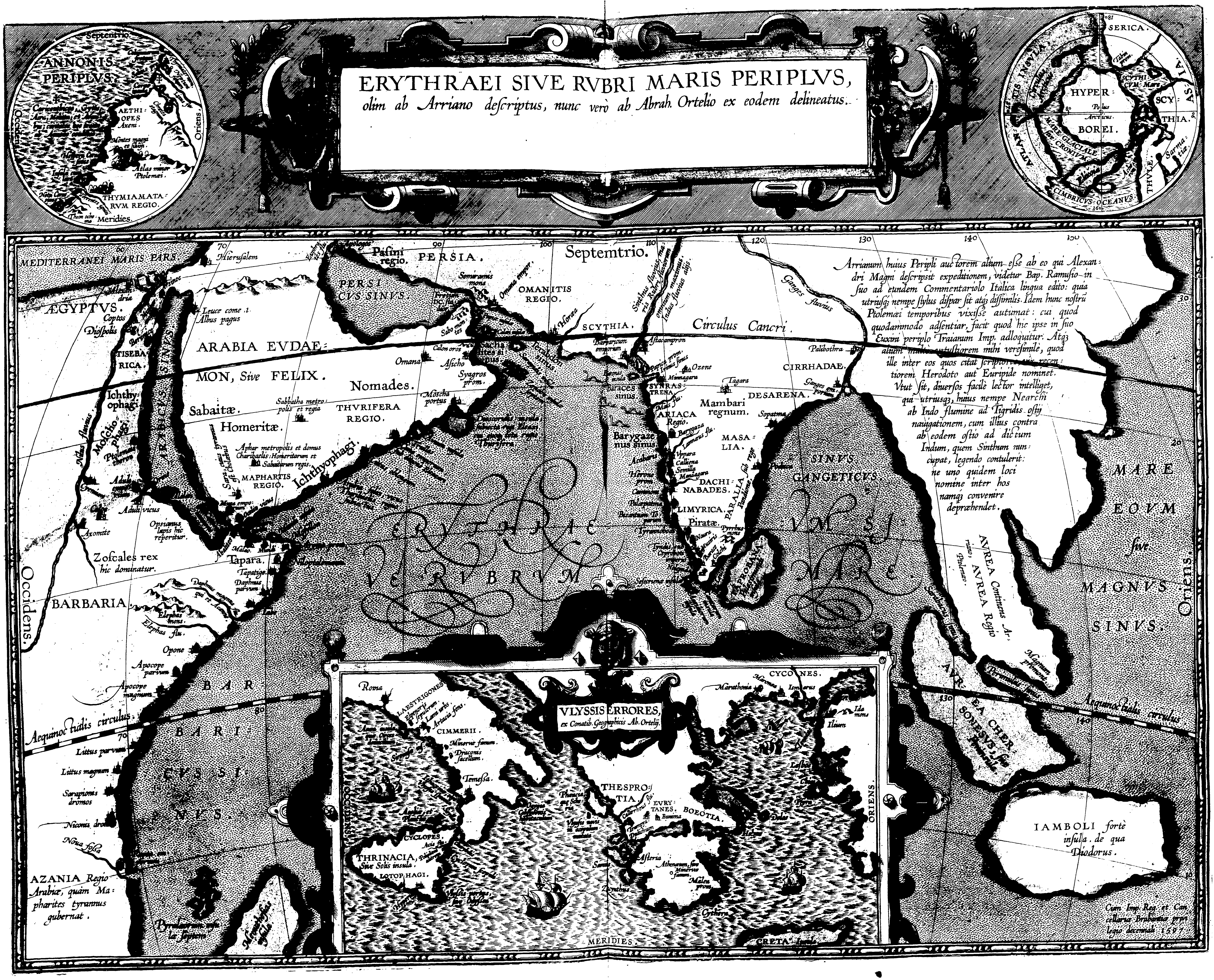
The PEREGRINATION
of VLYSSES.

THe manifold wandring voiages of Vlyſſes (Errores, Auſonius in diuers places calleth them) were from all antiquity ſo famous and renowmed amongſt all men, that The Peregrination of Vlyſſes, grew into a by-word, and to be ſpoken prouerbially of any hard and difficult trauell that any man did vndergoe, as Apuleius, in the ſecond booke of his Golden Aſſe, doth teſtifie. Therefore for the benefite of the Readers and Students of that hiſtory, and at the earneſt requeſt of ſundrie learned men, my friends, I haue thought good out of ancient Hiſtorians, to deſcribe the twenty voyages of this famous Captaine, who, as Tzetzes writeth, with twelue ſhippes, ſet forward from TROY, (or, as the Greekes call it, Ilium,) a city of Troia or Troas, a prouince of Aſia Minor, continually wandring vp and downe vntill at laſt he came to ITHACA, an iland in the Ionian ſea, where hee was borne, now called, as Sophianus and others do teſtifie, Valle di Compare, or Teachi, as Porcacchius affirmeth; but of the Turkes Phiachi, as Leunclaw witneſſeth. Therefore after the tenne yeares ſiege, taking and ſacking of Troy by the Greekes, Vlyſſes or Odyſſeus as they call him, hauing a purpoſe to returne home to his owne country, ſhipped himſelfe and his company, put foorth to ſea, and arriued within a few daies vpon the coaſt of the CICONES, a people of Thracia in Europe, whoſe chiefe city ISMARVS, (Zimarus, Dictys Cretenſis falſly calleth it) hee ſacked and ſpoiled. This city, as Suidas, Heſychius, and Tzetzes do teſtifie, was called MARONEA, now Marogna, as Sophianus and Niger both do peremptorily affirm, or, Marolia, as Leunclaw writeth. In Hyginus fables it is falſly written Marathonia. And that it ſhould be amended & written Maronea, it is very manifeſt, for that the wine wherewithall Vlyſſes afterward made the great lubber Polyphemus drunk, was fetched from hence, as hee there writeth, and which Euripides in his Cyclops doth iuſtifie to be true. Moreouer Vinum Maroneum, the wine of Maronea, hath beene in old time much eſteemed of and was as famous as any other ſort whatſoeuer. Therefore after the ſacke of this city, and as Suidas reporteth, Hecuba, ending her daies, neere the ſea, being there intombed in ſtone in a place commonly called by the name of CYNOSSEMA, he was aſſaulted by the Cicones a ſturdy and rough kind of people inhabiting amongſt the mountaines of Thrace; and ſo by that meanes was forced with great loſſe and ſlaughter of his men to hoiſe ſaile and put off to ſea againe. And directing his courſe toward MALEA, (Cabo Malio, or S. Michaels wings) a promontory or foreland of Peloponneſus, the weather growing very foule, he was ſore troubled and his ſhips rent and torne moſt grieuouſly, as Homer teſtifieth. But firſt it is very probable that he put into DELOS (Sdiles) an iland in the Archipelago, lying directly in his way, and where they write, that before the altar of Apollo, Vlyſſes ſaw a tall and ſlender Palme-tree grow: which, Cicero in his booke of Lawes affirmeth, was ſtill to be ſeene in his time: and it is likely was the very ſame, which Pliny reporteth in his time had remained from the daies of Apollo. Homer alſo and Pauſanias do ſpeake of this palme tree. From Malea, he came to the ile CYTHERA (Cerigo) in the Ionian ſea not farre from the coaſt of Peloponneſus, and from thence he went to the LOTOPHAGI. The Lotophagi, a kind of people which liue eſpecially by the fruit of the lote tree, are by Hiſtoriographers placed in Africa, yea and that heere and there in diuerſe and ſundry places of the ſame. But thoſe Lotophagi vnto whom the conſorts of this our Vlyſſes came, I am of opinion with Iſaac Tzetzes, that they dwelt neere Hyperia, a city of Sicilia, or were next neighbours to Camarina, a city there ſtill knowen by the name of Camarana. Neither can I bee perſwaded that theſe Lotophagi are to be ſought for in Africa: ſeeing that it is apparant euen out of Homer himſelfe that the next day they went from the Lotophagi vnto the CYCLOPES, which out of Africa, ſo farre remote from Sicilia, they could by no meanes haue done. Item I haue Auſonius in his Periocha, vpon my ſide, who there teſtifieth that theſe Lotophagi did butte vpon the ile of the Cyclopes. Now almoſt all authours which haue written of this argument do iointly affirme that ſome of his conſorts, much delighted with the ſweetneſſe and pleaſant taſte of the fruit of the Lote tree, ſtaied heere ſtill and would by no meanes euer returne backe againe. This I thought good, gentle Reader, to admoniſh thee of, leſt thou ſhouldeſt in vaine in this our Mappe thinke to find any part of the continent of Africa. Moreouer in Pauſanias I reade, that Vlyſſes in this his iourney did build the ATHENEVM, that is, the chapell of Minerua, in Arcadia. From Cythera, he went to CACRA, a porte towne of Sicilia, which the forenamed Tzetzes teſtifieth was of him afterward named Vlyſſis portus, Vlyſſes hauen, and had beene alſo ſometime called Engyon, now knowen by the name of Longina. From hence hee went to the ILE of the Cyclopes, and ſo to the CAVE of Polyphemus; where he offered ſacrifice and performed all due religious ceremonies vnto the gods, as Athenæus teſtifieth. Now this Caue, as Vibius Sequeſter ſheweth, was vpon the brinke of the riuer Acis, now called Freddo. Heere making Polyphemus drunke with the forenamed Maronean wine, and putting out his eies, he went vnto the ÆOLIAE, or, as the Gods call them, the Planetæ, certaine ilands continually caſting foorth ſparkles and flames of fire. Heere of Æolus, king of theſe ilands, he had giuen him a bottle or bagge made of an oxe skin, wherein all the winds, but Zephyrus the Weſt wind (or, if we may giue credit to Agatharchides, none but the North and South windes onely) were conteined and encloſed. For the Weſt wind for thoſe that ſaile with a ſtrait courſe from Sicilia to Ithaca, is the beſt that can blow. With this proſperous gale of wind, in nine daies, as Ouid reporteth, they comming within ſight and kenning of the ile Ithaca, while Vlyſſes was aſleepe, his conſorts vpon the tenth day, as the foreſaid authour writeth, opened the bagge, which they had alwaies hitherto beene verily perſwaded was full of gold and ſiluer. By this meanes contrary winds and ſtormes ariſing, they are forced backe againe, and redoubling their courſe, (yet an ancient Lyricall Poet, ſaith it was but the bottle that went backe againe) to come the ſecond time to the ÆOLIAN ILANDS: where being by Æolus, as contemners of the Gods, and skorners of all religion, forbidden to land, they came vnto the LAESTRYGONES, a ſauage people, that vſed to eat men, (like as they now write of the Canibals of America) who ſet vpon them, as enemies, neere to the city Lamus, and the fountaine Artacia. From hence with one ſhip onely (the other eleuen, as Ouid and Auſonius do teſtifie, being ſunke by the Læſtrygones) he came vnto the ile ÆAEAE, otherwiſe called Circeia, (Hyginus in his fables doth falſly call Æna) the place of abode, where Circes, (called after her death, as Lactantius writeth, Marica) the daughter of Sol, or the Sunne, a woman famous for her Sorcery, paſſing skilfull in all maner of Magicke and witchcraft: by whoſe conduct and direction he went to AVERNVM, (Cedrenus nameth it Neciopa) a lake in Italy now called Lago di Tripergola; where amongſt the ſoules that are in Purgatory (apud Inferos) hee hath conference with his mother Anticlia, and of her and by her meanes he vnderſtood many things concerning his iourney that now he was to take. This done comming backe againe to Circeia, he found Elpenor one of his conſorts whom he had left with Circes, as alſo Tireſias the wiſard or ſooth-ſaier, with diuerſe other worthies and braue men, dead and buried. From thence he returned to the SVPERI, and entred there the Ocean. Laſtly, he made a funerall and performed all ceremonies as he had promiſed to do, for his friend Elpenor, and withall built him a ſtately tombe. And thus much of that matter. Of this his nauigation through the vaſt Ocean, although many things by diuers authors are diuerſlie reported: (as of Vlyſſea, and Vlyſſipona, certaine cities of Spaine, &c. built by this our Vlyſſes: Of an altar in Caledonia, mentioned by Solinus, a prouince of Great Britaine, hauing an inſcription vpon it written in Greeke letters, there conſecrated and dedicated to ſome God whoſe gratious fauour he had largely taſted of in this his iourney: Of Aſciburgium, a city built by him, as Tacitus writeth, vpon the brinke of the riuer Rheine, and of an altar there conſecrated to his ſeruice:) yet that they are altogether fained and meere fables, there be many things that do ſtrongly proue. And indeed Aulus Gellius, in the ſixth chapter of his foureteenth booke, ſheweth, that long ſince this voiage vpon the Ocean ſeas was doubted of and called in queſtion: videlicet, they made a queſtion whether Vlyſſes wandred through the maine Ocean, as Ariſtarchus would haue it: or whether he neuer went out of the inner ſea, (ſo Strabo and Pliny do call the Mediterran or Midland ſea) as Cratetes would perſwade vs. And truely in Auſonius his Periocha there is not a word of this nauigation through the Ocean. Item, Vlyſſes himſelfe relating vnto his wife the ſumme of all his peregrination, doth not once name the Ocean. Neither doth Dares Phrygius, Hyginus in his fables, or Iſacius vpon Lycophron, mention any ſuch thing: and yet euery one of theſe men doe make a large diſcourſe of that his wandring voiage. Againe thoſe things which we find in Strabo of this matter, as he himſelfe plainly confeſſeth, were taken out of Poſſidonius, Artemidorus, and Aſclepiades (euery one of which authours it is certaine liued many a day ſince Homer) and not out of Homer himſelfe. Item, the wiſe Seneca in the 88. chapter of his ſeuenth booke, calleth it Anguſtum iter & errorem longum, A ſhort iourney, but long in regard of many turne-againes, before it was ended. But becauſe it was alſo before me, by the learned Iohn Brodey, a man of good iudgement and quicke conceit, accounted for a meere fable, I will heere, out of the third booke of his Miſcellanea, ſet downe his opinion in his owne words, which in Engliſh are thus: They, ſaith he, who thinke that Vlyſſes euer ſailed vpon the Maine Ocean, do labour to prooue that their opinion, out of this verſe of Homer, in the tenth booke of his Odyſſes, Ἀλλ' ὁπότ' ἂν δὴ νηὶ δι' Ὠκεανοῖο περήσῃς, But when thou ſhalt by ſhip haue paſſ'd the Ocean ſeas: Of which opinion although I do find the learned Strabo to bee, yet I ſee no reaſon, why I may not freely propoſe to the cenſure of the learned what I doe thinke of the ſame. When I doe conſider the faſhion and maner of building of

Vlyſſes

ERYTHRAEI SIVE RVBRI MARIS PERIPLVS,

olim ab Arriano descriptus, nunc verò ab Abrah. Ortelio ex eodem delineatus.



Arrianum huius Peripli auctorem alium esse ab eo qui Alexandri Magni descripsit expeditionem, videtur Bap. Ramusio in suo ad eundem Commentariolo Italica lingua edito: quia utriusq; nempe stylus dispar sit atq; dissimilis. Idem hunc nostrũ Ptolemæi temporibus vixisse autumat: cui quod quodammodo adsentiar, facit quod hic ipse in suo Euxini periplo Traianum Imp. adloquitur. Atq; alium multò vetustiorem mihi veresimile, quod ille inter eos quos citat scriptores, nec recentiorem Herodoto aut Euripide nominet. Vtut sit, diuersos facilè lector intelliget, qui utriusq;, huius nempe Nearchi ab Indo flumine ad Tigridis ostij navigationem, cum illius contra ab eodem ostio ad dictum Indum, quem Sinthum nuncupat, legendo contulerit: ne uno quidem loci nomine inter hos namq; convenire depræhendet.

Cum Imp. Reg. et Cancellariæ Brabantiæ privilegio decennali. 1597.

Vlyſſes ſhippes deſcribed by Homer, to be open, without deckes and hatches, I doe perceiue them to haue beene much too weake and too low, to abide the billowes and ſtormes of the maine ſea: which for three moneths of the yeare galleies and tall ſhippes, well and ſtrongly built of the beſt timber, and well ſeaſoned can hardly be able to ſuſtaine. That any man ſhould thinke that Aſtypyrgium, (or, Aſciburgium, which wee ſpake of a little before) was built by Vlyſſes, as ſome men haue gathered out of Cornelius Tacitus, it were extreame madneſſe. For if one would paſſe the Spaniſh, French and Engliſh ſeas, and then at length to returne backe againe through the Germane Ocean, and in diuers places, on Gods name, vpon the ſea coaſt to build and erect altars, he had need haue a nauy of many tal ſhips ſtrongly built & wel appointed, he muſt not think to do it with one little bark or rotten barge rowed to & fro with oares and ſtrength of men. But authours of good credit do make mention of Vlyſſipo, and of other famous monuments of him to be ſeene in Portugall. What then? Whether that any thing of Vlyſſes his doing be there to be ſeene or euer were I greatly doubt: and if there be, yet that it was made by this Vlyſſes, whoſe life & famous acts Homer did deſcribe, I flatly deny. And yet it is not incredible to beleeue, that as we do ſuppoſe that there were many Herculeſſes, ſo that there were in like maner more Vlyſſeſſes then one: which in mine opinion ſeemeth very probable and likely to be true. Thus farre Brodey. To thoſe arguments of his I adde, firſt, That Odyſſopolis is; by Cedrenus and the Hiſtoria Miſcella, deſcribed, to be neere Pontus in Aſia. And who is ſo madde to beleeue that this city was ſo named of this our Odyſſeus or as the Latines call him Vlyſſes? And ſeeing that I do ſee that Homer himſelfe doth not make mention of any one place vnto the which he did put in or landed in all this his trauel vpon the Ocean ſea: I am eaſily perſwaded that this notable Poet doth, not only in this verſe, but euen in diuers other places alſo by the Ocean, poetically mean the ſea. For example, neere the end of the 10. booke of his Odyſſes, & in the beginning of the 11. aſſoone as euer he is returned from the Inferi, preſently Homer maketh him to enter the Ocean. But you will ſay he entred the Ocean, neere whereabout the Cimmerij did dwell, as appeareth plainly by that which he writeth in the beginning of the 12. booke of his Odyſſes: True. But where I pray you, did theſe Cimmerij dwell? No where ſurely, but in Italy, within a little of the ile Circeia, & being returned from thence, he burieth, according to his promiſe, the body of Elpenor. The body I mean, after ſo many moneths, or, which is more probable, ſo many yeres (for thoſe nauigations in old time were not the next way through the middeſt of the ſea, but much further about, as we haue ſhewed in our Theſaurus at the word, OPHIR, along by the ſhore within ſight of land) corrupt, or, which is more likely turned to duſt and aſhes, or quite conſumed to nothing. If any man ſhall againe obiect (with Ouid in the firſt booke of his Triſtium, who ſaith that illius pars maxima ficta laborum eſt: The moſt part of Vlyſſes toile, was forged in Poets braine) and ſay that this whole hiſtory, and not only this nauigation vpon the Maine Ocean, was but a feined tale. I anſwer, that all the ſtory, except this part of his nauigation by the vaſt Ocean only, is ſomewhat probable, and nothing in it impoſſible but might haue beene done. In this voiage by the Ocean ſea, I haue ſtaied the longer, leſt the Reader might ſuſpect that either through negligence or ignorance it were left out in this our Mappe. Now let vs, if you pleaſe, go on forward with our intended iourney. Vlyſſes departing from the iland Ææa, and taking his leaue of his hoſteſſe Circes, by whom, hauing kept with her by the ſpace of an whole yeare, he begat his ſonne Telegonus, he went his way ſafe and ſound. For Mercury had giuen him the hearb Moly (ſo the Gods do call it) a ſure antidote and preſeruatiue againſt all maner of inchantments and witchcraft. And ſailing along by the SIRENVM INSVLAE, (the Mirmaides ilands) he built the temple of Minerua (Fanum Mineruæ) in CAMPANIA in Italy, as Strabo writeth. In this tract alſo, videlicet, in LVCANIA, as the ſame authour recordeth, he built the chapell of Draco (Sacellum Draconis) one of his companions in that his voiage. From thence he ſailed along by the ſhore, and at length landed at TENESSA, a city of the Bruttij; (Iſacius vpon Lycophron falſly writeth, that he landed in England, miſtaking Britannos, for Bruttios, or ignorantly confounding Βρεττανοὶ with Βρεττιανοὶ:) as Pauſanias hath left recorded: Item, Suidas out of Pauſanias affirmeth the ſame, but withall he addeth that heere one of the ſailers did rauiſh a virgin, and for that vild act was by the townesmen ſtoned to death. Neere to this towne the chapell of Politas, (Fanum Politæ) one of Vlyſſes conſorts, by Strabo is deſcribed to haue ſtood. From hence it is likely out of Pliny, that he came to the iles ITHACESIAE, or, as otherwiſe they are called, Vlyſſes ſpecula, that is, Vlyſſes beacon or lanterne. From hence ſetting forward, and warily auoiding the dangerous Scylla, and Charybdes, (although not altogether without the loſſe of ſome of his company) he came againe into TRINACRIA, or the Iland of the Sunne, (Inſula Solis) twiſe, as Horace ſaith, or as Auſonius writeth, often loſing his way, and failing of his courſe: where while he himſelfe was aſleep, ſome of his company killed certaine ſheep of Sol, the gouernour of that place, out of his flocke, which, as Appianus Alexandrinus in the fifth booke of his Ciuill warres writeth, did feed neere Artemiſium, a towne in Sicilia, which Barrius at this day thinketh to be called Agatha: for which their villanie and foule act committed by them, they were all caſt away and ſunke. Vlyſſes himſelfe alone, getting vp vpon the maſt of the ſhip, eſcaped and was carried into the ile OGYGIA, where hee dwelt ſeuen yeares, as Homer writeth, or ſix yeare, as Ouid teſtifieth: or tenne yeares, as Seruius would make vs beleeue, with the Nymph Calypſo, by whom he gate his ſonne Auſon. After all this, building a ſhip with his owne hands, he ſhippeth himſelfe and ſetteth ſaile all alone, for meere naturall loue of his country (preferring it before immortality, which the goddeſſe had promiſed if ſo be he would ſtay with her) committing himſelfe to the ſea, out alas he feeleth againe the ſecond time the waight of Neptunes wrath, for that, as we haue ſhewed before, he had put out the eies of his ſonne Polyphemus. For the eighteenth (or, as Ouid writeth, the eightith) day after his firſt ſetting out, when as he came ſo neere Ithaca, that he might eaſily deſcry the ſmoke of the chimneies (mark the croſſe lucke) tempeſtuous winds and raging ſtormes do on euery ſide ariſe, ſo that his ſhip was ouerturned, and himſelfe throwen into the ſea, but, as God would haue it, riſing againe inſtantly he caught hold of the ſhip. The Nymph Leucothea, (Nauſicaa, others call her) ſeeing him thus toiled and wandring in the middeſt of the ſea, tooke compaſſion vpon him, and preſently relieued him: ſhe aduiſeth him to let go the ſhip, to put off his apparell, and to commit himſelfe naked to the ſea only; and withall ſhe giueth him her fillet or haire-lace wherewith her head was bound vp: which he tying about his middle, ſwom vntill he came vnto the country of the PHAEACES, (Cedrenus, falſly, hath Phœnices) where he arriued neere vnto the riuer Callirhoë. The foreſaid Cedrenus writeth that he was carried from hence into Creta to Idomeneus; and by him conueighed thence into Corcyra, vnto Alcinous. But let vs proceed. With this fillet of Leucothea, he being tied vnto the ſhip and hanging at it, (except heere Philoſtratus which is ordinary with him, doe tell a tale,) with his owne ſtrength, vſing his hande inſteed of oares, he ſwomme through the middeſt of the ſea. Yet that the ſhippe came thus farre and further, it ſeemeth out of Pliny to be not altogether improbable: becauſe he writeth that about Phalacrum, a promontory or foreland of Phæacia, or Corcyra, this ſhip was turned into a rocke: which rocke Martianus ſaith is in faſhion and proportion like a ſhip: although falſly hee in that place calleth this foreland Phalarium for Phalacrum. But if any man ſhall ſay that he doth requite one tale with another, I will not greatly gainſay him. From Phæacia, by Alcinous king of that country, who had moſt honourably intertained him, he was at length conueighed to Ithaca his natiue country, whoſe ſmoake he had many times and often deſired before this to ſee. Where killing the woers, which were in number, if one may beleeue Athenæus, an hundred and eight, or as Dictys Cretenſis ſaith but thirty onely, he embraceth and kindly ſaluteth his louing wife Penelope. And this is the end of all theſe wandring peregrinations, in which, as Ouid ſaith, Iactatus dubio per duo luſtra mari: Tenne yeares he wandred vp and downe in ſeas vnknowen. Signifying that the reſt of the yeares were ſpent in trauels and troubles endured vpon the land. Of which the ſame authour alſo thus ſpeaketh, Ille breui ſpatio multis errauit in annis, Inter Dulichias Iliacaſq; domos. In trauell many yeares he ſpent, his iourney was not farre, Betweene the iland Zante and Troy, that famous towne of warre. Iſacius vpon Lycophron teſtifieth that Vlyſſes, by the counſell of Minerua, went to TRAMPYA, a city of the Eurytanes, a people of Epyrus or Ætolia, there to offer ſacrifice vnto the Gods: and withall this our authour there addeth, that theſe people are the very ſame that Homer in the eleuenth booke of his Odyſſes ſpeaketh of in theſe words, Εἰσόκε τοὺς ἀφίκηαι οἳ οὐκ ἴσασι θάλασσαν, that is, vntill hee came amongſt thoſe men, that ne'r heard tell of Ocean ſea. Againe the ſame authour moreouer affirmeth that in this city Vlyſſes was worſhipped as a god, and that hee had an oracle there. Not farre from hence amongſt theſe people alſo Stephanus placeth the city BVNIMA, firſt founded by Vlyſſes. That he was reuerenced as a god, I do find by a certaine ſpeech of Seneca that he vſeth of him vnto Serenus: and therefore it is no maruell that he ſhould giue foorth anſwers and oracles. And that I may omit nothing of his labours, Dares Phrygius amongſt diuers other of his dangerous attempts writeth that hee put in to harborough at MONVCHA. Caſſiodorus in the twelfth booke of his Variar. writeth that the towne SCYLLACIVM was alſo built by him. That he erected a chappell vpon the toppe of mount BOREVS in Peloponneſus, to Neptune and Minerua Soſpita, I do find in Pauſanias his: Arcadica. Apollodorus, as Strabo citeth, writeth that Vlyſſes in this his voiage came to the ile CANNVS, but which this ſhould be I know not. For of this name there are diuers, as thou ſhalt find in our Theſaurus. And peraduenture it is not vnlikely to be true, that Vlyſſes was toſſed to and fro to diuers and ſundry places; which Eratoſthenes, as Strabo alledgeth, ſaith he will then find out, when it ſhalbe his chance to meet with the cobler which ſewed the bottell wherein he carried the windes which Æolus gaue him. And thus much generally of the wandring voiage of this Captaine, which happened to him as he paſſed inter Dulichias Iliacaſque domos, Betweene the iland Zante and famous Troy, as Ouid reporteth. Sed perlege Odyſſeam omnia noſſe volens, But read o're learned Homers workes, He telleth this tale at large: as Auſonius in his Epitaphs counſelleth. Yet of this our Vlyſſes I cannot with ſilence paſſe ouer that of Plutarch in his Morals; namely, for that he had killed thoſe Suters, it was by Neoptolemus decreed againſt him that hee muſt leaue his country and be ſeene no more in Ithaca, Dulichium and Zacynthus. So that in this his baniſhment he went againe into Italy. But where he left his life, it is vncer-

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taine. Iſacius vpon Lycophron, an authour oft cited by vs, affirmeth out of Theopompus, that hee died in GORTYNIA, a city of Tyrrhenia in Italy. Yet Dictys Cretenſis toward the latter end of his ſixth booke (whom alſo thou maieſt read if thou thinkeſt good) ſaith, that he died in ITHACA. All men for the moſt part generally report, that he was ſlaine vnawares by his ſonne Telegonus (holding ſtill in his hand a cuppe, as Athenæus telleth the tale) with an iron dart, headed by his mother Circe, with a puffens quill (paſtinaca marina, they call it) but for another purpoſe, as Oppianus in the ſecond booke of his Halieutica writeth, namely to kill his enemy, not his father. Hyginus in the 127. fable recordeth that aſſoone as he was dead hee was carried into the ile Ææa to Circe, and was there by her interred. Some there are, as Iſacius teſtifieth, that do report that Circe by her ſorceries reſtored him againe to his former life. More peraduenture might haue beene ſaid of this our Vlyſſes, if Cratinus Comicus, whom Athenæus reporteth to haue written De Vlyſſibus, were now extant and to be gotten. Notwithſtanding, after this larger diſcourſe of the wandring voyage of this famous Captaine, I thinke it not amiſſe to ſpeake a word or two of Vlyſſes himſelfe, becauſe I verily perſwade my ſelfe that it cannot but bee a matter that the Reader will very well like of. In a certaine ſiluer coine or piece of money of Caius Mamilius Limetanus, who, as the report goeth, (thus teſtifieth Liuy) was lineally deſcended from Vlyſſes, and the goddeſſe Circe, was ſtamped vpon one ſide the head of Mercury, and therefore it had, as is very probable, on the other ſide the ſignet or counterfet of Vlyſſes: which may be eaſily prooued out of thoſe particulars and teſtimonies that doe heereafter follow. Plutarch in the life of Cato the Elder, doth giue out that Vlyſſes had a purpoſe to haue gone backe againe to the caue of Polyphemus, for no other cauſe but to demand his Cappe and Girdle, which there he had left behind him & forgotten. Therfore, it is herehence apparant that he did vſually weare a Cap and a Girdle. Yet we reade in Pliny that Nicomachus the painter did firſt paint Vlyſſes with a cappe vpon his head. And to be painted wearing a Cappe was a cogniſance and badge of nobility, as Soranus in the life of Hippocrates doth plainly affirme: item, Dion Pruſæus in his foureteenth oration ſeemeth to intimate as much. Again, by an ancient cuſtome of the old Romanes they were woont by putting on a Cappe vpon a mans head, to make thoſe that were ſlaues, free. Whereupon they vſed this phraſe of ſpeech Ad pileum vocare, To call a man to the Cappe, for Ad libertatem vocare, To make one a freeman. That this Cappe of Vlyſſes was in faſhion round, it is manifeſt out of theſe words of Saint Hierome, Rotundum pileolum, quale in Vlyſſeo conſpicimus, A round Cappe, ſuch a like one as we do ſee vpon the counterfet of Vlyſſes. I may alſo adde this one thing although ſomewhat farre fetched, That they were called Pileati, as Iornandes teſtifieth, which amongſt the Goths were accounted of greater birth and nobility, or of deeper reach and experience then the common ſort of men were of, becauſe they went with their heads couered with a kinde of bonnet or cappe. Moreouer he carried in his hand a ſtaffe, wherewith he ſtaid himſelfe where the waies were ſlippery, and defended himſelfe from ſuch as in his trauell did aſſault or moleſt him; as Homer teſtifieth of him in the fourteenth booke of his Odyſſes. He had alſo a dog, as the ſame authour affirmeth, which after twenty yeares abſence, at his returne home knew his maſter. Now the name of this dogge, as we read in the ſame authour, was Argus. Which alſo Plutarch, in his booke of the tranquillity of the mind, doth auouch to be true. And withall addeth this moreouer, that he wept for his dogge when he died. Pauſanias in his Phocicis, deſcribeth this our Vlyſſes with a corſlet or coat-armor vpon his backe. Homer in the fifteenth booke of his Odyſſes ſaith that he was bald or very thinne haired. Which is to be vnderſtood of his latter daies when he grew in yeares. For Suidas out of the aforeſayd authour ſheweth, that his haire was blacke and curled. Beſide that, he ſaith that he was ſomewhat hog-backed or ſtoup-ſhouldred. That he bare in his ſhield or ſcutcheon a Dolphin, and why, thou maiſt read in Plutarch in his book of the Compariſon of liuing creatures. But ſome man may aske me, why Mercury, wearing a broad brimmed hatte, with his verge or mace in his hand, was ſtamped vpon the backeſide of Vlyſſes coine? If it be lawfull for me to geſſe and interpoſe mine opinion, I anſwer, For the eſpeciall and ſingular loue and fauour of this God aboue the reſt, ſhewed at ſundrie times toward this braue Captaine. For when in that his peregination all the Gods well neere were ſet and oppoſed againſt him, only Mercury was found to fauour him and to ſticke cloſe vnto him. For he only gaue him an antidote or preſeruatiue againſt the ſorceries and inchantments of the miſchieuous witch Circe. And indeed we read that this God of all others was wont eſpecially to be honoured in any maner of magicall ſeruices whatſoeuer, as we may ſee in the fourth booke of Papirius his Thebaidos. Item, of this God he obtained leaue to depart, and that he might bee no longer detained by the nymph Calypſo &c. And peraduenture there may be alſo another cauſe aſſigned; namely for that Vlyſſes, whom Homer and other authours do highly commend for a moſt eloquent oratour, and one that could ſpeake moſt wiſely and to the purpoſe in any kind of matter, did take this god Mercury (whom the Gentiles did make the preſident of orators and eloquence) for his guardian and protector, thinking thereby to bind him ſo much the more neerely vnto him. Pauſanias ſaith that in Motya, a city of Sicilia there was the ſtatue or counterfet of this our Vlyſſes, but by Nero the Emperour it was from thence tranſported to Rome in Italy. And thus much of this braue Captaine, Qui mores hominum multorum vidit & vrbes, who, as the Poet writeth of him, ſaw many mens maners and knew many cities. Of whom alſo thus ſpeaketh Ouid, Si minùs erraſſet, notus minùs eſſet Vlyſſes: If great Vlyſſes had not ſtrai'd, he had beene more obſcure. But of him I will ſpeake no more: leſt peraduenture with the Grammarians, I bee hit in the teeth with that of Diogenes: who ſaid that while they did ſearch diligently to know all the croſſes and euils that befell Vlyſſes, did forget their owne. And moreouer that worthy admonition of wiſe Seneca, where he ſaith, Quid proderit inquirere vbi Vlyſſes errauerit, quàm ne nos ſemper erremus? What ſhall it auaile vs to ſeeke where and which way Vlyſſes wandred, more then to reſtraine vs that we do not in like maner alwaies wander as he did? And now it is high time to take penne from paper. As for thoſe coines which we haue ſpoken of before, I wiſh thee to repaire to Goltzius and others which haue at large and peculiarly handled that argument.

A deſcription of the RED SEA, now vulgarly called, The INDIAN SEA.

MARE ERYTHRAEVM, or, as the Latines call it, MARE RVBRVM, The Red Sea, which heere we offer to thy view in this Mappe, for as much as we can gather out of ancient writers, ſtretcheth it ſelfe from the Weſt, as Liuy writeth along by the coaſt of Africa or Æthiopia, euen vnto India in Eaſt, yea and beyond that, I know not how farre, as Arrianus teſtifieth: whereupon Ptolemey, Pliny and Mela do call it MARE INDICVM, The Indian Sea. But Herodotus calleth it MARE PERSICVM, The Perſian Sea. Which Pliny doth ſeeme to iuſtifie to be true, where he ſaith, That the Perſians do dwell along by the coaſt of the Red Sea, between the coaſt of Africa, and the iland Taprobana. Strabo that worthy Geographer, he calleth it MARE MAGNVM, The Great ſea, who moreouer doth affirme it to be a part of the Atlanticke ſea, and that truly. A part of this ſea, to wit, where it toucheth the coaſt of that Aethiopia which lieth beneath Aegypt, Pliny, of the countrie Azania (which at this day ſome do thinke to bee called Xoa) nameth it MARE AZANIVM. Where it ioineth with the Bay of Arabia, it is of Ptolemey named HIPPADIS PELAGVS, now called of ſome Archiplago di Maldiuar. Item, of the ſame Ptolemey it is otherwiſe called BARBARICVS SINVS, The Barbarian bay: I meane in that place where it beateth vpon Aethiopia, and the iland Menutheſia, now of the ſeamen generally called, The iland of Saint Laurence, but of that country people Madagaſcar, and of Theuet Albagra. There are two Baies or Gulfes, as the Italians and Spaniards terme them, of this ſea much talked of in all ancient hiſtories: to wit, SINVS PERSICVS, The Perſian Bay, and SINVS ARABICVS, The Arabian Bay, which ſome, not well read in old writers, do for the moſt part call Mare Rubrum, The Red Sea. Very improperly, being indeed but a part of that ſea, properly called the Red ſea, which we haue hitherto ſpoken of. But why it was of the Greekes named Erythræum, and of the Latines Rubrum, Red, it is a great queſtion amongſt the learned not yet decided. Some there are which do deeme it to haue beene called, The Red Sea, of the colour of the water: but this, of all late writers, trauellers, ſeamen, and other eie-witneſſes of good credit, which haue in this our age, & euery day do ſaile through this Sea, & haue diligently viewed the ſame, is improued and found to be altogether falſe. Moreouer Qu. Curtius amongſt the ancients doth plainly teſtifie that it differeth no whit in colour from other ſeas. Some there are as Pliny writeth, which do thinke that, by reaſon of the reuerberation of the Sunne beames, it ſeemeth to caſt vp ſuch a like colour to the ſight of the beholders. Others doe thinke that this is cauſed by reaſon of the colour of the ſand or earth in the bottom of the ſame: others do affirm it to be the very nature of the water. Some do write that it was ſo named of king Erythrus, Perſeus ſonne, whoſe tombe, as Quintus Curtius writeth, did in his time remaine in a certaine iland of this ſea not farre diſtant from the maine land: (Strabo calleth this iland, Tyrina: Pliny and Pomponius Mela, Ogyris: Arrianus, Oaracta:) or elſe of a certaine Perſian named Erythras, as the forenamed Strabo giueth out. Who, as Pliny with him teſtifieth, in a ſmall barke or barge firſt ſailed through this ſea and diſcouered the ſame. Which ſtory alſo is at large handled by Agatarchides. Yet our authour calleth him Hippalus, who firſt found out the courſe to ſaile through the middeſt of this ſea. Pliny by that name calleth the wind by which they make their iourneis through this ſea. (So called as is very probable of the inuentour.) Which wind the ſame authour in the thirteenth chapter of his 6. booke, maketh the ſame that Fauonius is vnto the Latines. Mela & Agatarchides do call it a tempeſtuous, ſtormy, rough and deepe ſea. Pliny, Philoſtratus, Elianus, & Athenæus do giue it the title of Margaritiferum,

rum, the pearle-bearing ſea. And the ſame Pliny maketh it Arboriferum, a tree-bearing ſea. For he writeth in the fiue and twentieth chapter of his thirteenth booke, that it is full of groues and tall woods: the toppes of whoſe high trees he affirmeth are ſeene much aboue the waters, and therfore at high tide they vſe to faſten their ſhippes vnto the toppes, and at the ebbe vnto the roots of the ſame. Item, the ſame authour, in the two and twentieth chapter of the ſixth booke of his Naturall hiſtorie, writeth that about Colaicum, (which alſo is called Colchi) or as Solinus affirmeth about Tapobrana, an iland not farre hence, the ſea is of a very greeniſh colour, and ſo full of trees that their toppe boughes are barked and bruſhed with the rudders or ſterne of thoſe ſhips that ſaile this way. Moreouer that trees do grow in this ſea Megaſthenes, out of Antigonus de Mirabilibus, doth affirme, which Plutarch in his Naturall queſtions, and againe in his booke de facie Lunæ, doth auouch to be true: where he doth particularly nominate ſome of them, to wit, Oliue-trees, Bay-trees, and Plocamus, which otherwiſe they call Iſidis Capillus. This alſo Strabo in the ſixth booke of his Geography iuſtifieth to be true: ſo doth the forenamed Pliny, who teacheth vs that it is a plant much like to corall without leaues. Agatarchides ſaith that it reſembleth much the blacke ruſh. Athenæus out of Philonides the Phyſician writeth, that the vine was firſt brought from the Redde-ſea and planted in Greece. In the eigth chapter of the fourth booke of Theophraſtus his hiſtory of plants, you may reade of diuerſe other kinds of trees and herbs which do naturally grow in this ſea. Pomponius ſheweth, that this ſea hath more and greater monſters that do liue and breed in it then any other ſea in the world beſide. Quintus Curtius affirmeth that it is full of whales, (balænæ) of ſuch an huge bigneſſe that they are in bulke equall to the greateſt ſhippes or veſſels that are. Solinus ſaith that one of them will couer two akers of ground. The ſame authour doth there deſcribe vnto vs certaine blew wormes, which haue their forelegges not leſſe then ſix foot long. Theſe are of that wonderfull ſtrength that oft times they do with their clawes lay hold vpon Elephants comming thither to drinke, and by maine force pull them into the ſea. Item, he telleth of certaine whirle-pooles, Phyſeteras, he calleth them, of that huge bigneſſe, that they are to ſee to like vnto great and maſſie columnes, theſe doe many times raiſe themſelues vp as high as the croſſe-maſt, from whence they ſpout out ſuch abundance of water out of their gullets, that oft times by the violence of the ſtorme the veſſels of thoſe which ſaile and paſſe by that way are ſunke and caſt away. Strabo hath left in writing, that Amazenas, the admirall of the Indian fleet, did there ſee a whale of fifty foot in length. Arrianus in his Indica deſcribeth certaine balænas, whales or whirlepooles, of an huge and wonderfull bigneſſe, with three ſorts of great and terrible kind of Serpents, which as Solinus writeth will couer more then two akers of lands. It is recorded by Pliny that the Hydri, certaine ſea-monſters of twenty cubites in length, did much affright the nauy of Alexander the Great. Item, he telleth of torteiſes of ſuch a maruellous bigneſſe, that the ſhell of one of them will make a couer for a prettie houſe: and againe, That they vſually do ſaile in theſe ſhels vpon this ſea, like as they vſe in other countries in ſhippes and boates. Yea, as Agatarchides affirmeth, theſe fiſhes do ſerue thoſe which dwell vpon this ſea coaſt, inſtead of houſes, boats, diſhes and meat. About the iland Taprobana, now called as generally all learned do thinke, Samotra, there are certaine fiſhes, which do liue partly vpon ſea and partly vpon land, whereof ſome are like oxen, others like horſes, and other ſome are like other foure footed beaſts, as Strabo in his fifteenth and ſixteenth bookes hath left recorded. And thus much of the name, ſituation and nature of this Redde-ſea, which Liuy in his 45. booke tearmeth, Finem terrarum, The outmoſt bound of the world. He that deſireth to know more of this ſea, let him haue recourſe to Agatarchides and Arrianus in his Indica. Item, let him conſult with Baptiſta Ramuſio, who tranſlated this Periplus, or diſcouery, into the Italian tongue, and hath enlarged the ſame with a diſcourſe, as hee calleth it, of his owne, of the ſame argument. And I would wiſh him not to omit Stuckius, who alſo tranſlated the ſame into the Italian tongue, and hath illuſtrated it with his moſt learned and laborious Commentaries. Laſtly, Athenæus in the fourteenth booke of his Deipnoſophiſton, maketh me beleeue that Pythagoras that great and famous Philoſopher, did write a booke of the Redde ſea.

HANNO'S PERIPLVS,
OR,
Diſcouery of the Atlanticke Seas and Coaſts of Africa.

THis Periplus of Hanno king of Carthage, was firſt tranſlated out of Greeke into Latine by Conradus Geſnerus, a man that hath very well deſerued of all ſorts of ſcholars & ſuccedent ages, & hath illuſtrated the ſame with his moſt learned and painfull Commentaries. But before him Baptiſta Ramuſio turned it into the Tuſcane tongue, and hath to it adioined a diſcourſe, as he termeth it. Of the ancient writers Pomponius Mela in the ſecond chapter of his third booke, & Pliny in the firſt chapter of the fift book of his hiſtory of Nature, who there calleth him a captaine of Carthage, not king of Cathage, haue made mention of this Periplus or Diſcouery. But he calleth this diſcourſe by the name of Commentaries, not of a Periplus. The ſame Pliny in the one and thirtieth chapter of his ſixth booke calleth him an Emperour. Yet Solinus in the laſt chapter of his worke, out of Xenophon Lampſacenus, maketh as if hee had beene a king of the Pœni. Arrianus alſo toward the latter end of his Indian ſtories mentioneth this Periplus. Moreouer Pliny in the ſixteenth chapter of the eighteenth booke of his Naturall hiſtorie, and Ælianus in the fiftieth chapter of his fifth booke De Animalibus, do make mention of one Hanno, who was the firſt man that euer was heard of in the world that durſt handle, and take vpon him to tame a Lion. But whether he be the ſame with this our Hanno, I am not able to determine. For there haue beene many of that name: of which, if any man be deſirous to know more, let him repaire to the Commentaries of the forenamed Geſner, which he wrot vpon this Periplus. Theſe words in Pliny and Martianus in very deed are meant of another Hanno, diuers from this of whom wee haue hitherto ſpoken. Hanno, ſay they, at ſuch time as the Punicke Empire ſtood in flouriſhing eſtate, ſailed round about by the coaſt of Barbary, and ſo from thence South-ward all along by the ſhore, vntill at length after a long and tedious iourney he came to the coaſts of Arabia. Moreouer that ſtudent that is deſirous to know more of this Periplus or Diſcouery, may adde to theſe collections of ours, ſuch things as Iohn Mariana hath written of it, in the latter end of his firſt booke of his hiſtory of Spaine.

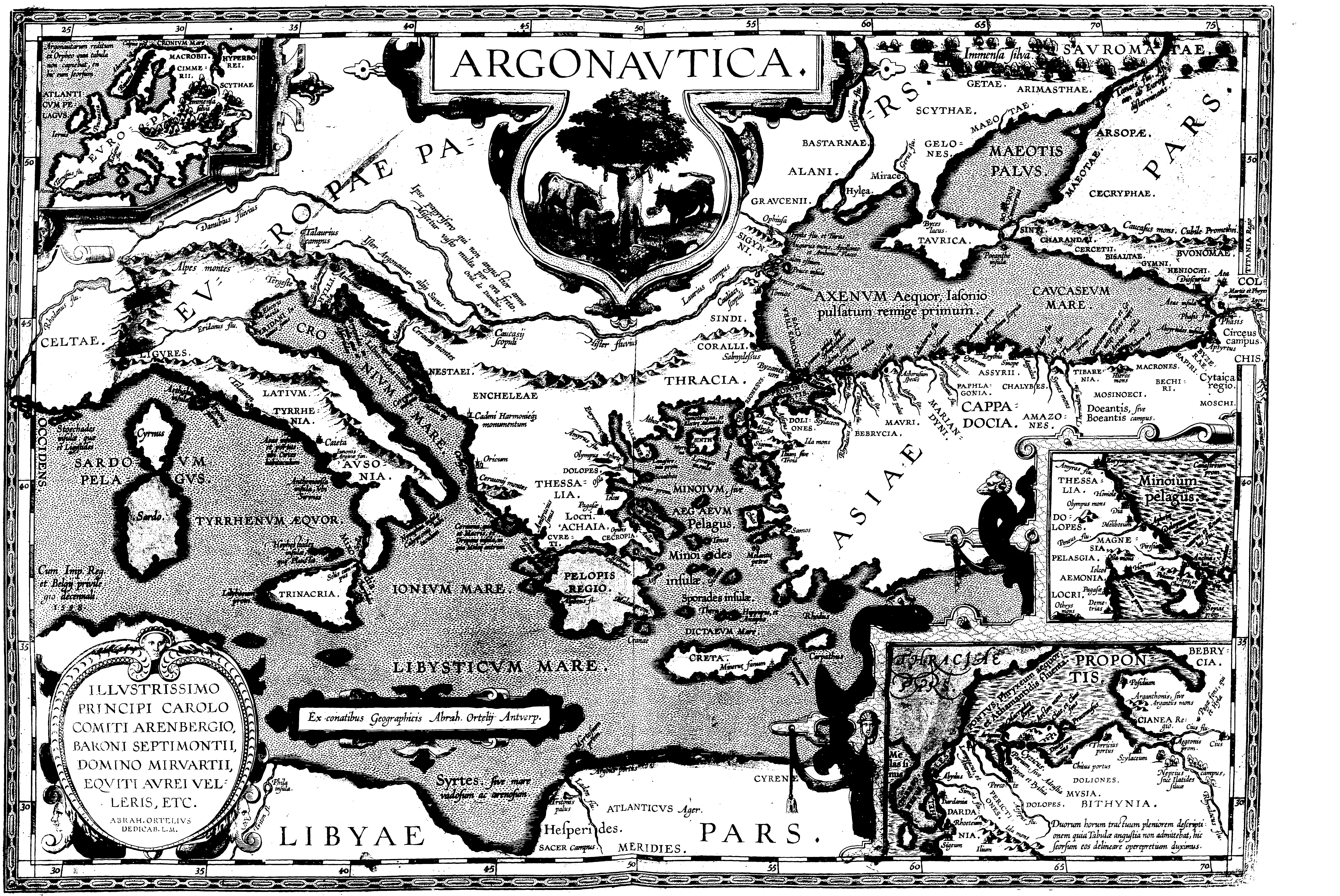
ORBIS ARCTOVS,
OR,
The Northren frozen Zone.

THe draught of this we haue in this place heere adioined both for an auctuary, and for the better beautifying or proportioning of this Mappe. To wit, that there might be ſomething that might anſwer to the modell of Hannoes Periplus. This wee intreat the diligent ſtudent of ancient Geography to take in good part. Peraduenture ſuccedent ages ſhall heereafter manifeſt to the world another different from this of ours and perhaps more true, by the diligent and painfull trauels I hope of our Engliſh nation or their conſorts the Hollanders. For theſe both haue ſpared no coſt nor refuſed any danger to find out a paſſage through the Northren ſeas from hence to China and India: (For hitherto there is no other way diſcouered to ſaile thither but by the South, by Cabo de buona ſperanza, which is a long and moſt tedious iourney:) But of this read thoſe worthy labours of M. Richard Hackluyt, who, to the great benefit and ſingular delight of all men, hath ſet out the Engliſh voyages, to the immortall praiſe and commendation of this our Nation, and thoſe braue Captaines and Seamen which haue vndertaken and performed the ſame.

ARGONAVTICA,
That is,
IASONS voyage for the GOLDEN FLEECE.

THere is none almoſt of the ancients which hath not as it were by the way touched the ſtory of the ARGONAVTES, that is, of IASON, or of the GOLDEN FLEECE: but amongſt thoſe which of ſet purpoſe haue handled that matter, as Cleon, Herodotus, Piſander, Dionyſius, Mileſius, Varro Atacinus, and Epimenides (who, as Laertius recordeth, ſet out the ſame at large in 6500. verſes) there are only three remaining at this day, that haue come to our handes; namely, Valerius Flaccus, Orpheus and Apollonius Rhodius. In all which three, the iourney foorth-ward of thoſe Argonautes (that is, of Iaſon and his conſorts which ſailed with him in the ſhip named the Argo) is reaſonably alike deſcribed, but in the returne of them homeward they differ very much one from another in their relations: For Flaccus bringeth them backe from Colchis, by the North ſhore of the Euxine ſea, (Mar maiore) and ſo vnto the mouth of the riuer Iſter or Danubius (Done or Donaw) and there he leaueth them; being preuented by death, as he peraduenture ſuppoſed. Apollonius bringeth him vp againſt the ſtreame of the ſaid riuer, and ſo out of it by the riuer Sabus (Saw) as Pliny and Trogus do thinke, into the Hadriaticke and Ionian ſeas: not farre off from Tergeſte (Trieſte, in Friuli) but as Pliny ſaith, they were forced out of the way by the riuer Eridanus (Po) into Rhodanus (Rhoſne) vnto the Stoechades (Iſles de hyerres) certaine ilands in the Liguſticke ſea (Mar di Leone) ouer-againſt Narbone in France: out of which ſailing through the Midland and Ægean ſeas, they came ſafe home to the place from whence they firſt ſet out. But Orpheus he telleth the ſtory with a farre greater circumſtance, and maketh them to fetch a larger compaſſe about, namely, by the riuer Tanais (Don) and that huge wood (as he calleth it) or endleſſe, as Dionyſius Afer termeth it: and that not without iuſt cauſe: for I deeme it to be the greateſt wood of the whole world that yet to vs is deſcried. (Theſe latter ages call'd by one proper name Orcynium, or Hercynia.) Then by the North ſea, called of them Cronium (named by Seneca in his tragedie, intituled Medea, Vrſæ vetitum mare) and by the Atlanticke ſea vnto Hercules pillars (the ſtreights of Gibraltar) compaſſing round all Europe, came at laſt home ſafe againe to their owne houſes. This voyage therefore we haue in this our Mappe, framed out of thoſe three forenamed authours: which will eaſily and plainly appeare to him that ſhall examine the ſame with the ſtories ſet downe by them. Beſide thoſe places named by them, we haue added certaine other, out of other authours, neuer touched by them, yet pertaining to this their purpoſe: as namely, Salmydeſſus in Thracia, where Apollodorus ſaith they landed or put into harborough. Item, AEmonia, a towne built by the Argonautes in that place where they laying the Argo, their ſhip, vpon ingines [their ſhoulders, as Pindarus and Trogus haue giuen out, and ſo Pliny ſaith, the beſt authours affirme] caried it from the ſhore 400. furlongs: or, which is all one, 50. miles, euen vnto the coaſtes of the Theſſalians (Italians, Zozomen readeth: differing in word and maner of writing, not in truth of ſtory: for they were Theſſalians by birth and parentage, now ſeated in the land of Italy) as we find recorded in Zoſimus and others. There is the city Pola, a worke begun and perfected by the Colchi, who, being ſent to purſue Medea, vp to the riuer Done, (Iſter) vp as high as the ilands then called Abſyrtides, where, being fruſtrate of their purpoſe, they ſtaid: and of the riuer Iſter, vp which they ſailed: they called the country through which it runneth Iſtria. Phla, or if you pleaſe Phila, an iland in the lake Triton, in Africa, where Herodotus writeth that Iaſon arriued, and the North wind blowing ſtiffe againſt him was driuen to Malea, a promontory or foreland of Peloponneſus, and there to haue giuen his tripos, (or treuet) to Triton. Polybius ſaith, That Iaſon built a temple at Boſphorus Thracius (Stretto di Conſtantinopoli, the ſtreights of Conſtantinople: the Greekes call it Laimon, the Turkes, Bogazin) and that to the honour of Neptune, as Pindarus reporteth: where he alſo conſecrated twelue altars for thoſe ſeruices and ſacrifices. This ſelfe ſame Temple Demoſthenes nameth the Temple of the Argonautes. In Pauſanias and Varro, we read that the ſame Iaſon dedicated a Temple to Iuno, in the ile Samos, (Samo.) Item, to Iuno Argiua in agro Picentino, (Principato, or Coſta de Ainalfe) as Pliny hath left recorded. And that hee erected altars neere the riuer Iſter, (Done or Donaw) where it diuideth it ſelfe into two ſtreames, emptying his waters partly into Pontus (Mar maiore) and partly into Adria, (the Gulfe of Venice) Ariſtotle teacheth in his Admiranda. I ſuppoſe he meant this of the Caucaſian rockes, (Caucaſij ſcopuli.) Fabulous antiquity verily beleeued that the riuer Iſter had iſſue out into the Hadriaticke ſea. Peraduenture mooued by that which Pliny in the fifteenth chapter of his fourth booke, hath moſt fabulouſly written, that certaine fiſh called Tunies, breed in the Euxine ſea, (Pontus Euxinus Mar maiore) do ſwimme vp the riuer Iſter, and from thence do paſſe, by ſecret paſſages vnder the ground into the Hadriaticke ſea. And thus farre of this gadding and rouing voiage by ſea, which from their firſt ſetting forward vntill their returne, as Apollodorus reporteth out of ancient recordes, was performed in the ſpace of foure moneths. Which in my iudgement ſeemeth not very probable: I beleeue he dreamed when he wrote this ſtorie. For ſo many moneths would ſcarce be ſufficient for one to ſaile vp the riuer Iſter, againſt the ſtreame, from his mouth where it falleth into Mar maiore, vnto Tergeſte, (Trieſte) vpon the Gulfe of Venice, much leſſe could they be able in ſo ſhort a ſpace to go ſo long and tedious a iourney as this was deſcribed to be. More true and likely by farre are thoſe wordes of Hypſipula to Iaſon, (for ſhe intertained him into her houſe at the ile Lemnos (now it is named Stalamine.) Tertia meſſis erat, cùm tu dare vela coactus, Impleſti lachrymis talia verba meis: Abſtrahor Hypſipule: ſi dent modò fata recurſum: Vir tuus hinc abeo, vir tibi ſemper ero. Quod tamen è nobis grauida celatur in aluo, Viuat; & eiuſdem ſimus vterquè parens. Thus in Engliſh by M. George Tuberuile: When third Autumne came on that thou of force wert faine, To hoiſe thy ſailes, theſe words thou ſpakeſt with guſhing teares amaine; Mine owne, I muſt depart: if fortune ſay Amen, From hence I paſſe thy ſpouſe and will thy ſpouſe repaſſe againe. The imp within thy wombe God grant that it may liue; And we his parents both yfeare a decent name may giue. They which deſire a larger deſcription of this nauigation, (which Philoſtephanus ſaith was made in one long ſhippe; or with a nauy or ſaile of diuers ſhippes, as Pharax reporteth) let him repaire to thoſe three forenamed authours often cited by vs. To theſe he may adioine Diodorus Siculus in his fourth booke: Ouids ſeuenth booke of his Metamorphoſis: Hyginus fables: Pindarus and Callimachus: and if he pleaſe, the hiſtory of Dares the Phrygian. Appian in his Mithridatica writeth, That Cneius Pompeius after that he had purſued Mithridates, euen as farre as Colchis, that he went aland heere,

to


ARGONAVTICA.
Argonautarum reditum ex Orpheo quia tabula non capiebat, en hic eum seorſum.
CRONIVM Mare.
MACROBII.
CIMMERII.
HYPERBOREI.
SCYTHAE.
ATLANTICVM PELAGVS.
EVROPA.
Iſter flu.
Danubius fluvius
EVROPAE PARS.
Alpes montes
CELTAE.
LIGVRES.
Eridanus flu.
CRONIVM MARE.
Iſter Argonautar alijs Savus.
Ipſe pererrſo qui non anguſtior amne Aſſidetur vaſto millia per tria freto. Ovid. de Trist.
Laurius campus
Caucaſij ſcopuli
Iſter fluvius
SINDI.
CORALLI.
Salmydeſſus
THRACIA.
NESTAEI.
ENCHELEAE
Cadmi Harmoniæque monumentum
LATIVM.
TYRRHENIA.
AVSONIA.
Caieta
Stœchades inſulæ, quæ et Ligyſtides
Cyrnus
SARDOVM PELAGVS.
Sardo.
TYRRHENVM ÆQVOR.
Cum Imp. Reg. et Belgij privilegio decennali. 1598.
TRINACRIA.
Lilybæum prom.
IONIVM MARE.
THESSALIA.
DOLOPES
Olympus mons
Locri.
ACHAIA.
CVRETI.
CECROPIA.
PELOPIS REGIO.
MINOIVM, ſive AEGAEVM Pelagus.
Minoides inſulæ.
Sporades inſulæ.
Samos
DICTAEVM Mare
CRETA.
Rhodus
LIBYSTICVM MARE.
Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij Antverp.
Syrtes, ſive mare vadoſum ac arenoſum
Phila inſula.
Triton fl.
Hesperides.
ATLANTICVS Ager.
CYRENE
LIBYAE PARS.
SACER Campus.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS
ASIAE
AXENVM Aequor, Iaſonio pulſatum remige primum.
CAVCASEVM MARE.
BASTARNAE.
ALANI.
SCYTHAE.
GETAE.
ARIMASTHAE.
SAVROMATAE.
Immenſa ſilva.
GELONES.
MAEOTAE.
MAEOTIS PALVS.
ARSOPÆ.
CECRYPHAE.
ASIAE PARS.
Hylea.
Mirace.
GRAVCENII.
TAVRICA.
SINTI.
CHARANDAE.
CERCETII.
BIGALTAE.
GYMNI.
HENIOCHI.
BVONOMAE.
Caucaſus mons. Cubile Promethei.
Phaſis
Circeus campus.
COLCHIS.
Cytaica regio.
MOSCHI.
BECHIRI.
MACRONES.
TIBARENIA.
ASSYRII.
CHALYBES.
PAPHLAGONIA.
MOSINOECI.
Sinope
MARIANDYNI.
MAVRI.
CAPPADOCIA.
AMAZONES.
Doeantis, ſive Boeantis campus.
DOLIONES.
BEBRYCIA.
Ida mons
Ilium ſive Troia
THESSALIA.
Olympus mons
DOLOPES.
MAGNESIA.
PELASGIA.
AEMONIA.
LOCRI.
Iolcos
Pagaſæ
Othrys mons
Demetrias
Minoium pelagus.
Sepias prom.
THRACIAE PARS.
PROPONTIS.
BEBRYCIA.
PONTVS, Phryxeum aequor, et Athamantidis fluenta.
Poſidium
Arganthonis, ſive Argantus mons
CIANEA Regio.
Pegæ fons, qui et Hyla
Cius flu.
Aegeonis prom.
Cius
Thracius portus
Scylaceum
Chitus portus
Cyzicus.
Parium, ſive Adraſtia
Pityea et Bythia
Percote
Abydus
Dardania
Simois flu.
DARDANIA.
PERICTIONES.
Rhoeteum
Sigeum
Ilium
Ida mons
Aeſepus flu.
DOLOPES.
DOLIONES.
MYSIA.
BITHYNIA.
Nepeius ſive Ilatides ſiluæ
campus,
Rhyndacus flu.
Melas ſinus
Duorum horum tractuum pleniorem deſcriptionem quia Tabulæ anguſtia non admittebat, hic ſeorſum eos delineare operepretium duximus.
ILLVSTRISSIMO PRINCIPI CAROLO COMITI ARENBERGIO, BARONI SEPTIMONTII, DOMINO MIRVARTII, EQVITI AVREI VELLERIS, ETC.
ABRAH. ORTELIVS DEDICAB. L.M.
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to view the peregrinations and trauels of the Argonautes, and to ſee the mount *Caucaſus*, and the couch or bed of *Prometheus*. This is that which we heere in this mappe offer to the eie and conſideration of the ſtudent deſirous of this knowledge, with a great deale leſſe toile and trauell, and peraduenture with as much contentation and pleaſure. *Cydias* the painter, drew this ſtory of the Argonautes in a table ſo curiouſly that he ſold it, as *Pliny* in the eleuenth chapter of his fiue and thirtieth booke writeth, to *Hortenſius* the famous Romane Oratour, for 144. ſeſterces.

That the Argonautes, which were otherwiſe called *Minyæ*, *Dioſcuri*, and *Tyndaridæ*, were in number fifty, *Lucian* in his *Saltationes* and *Philoſtratus* in his *Icones* do plainly teſtifie: *Item, Valerius Flaccus* in his ſeuenth booke in theſe wordes: *Quinquaginta Aſiam (pudet heu) penetrauit Iaſon Exulibus.* Braue Iaſon with his fifty mates, I bluſh to tell, Did firſt ſet foot in Aſia great. *Orpheus* reckoneth vp two and fifty. *Diodorus Siculus* and *Apollonius* foure and fifty. We, out of diuers and ſundrie writers, haue gathered together more than foureſcore. And theſe are their names, with their authours by whom they were mentioned.

Acaſtus, *by Apollodorus, Apollonius and Val. Flaccus.*
Actor, *by Apollodorus.*
Actorides, *by Orpheus and Flaccus.*
Acterion, *by Orpheus.*
Admetus, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, Valerius Flaccus and Apollodorus.*
Aethalides, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Valerius Flaccus.*
Aglaus, *by Orpheus.*
Almenus, *by Apollodorus.*
Amphiaraus, *by Apollodorus.*
Amphidamas, *by Flaccus and Apollonius.*
Amphion, *by Apollonius, Flac. and Orpheus.*
Ancæus, *by Apollodorus, Orpheus, Apollonius and Val. Flaccus.*
Anchiſtæus, *by Orpheus.*
Areices, *by Apollonius and Orpheus.*
Argus, *by Apollonius, Apollodorus and Valerius Flaccus.*
Armenius, *by Trogus.*
Aſcalaphus, *by Apollodorus.*
Aſterius, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, Apollodorus and Flac.*
Atalanta, *by Diodorus and Apollodorus.*
Augeas, *by Apollonius, Orpheus, Apollodorus, and Philoſtratus.*
Autes, *by Valerius Flaccus.*
Autolicus, *by Apollodorus and Flaccus.*
Buphagus, *by Orpheus.*
Butes, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Apollodorus.*
Cæneus, *by Orpheus.*
Calais, *by Apollodorus, Apollonius, Orpheus, Pindarus, Val. Flaccus and Oppianus.*
Canthus, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, and Val. Flaccus.*
Caſtor, *by Apollodorus, Herodotus, Diodorus, Apollonius, Orpheus, Flaccus and Pindarus.*
Cepheus, *by Flaccus, Apollonius, Orpheus and Appollodorus.*
Climenus, *by Val. Flaccus.*
Clytius, *by Apollonius.*
Coronus, *by Apollonius.*
Deiloontus, *by C. Valerius Flaccus.*
Deucalion, *by C. Val. Flaccus.*
Echion, *by Orpheus, Flaccus and Apollonius.*
Erginus, *by Apollonius, Apollodorus, Orpheus and Valerius Flaccus.*
Euphemus, *by Flaccus, Apollodorus and Pindarus.*
Euryalus, *by Apollodorus.*
Eurybotes, *by Apollonius and Flaccus.*
Eurydamas, *by Orpheus and Apollonius.*
Eurytus, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, Flaccus and Apollodorus.*
Glaucos, *by Athenæus.*
Hercules, *by Apollodorus, Apollonius, Diodorus, Orpheus, Pindarus and Flaccus.*
Hylas, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Liberalis.*
Iaſon, *by Diodorus, Orpheus, Apollonius and Val. Flac.*
Idas, *by Apollodorus and Apollonius.*
Idmon, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, Flaccus and Marcell.*
Iphidamas, *by Orpheus.*
Iphitus, *by Valerius Flaccus and Apollonius.*
Iphyclus, *by Diodorus, Orpheus, Apollonius, Flaccus and Apollodorus.*
Iphys, *by Valerius Flaccus.*
Iritus, *by Apollodorus.*
Laertes, *by Apollodorus.*
Laocoon, *by Apollonius.*
Laodocus, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Valerius Flaccus.*
Leitus, *by Apollodorus.*
Lynceus, *by Apollonius, Apollodorus, Orpheus and Flac.*
Meleager, *by Flaccus, Apollonius, Orpheus, Diodorus and Apollodorus.*
Menœtius, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and C. Val. Flaccus.*
Mopſus, *by Pindarus, Orpheus and Valerius Flaccus.*
Nauplius, *by Orpheus, Flaccus and Apollonius.*
Neſtor, *by C. Val. Flaccus.*
Olieus, *by Apollonius, Orpheus and Flaccus.*
Orpheus, *by Apollodorus, and Diodorus.*
Palæmon, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Apollodorus.*
Peleus, *by Orpheus and Apollodorus.*
Peneleus, *by Apollodorus.*
Periclymenus, *by Apollonius, Apollodorus, Pindarus, Orpheus and Flaccus.*
Phanus, *by Apollodorus.*
Phalerus, *by Pauſanias, Orpheus, Apollonius and Flaccus.*
Philoctetes, *by C. Valerius Flaccus.*
Phlias, *by Apollonius, Orpheus and Flaccus.*
Phogus, *by C. Val. Flaccus.*
Pœas, *by Apollodorus.*
Pollux, *by Apollodorus, Diodorus, Pindarus and Herodotus.*
Polyphemus, *by Flaccus, Orpheus, Apollodorus and Apollonius.*
Staphylus, *by Apollodorus.*
Sthelenus, *by Ammianus.*
Tænarius, *by Orpheus.*
Talaus, *by Apollonius and Val. Flaccus.*
Telamon, *by Diodorus, Orpheus, Apollodorus and Flaccus.*
Theſeus, *by Pindarus, Apollodorus and Plutarch.*
Tideus, *by C. Val. Flaccus.*
Tiphys, *by Orpheus, Apollodorus, Flaccus, Philoſtratus, Ouid, Pauſanias and Marcellinus.*
Zetes, *by Apollodorus, Apollonius, Orpheus, Pindarus, Flaccus and Oppianus.*

All which, *Philo Iudæus* ſaith, were gentlemen, free men borne, and of good parentage: allied to Kings, and of the bloud royall, as *Varro* in his ſecond booke of Husbandrie writeth: The deare darlings of the Gods, as *Theocritus* in his ſeuen and twentith Idyllion, or Demy-gods, as *Philoſtratus* in his Icones nameth them: Whereupon the poet *Catullus* thus ſaluted them: *Heroes ſaluete Deûm genus*: All haile braue woorthies borne of ſeed diuine.

As for the *Argo* (which *Flaccus* calleth *fatidicam*, the fortune teller: *Lucian*, *Claudian* and others *loquacem*, the pratling ſhippe: and was at laſt, as *Manlius* reporteth, taken vp into heauen) of whom it was ſo named, who made it, in what place, of what wood, from whence it did firſt ſet ſaile, &c. *Hieronymus Columna*, in his Commentaries vpon the fragment of *Ennius*, imprinted at *Rome*, hath moſt diligently gathered and ſelected out of all ancient writers, and followed to the full.

Theſe Argonautica, *Martiall* in his ſeuenth booke of Epigrammes, where he ſpeaketh of the fragment or broken keele of this *Argo*, maketh of it, except he ieſt, a true ſtory, not a feigned tale and fiction of the poets:

Fragmentũ quod vile putas & inutile lignũ
Hæc fuit ignoti prima carina maris.
Quã nec Cyaneæ quondã potuere ruinæ
Frãgere, nec Scythici triſtior vnda freti.
Secula vicerũt, ſed quamuis ceſſerit annis,
Sanctior eſt ſalua parua tabella rate.

TEMPE THESSALICA,

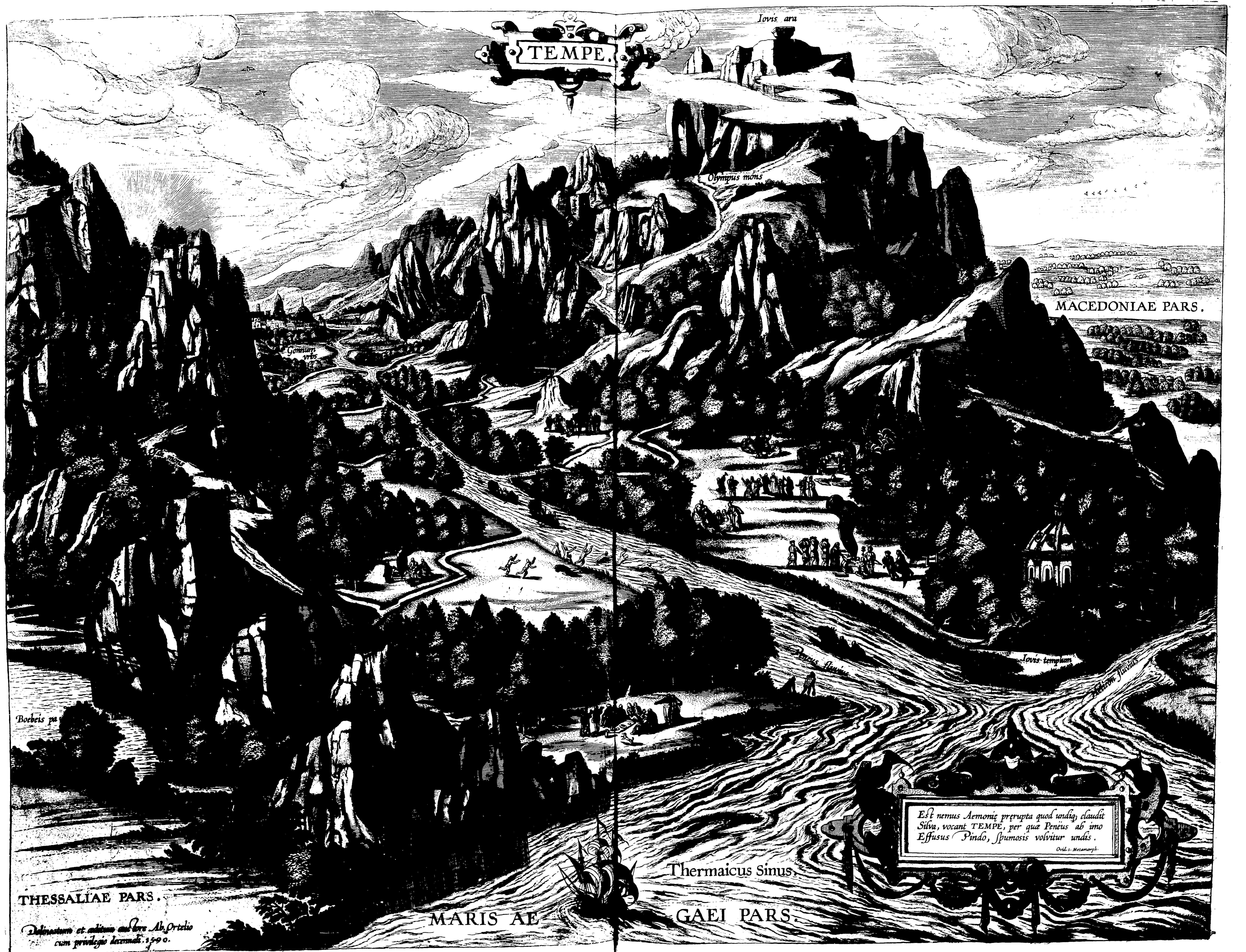
OR

The PARADISE of THESSALY.

BEing admoniſhed in my ſleepe by the Goddeſſe *Feſſonia*, (which they were wont to adore and pray vnto, that by reaſon of any great labour or farre trauell were faint and weary *(feſſi)* that after this long and tedious peregrination ouer the whole world, I ſhould bethinke my ſelfe of ſome place of reſt, where the painfull ſtudents, faint and wearied in this long and weariſome iourney, might recreate themſelues; I preſently, as ſoone as I awaked, went about it: and while I ſurueigh all the quarters of the huge globe of the Earth, behold the noble TEMPE, famous for their ſacred groues, by the leading of *Pomponius Mela*, that renowmed Geographer, do offer themſelues to my view and conſideration: thoſe therefore ſhaddowed out in their true and liuely colours with the beſt art of painters pencill: and rudely deſcribed by our more vnskilfull penne we haue annexed to the end of theſe our labours. They are ſituate in ÆMMONIA, as *Ouid* and *Athenæus* do teſtifie: or THESSALIA, which is all one in the iudgement of *Solinus* and *Liuy*. But in regard that the riuer *Peneus (Pezin*, or *Salampria)* doth part *Theſſaly* from *Macedony*, they ſeeme rather to be ſituate in the confines of both theſe countries, than to be conteined wholly within the bound of one. *Strabo Pliny*, *Herodotus*, *Liuy* and *Theon*, the petifogger, by the iudgement of *Theopompus*, do place theſe *Tempe*, or this large and pleaſant plaine (through the middeſt of which the goodly cleare riuer *Peneus* doth runne) between the two ſtately mountaines *Oſſa*, *(Olira*, or *Coſſouo)* and *Olympus*, now called *Lacha*. *Solinus* alſo is of the ſame opinion, as appeareth by theſe his wordes: *Peneus* the riuer, which running between the mountaines *Oſſa* and *Olympus*, with the goodly hils riſing and falling gently by degrees, and woody vales, doth make the pleaſant *Tempe* in *Theſſalia*; *Tempe, quæ ſyluæ cingunt ſuper impendentes*, The *Tempe* which the ouer-hanging groues do round incloſe, as *Catullus* the poet in his *Argonautickes*, hath left recorded. It is, as *Pliny* ſaith, about three lands breadths ouer, (*ſeſqui iugerum*, *AElianus* calleth it *Plethrum*.) The length (which they do define to be from the mouth of the riuer *Gannum*, euen vnto the bay, now vulgarly called *Golfo di Salonichi*, then *Sinus Thermæus*) is as *Liuy* teſtifieth fiue miles, or as *AElianus* ſaith, which is all one, forty furlongs. Theſe mountaines, *Liuy* writeth are ſo high, ſteepe, and craggy on all ſides, that a man may ſcarce looke downe from off the toppe of them, without a dazling of the eies, and giddineſſe of the braine. The noiſe alſo and depth of the riuer *Peneus*, which runneth through the middeſt of the valley, is very terrible. *Pliny* ſaith that the ſtately toppes of theſe mountaines, on euery ſide do riſe by little and little vp higher into the aire, than a man may well diſcern. Within theſe hils the goodly riuer *Peneus* doth runne; which for his cryſtall waters, rowling ouer the ſmooth pebbles; the goodly meddowes and graſſe alwaies freſh and green vpon the bankes: the ouerhanging groues and trees continually reſounding with the melodious harmony of ſweet ſinging birds, is ſo pleaſant and delightſome as any in the world beſide. But becauſe all theſe authours haue ſpoken of it, as it were by the way, and not of ſet purpoſe: I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet downe in this place, the deſcription of it, done by *AElianus* as you may read in the firſt chapter of his third booke *De varia hiſtoria*, where it is moſt curiouſly and abſolutely ſet out in his true and liuelie colours. Theſe therefore are his wordes.

There is a place between *Olympus* and *Oſſa*, the two lofticſt mountaines of all *Theſſaly*, diſioined one from another, by the diuine prouidence of eternall God, by a faire plaine or leuell running between them: the length of this plaine or valley is fortie furlongs: It is from one ſide to the other in ſome places, two or three lands breadths ouer, in ſome places it is ſomewhat broader. Through the middeſt of this valley runneth the riuer *Peneus*: into which alſo other riuers falling and mingling their waters with his, do much encreaſe the ſtreame of *Peneus*. This place is moſt pleaſant and delightſome, by reaſon of his great varietie of all ſorts of alluring and inticeing pleaſures, neuer made by any art or induſtry of man, but by nature it ſelfe, ſhewing all her skill in the beautifying of this valleie, at ſuch time as it was firſt made. There is in this place great ſtore of iuie alwaie green and flouriſhing, alwaie budding and putting forth his pleaſant flowres; euer clinging and winding in maner like the goodlie vine, about the talleſt trees, and clambring vp by little and little vntill it come euen to the verie toppe. In the ſame places grow the aie-green yeugh-tree, which lifting vp it ſelfe aloft vpon the rockes, ſhaddoweth the caues, holes and cliffes, which beneath lie lurking in the vale. All other things whatſoeuer do flouriſh, bloſſome, and beare flowers are there to be ſeene: this is a moſt gallant and glorious ſhew for the eies to behold. In the plaine, when the ſunne is at his height in ſummer, you ſhall haue manie goodlie ſhaddowie groues and diuers places of ſhelter, into which trauellers, deſirous for to refreſh their wearied limmes from the violence of the heat and their noiſome ſweat, do betake themſelues, as into the moſt pleaſant and delightſomeſt innes and harboroughs that are in the world. Moreouer of ouerflowing wels and pleaſant ſprings of moſt coole and freſh waters running heere and there in ſundrie places of this valleie, there are verie manie and diuers: which if we ſhall beleeue the report of our fathers, haue been verie wholeſome and ſoueraigne to ſundrie ſorts of diſeaſed perſons that haue waſhed themſelues in the ſame. Againe, diuers birds heere and there diſperſed in theſe groues and woods, do make the gueſts great mirth at their banquets, with their ſweet ſinging and pleaſant tunes: eſpecially thoſe which haue the lowdeſt and ſweeteſt voices, do ſo pleaſe and hold the eares of the heares, that thoſe which paſſe by this waie are ſo rauiſhed and delighted with this their muſicke, that they inſtantly forget all their trauels and buſineſſe. On ech banke of the riuer ſuch are the delights, pleaſures and recreations for the wearied trauellers, as before we haue mentioned. Yet the riuer *Peneus*, going on leaſurely, and ſmoothly like an oile, runneth quietly through the middeſt of the *Tempe*. About this riuer, by reaſon of the trees which grow vpon the bankes, and their farre-ſpreading boughs, is a moſt goodly ſhade: ſo that ſuch as row in boates, vp and downe vpon this ſtreame, for almoſt a whole day together, may ſaile in the pleaſant ſhade free from the violence and ſchorching heat of the ſunne. The people which dwell vpon this riuer, do oft times meet in companies, ſometimes in one place and ſometimes in another. Hauing done diuine ſeruice and ceremonies in due forme and maner, they banquet and make merrie. Therefore thoſe which do theſe ſeruices and performe theſe ceremonies being very many, it is no maruell though ſuch as come hither to walke for recreation, thoſe which trauell by this way or ſaile vp or downe this riuer vpon what occaſion ſoeuer, do continually ſmell a moſt ſweet and fragrant ſauour. In this maner this place was conſecrated with great honour & religious ſeruices. Theſe things and many other hath *Aelianus* written of theſe *Tempe*.

Of



Est nemus Aemoniæ præærupta quod undiq; claudit
Silva, vocant TEMPE, *per quæ Peneus ab imo*
Effusus Pindo, ſpumosis volvitur undis.

Ovid. 1. Metamorph.

Delineatum et editum auctore Ab. Ortelio
cum privilegio decennali. 1590.

Of theſe alſo *Procopius* (although he nameth them not by name) hath written in his fourth booke *De Aedif. Iuſtiniani Imperatoris.* There is a braue deſcription of theſe places in *Catullus* his Argonauticks. But I thinke it good here to ſet downe out of diuers writers certaine ſeuerall things of theſe *Tempe*, as they are here and there diſperſed in their works. *Maximus Tyrius*, in his xxxix. oration, hath left recorded, that diuine honour in olde time was done to the riuer *Peneus*, for his maruellous goodly beautie and farre-ſurpaſſing cleere waters. *Pliny* writeth, that this riuer doeth admit into his channell the ſtreame of the brooke *Eurotas*, but ſo as it ſwimmeth aloft like oile; and hauing caried it ſo for a certaine ſpace, caſteth it off againe, as refuſing to quaint and intermeddle his ſiluer ſtreame with his filthy ſtincking troubled waters. The ſame authour ſayth, that here groweth great plentie of Laurell, Polypody, Dolichus (a kinde of beane) Wilde-time, and Water-lilly: but this hath a blacke flower, if we may beleeue *Apuleius*. *Pauſanias* in his *Phocica*, writeth that the temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos* was built of Laurell boughes which grew in this place. *Mela* and the Poets do ſpeake of *Oſſa*, the mountaine memorable for the fabulous ſtorie of the Giants: who alſo doe report, that the *Lapithæ* a people of *Theſſaly*, did ſometime dwell here. In the ſame mountaine I reade in *Polyænus* his fourth booke, that *Alexander* King of *Indica*, (for ſo I do rather yeeld to haue it read, than *India*, as hitherto the interpretours haue ſet foorth, ſeeing that *Indica* is a countrey hard by *Pontus*, as *Stephanus* directly auerreth) by hewing downe the craggie cliffes of this mountaine, did make certaine ſmall ſtaires, which ſequent ages called *Alexanders ladder*. Nere theſe *Tempe* there is a water deſcribed by *Seneca* and *Pliny*, which is ſo ilfauoured and filthy, that it will make any man affrayd to looke into it; and which, they ſay, will eat and conſume both braſſe and yron. *Vitruuius* alſo in the third chapter of his eighth booke ſaith, That in *Teſſaly* there is a well or ſpring of running water, whereof no cattell will drinke, nor any maner of beaſt will once come neere; hard by this fountain is a tree which beareth a purple flower. Thus far *Vitruuius*. Of the mount *Olympus* (which *Homer*, in the ſecond booke of his *Odyſſes*, calleth *The ſeat of the Gods*) *Solinus* out of the ſixt booke of *Varro*, *De lingua Latina*, citeth, That it riſeth vp ſo exceeding high into the aire, that the people neere adioyning do call his lofty top, *Heauen*. *Lucane* ſaith that *it is higher than the clouds*. For *it is tenne furlongs high*, as *Plutarch* in *Aemilius*, by the authority of *Xenagoras*, who meaſured it, hath left recorded. *No bird nor fowle doth flie higher than the toppe of this hill*, as *Apuleius* in his booke intituled *De Deo Socratis*, doth affirme. In the very toppe of it there is an *Altar built and conſecrated to Iupiter*, where if any of the entrals of beaſts ſacrificed be left, they are neither blowen about by the bluſtring blaſts of the rougheſt windes, nor diſſolued by the dampiſh aire or waſhing ſtormie raines: but the next yeere after, that time twelue-moneth, looke how they were left, ſo they ſhall finde them: and at all times and ſeaſons of the yeere, whatſoeuer is there once conſecrated and offered to that God, is preſerued from all putrefaction and corruption of the aire: Letters alſo written and drawen in the aſhes doe ſo remaine vntill the next ſolemnity of the like rites and ceremonies the yeere following. Thus farre *Solinus Polyhiſtor*. *Et nubibus intactum Macedo miratur Olympum:* The Macedonian braue admir'th *Olympus* top to ſee So high and ſtately, far aboue the higheſt clouds to be: as *Claudian* the poet hath ſpoken of it in his poeme of the warres of the Goths. Of this mountaine, *Varro*, in his ſixth booke *De lingua Latina*, noteth that the Muſes were named *Olympiades*. And thus far generally of theſe *Tempe*, which from the beginning had not this forme and goodly countenance as all ancient writers doe conſtantly with one conſent affirme: but the riuer *Peneus*, being incloſed with mountaines, and entertaining many riuers into it, did all ouerflow the valley, making it to ſtand full of water like a fenne or pond: and afterward when the mountaines *Olympus* and *Oſſa*, which ſometime did touch one another, were diſioyned and rent aſunder (which happened by reaſon of an earthquake, as *Strabo*, *Seneca*, and *Athenæus* haue written: others, as *Herodotus*, *Claudian*, and *Philoſtratus*, do aſcribe it to *Neptune*: others, as *Diodorus* and *Lucane*, to *Hercules)* and ſo by that meanes *Peneus* found an iſſue and way to vnload it ſelfe into the maine ocean; whereby it came to paſſe that the valley was emptied and cleane dried vp. By *Stephanus* in his booke of Cities, I finde that this tract and plot of ground was firſt called LYTAE, before it was diſburdened of thoſe waters. *Eurypides* in his tragedy intituled *Troades*, calleth it *Semnan choran*, the ſacred and honourable countrey. Amongſt the poets there is euery where much ſpeech of this moſt goodly coaſt: to wit, in *Virgill*, *Ouid*, *Horace*, *Catullus*, *Claudian*, *Statius*, *Lucan*, *Flaccus* and *Seneca*, where you may obſerue theſe epithites attributed and ſpoken of it; ſome calling it *Tempe Theſſala*, *Peneia*, *Heliconia*, *Phthiotica*; others, *Tempe Frigida*, *Tenebroſa*, *Nemoroſa*, *Opaca*, *Gratiſſima*, *Lucentia*, *Oloria*, and *Teumeſſia*. The paradiſe of *Theſſaly*, *Peneus*, *Helicon*, *Phthiotis*: the colde, ſhadowy, woody, coole, kinde, ſwanny and Teumeſſiam paradiſe; although this latter, with the ſingular learned man *Hermolaus Barbarus*, I doe thinke not to belong properly to this place, but rather vnto another moſt delightfull place in *Bœotia*, where we learne out of *Pauſanias*, *Strabo*, *Stephanus* and *Heſychius*, that the mountaine *Teumeſſus* is ſeated. For *Lutatius* the Grammarian I hold to be deceiued, who calleth the place The city *Teumeſſia*. Neither is this altogether an vnaccuſtomed thing or vnuſuall amongſt writers, eſpecially poets, to vſe this word *Tempe*, and to ſpeake it figuratiuely of other places, famous for their many delightfull pleaſures; as you may ſee by *Heloria Tempe*, a place in *Sicilia*; and another in *Tiburtina villa Latij*, a place in *Villa Hadriani*; if you will giue credit to *Spartianus* in the life of the Emperour *Hadrian*: againe there was a College in *Athens* knowen by this name. So *Dionyſius* and *Priſcianus* do name *Daphne*, the ſuburbs of *Antioch*, *Tempe*. *Plutarch* in *Flaminius* deſcribeth a place neere the riuer *Apſus (Spirnaſſe* or *Vreo* in *Macedonia)* for pleaſantneſſe much reſembling the *Tempe*. Of theſe and ſuch like places I cannot but I muſt needs adde theſe words of the Emperour *Iulian* vnto *Libanius* the ſophiſter, and ſo to end my ſpeech of this moſt goodly valley: Then, ſaith he, *Batnæ*, a city of *Meſopotamia*, did entertaine me: a place ſuch, as, only *Daphne*, the ſuburbs of *Antioch* in *Syria* excepted, in all my life I neuer ſaw the like: *Daphne* which now is compared to *Batnæ*, when as before excepting the temple and image, I would not doubt not only to compare it, but alſo farre to preferre it, before *Oſſa*, *Pelion*, *Olympus*, and the Theſſalian vallies &c. (he meaneth *Tempe)*. Theſe *Batnæ* are ſituate (if any man be deſirous to know) in *Oſroëna*, a prouince of *Meſopotamia*, as *Zozimus* and *Stephanus* doe thinke; or in *Anthemuſia*, as *Ammianus* affirmeth; in the way betweene *Antioch* of *Syria*, and *Carræ*. Thus farre of theſe *Tempe*. But becauſe I ſee that *Daphne*, the ſuburbs of *Antioch* in *Syria*, is of ſome writers conteined vnder this name, and that it is as pleaſant a place as the *Tempe*, I will addreſſe my ſelfe to deſcribe and tricke this out alſo; but in the next page following, not in this.

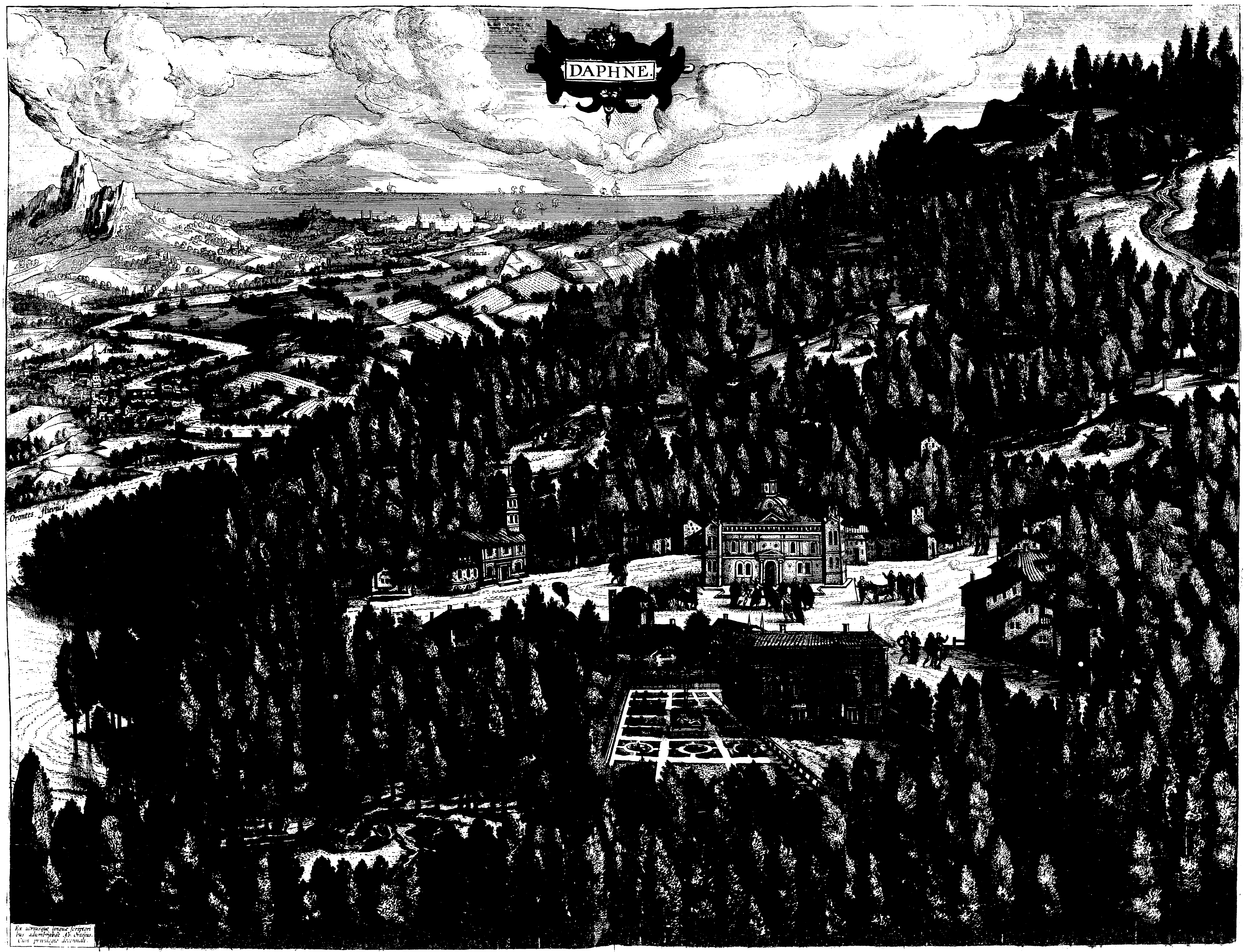
DAPHNE,

OR

The pleaſant Suburbs of *Antiochia* in *Syria*.

DAPHNE of *Antiochia* in *Syria*, vpon the riuer *Orontes*, that famous and pleaſant Suburbs, which *Ammianus* calleth, *Amœnum & ambitioſum*, A delectable and gorgeous place, is diſtant from the citie about fortie furlongs. It is in compaſſe foure-ſcore furlongs (or, which is all one, tenne miles) as *Strabo* writeth; who moreouer ſaith, that it is a pretty village, within a huge darke groue, watered with diuers goodly brookes and running waters. But take this larger deſcription of it, out of *Sozomen:* It is a place, ſayth he, round beſet and ſhadowed with many Cypreſſe trees, [and thoſe of infinite height, as *Philoſtratus* reporteth] yet here and there it is bedecked with ſundry other ſorts of goodly trees: by reaſon of the thickneſſe of whoſe boughs and leaues, which by no meanes ſuffereth the Sunne-beames to come vnto the ground, it is all cloſe couered ouer with a ſhadow as it were with a roofe. Vnder the trees, the earth, according to the ſeaſons of the yeere, bringeth forth of all ſorts, moſt pleaſant and ſweet-ſmelling flowers, one after another. Item, it is a place, both for the great plenty and pleaſantneſſe of the waters [*Strabo* calleth them, Running waters; *Philoſtratus*, Still or ſtanding waters:] as alſo in reſpect of the temperature of the aire and kinde ſeaſons of the yeere; laſtly, in regard of the coole blaſtes and gales of windes which here doe ordinarily blowe, (yeelding alſo, as *Caliſtus* addeth, a ſweet and pleaſant whiſtling noiſe) moſt delectable, and for all maner of pleaſure and recreation, paſſing fit and commodious. Here is alſo a ſpring, which is ſuppoſed to fetch his waters from *Caſtalius*, a ſpring by *Parnaſſus* in *Greece:* wherefore ſome men haue attributed to it the vertue and power of diuination, and doe verily perſwade themſelues, that it was of equall force and nature with that at *Delphos*. The vulgar ſort and common people to theſe do adde this fable; namely, That the daughter of *Ladon (Ouid* hath *Peneus)* a riuer in *Arcadia*, did flie hither from her louer, and here was transformed into a tree. Yet *Apollo* not thus quieted in minde, but crowning himſelfe with the boughes of that tree which he eſpecially delighted in, and embracing the tree, and the place where it ſtood, beloued of him aboue all places in the world beſide, did honour and grace it more than euer any other whatſoeuer. *Gulielmus Tyrius*, in the tenth chapter of his fourth booke, doth make mention of a fountaine or ſpring called *Daphnis*; which, he ſayth, by deuices and pipes into diuers places is ſo cunningly conueyed, that it affoordeth, at certeine ſet times, great plenty of water. The ſituation therefore and nature of the place, the argument and matter of the fabulous ſtory, which was altogether of loue, and applied vnto wantonneſſe, oft times did imprint in the mindes of corrupt and ill diſpoſed yoong men (taking this ſlight occaſion) twiſe ſo great a deſire of this wanton life as by nature they had before. For they, repeating thoſe matters, ſpoke of in thoſe fables, as it were in defence and excuſe of their follies, were the more inflamed and pricked forward to the ſame: ſo that, caſting off all ſhame and honeſty, they are in theſe their laſciuious acts caried with ſuch heat and violence, that by no meanes they are able to temper themſelues, nor abide to ſee here any modeſt man in company with them. The nature therefore of this place being thus, it was held for a vile thing and great diſgrace, for any honeſt and ciuill man to be ſeene in it. For if any men, of thoſe places neere adioyning, were by chance ſeene heere without his wench, he was counted for a very clowne or ſot, a man of no bringing vp, or good maners, nor fit for any gentle-mans company. Thus farre *Sozomen*. It was a defencible place, encloſed with a ſtrong wall or rampart, as appeareth out of the ſeuen and twentieth booke of *Trogus Pompeius*, who writeth that *Beronice* betaking her ſelfe to this place for a refuge, was beſieged by *Seleucus*, but might by no meanes be taken. Item, he maketh mention of the Enginers of *Daphne*, *(Balliſtarij Daphnenſes.)* Moreouer, it was alſo, as *Metaphraſtes* writeth in the life of *Artemius*, graced with many *goodly buildings*, *houſes* and *bathes*. In it was a *chapell* of very gorgeous and coſtly workemanſhip, wherein ſtood the braue ſtatue or image of *Apollo Daphneus*, or, of the Daphneian god, as *Iulian* the Emperour termeth it; equalling, as *Ammianus* ſayth, the greatneſſe of the counterfet of *Iupiter Olympius*. Heere alſo was *a temple and ſanctuarie of Diana*, as *Strabo* teſtifieth. Item, heere *Germanicus Cæſar* kept his Courts, as *Tacitus* hath recorded: and here afterward, ſaith *Suidas*, *Conſtantine* the Great built a palace, where he ſet vp the ſtatue of *Helena* his mother: *(Auguſtale*, he calleth it; which is, that I may note this by the way, as *Quintilian*, in the ſecond chapter of his eighth booke of his Inſtitutions, doth interpret it, *Tabernaculum Ducis*, The pauilion of the generall.) The ſame *Conſtantine* cauſed this place to be named after his name, CONSTANTINIANA DAPHNE. *Caliſtus* and *Gregoras* do report, that one *Mamianus*, in the time of *Zeno* the Emperour, did build that place which was called ANTIFORVM. Here alſo was the church of *Saint Euphemia*, where *S. Thomas* the Abbat was buried. Item, the church of *S. Michael*, which, as *Procopius* in his ſecond booke of the Perſian hiſtory writeth, was burnt by *Coſroes*. That this was a moſt pleaſant place, beſide thoſe things heere alledged, other hiſtories alſo doe plainly ſhew: for *Eutropius* hath left recorded, That *Cneus Pompeius* being delighted with the pleaſantneſſe of the place, and great plenty of water, gaue vnto the Daphnenſes a certeine plot of ground, that they might there farther enlarge the ſame. *Iulius Capitolinus* writeth, That *Verus*, that voluptuous Emperour, did vſually ſpend the Summer in *Daphne*, the reſt of the yeere at *Antiochia*. *Lampridius* ſayth, That *Alexander Seuerus* executed ſome of the Tribunes of his legions or companies, for that by their negligence they had ſuffered diuers ſouldiours to keepe riot and take their pleaſure too much in *Daphne*. In *Volcatius* I reade of *Auidius Caſſius*, That he cauſed proclamation to be made, that euery man ſhould repaire to his Ancient, and to haue cauſed billes to be ſet vpon euery wall, That if any man were found in *Daphne* armed, *(cinctus)* he ſhould returne from thence diſarmed *(diſcinctus.)* (For *Seruius* at that place of *Virgill*, *Diſcinctus Mulciber Afros*, doth interpet the word, *Diſcinctus, id eſt, militiæ inhabilis.)* Notwithſtanding, it was of the Gentiles had in no leſſe reuerence and eſtimation for the certeinty of thoſe Oracles, which, as *Suidas* reporteth, were vttered and giuen forth in a coole and ſoft blaſt, breathed forth of the waters there. For they ſay that *Hadrian* who afterward was Emperour, before ſuch time as he was called to any publike office, hauing in a fountaine here dipped a Cypreſſe leafe, did together with the water ſucke in a certeine faculty of diuining things to come. *Iulianus* in his *Miſopogonos* writeth, That he had ſo many times and oft gone vnto this Oracle, that he could not poſſibly call to minde how oft. In his time alſo, *Sozomen*, *Theodoret*, and *Saint Chryſoſtome* do write, that this Oracle ceaſed to giue any anſwer at all. For *Gallus* the brother of this *Iulian*, being elected *Cæſar* by his father *Conſtantius*, becauſe he was by profeſſion a Chriſtian, determined to cleanſe and purge this place of that heatheniſh ſuperſtition, and that by this meanes: He commanded the coffin of *Saint Babyla*, that conſtant Martyr, and of others, which in the perſecution of *Numerianus* ſuffered martyrdome with him, to be brought from *Antiochia* thither: by whoſe preſence onely, which *Gallus* before had truely deemed, that diuell at an inſtant became wholly dumbe. But the foreſayd *Iulianus* purpoſing to make warre vpon the Perſians, and according as his maner was, comming with great deuotion to this his *Daphne*, and killing many oxen and other cattell for ſacrifices, demanded of the Oracle what the euent of this his warre would be; anſwer was made him, by the idoll, that by reaſon of the neereneſſe of the dead bodies

(meaning


DAPHNE.
Seleucia.
Orontes fluvius.
Ex utriusque linguæ ſcriptori
bus adumbrabat Ab. Ortelius.
Cum privilegio decennali.

(meaning *Babyla* with the reſt, although he named them not) he was neuer able any more hereafter to anſwer ought of things to come. *Iulianus* taking this hardly, commanded the Chriſtians to cary away the coffin of *Babyla* from thence into another place: which was ſtraightway accordingly performed. Not long after (the very next night, as one authour affirmeth) by chance the chapell was ſet on fire, which conſumed the roofe of the ſame, and burnt the image to aſhes. This was the end of this *Apollo* of *Daphne*, as alſo of his temple. *Saint Chryſoſtome* writeth, that in his time there ſtood one columne or pillar of it firme and ſound, which neither any violent tempeſt of winde and weather, or trembling earth-quake had ſhaken or ouerthrowen; ſo that he ſuppoſed that it expected and looked to be amended and repaired againe by ſome ſuccedent Emperours or others: And although *Procopius* affirmeth that this temple was reedified by *Iuſtinian* the Emperour, yet *Cedrenus* (who liued long ſince *Saint Chryſoſtome*) ſayth, that in his time there remained neither ſticke nor ſtone of it. Which alſo my good friend *M. Ioachimus Axonius Grauianus*, a man for diuers and ſundry farre trauels vndertaken and performed by him, and eſpecially for his ſkill in diuers ſtrange languages very famous and honourable, an eye-witneſſe of this ſame place, doth iuſtifie to be true: for he being by my ſelfe demanded of the moderne eſtate of this place, plainly anſwered, that beſide certaine trees, there is not any thing of it at all to be ſeene. But of the firing and burning downe of this temple, the report of diuers writers is diuers. *Saint Chryſoſtome* ſayth that it was done by the diuell. Many affirme it to haue beene kindled by thunder and lightning from heauen. The infidels commonly did father this act vpon the Chriſtians. *Iulianus* the Emperour in his *Miſopogonos* writeth, that it was defaced by the negligence of the warders or watchmen, and the deſperate raſhneſſe of ſome wicked and baſe fellowes. But the Sextens, Church-keepers, and Prieſts, as *Theodoret* teſtifieth, when they were whipped for their negligence, ſayd plainly, that the fire began not at the ground or bottome, but at the top, and ſo conſequently by all likelihood did fall from heauen. And the clownes and countrey-people which dwelt not farre off, affirmed that they ſaw lightning fall from heauen vpon that place. But of this let vs heare *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who in his two and twentieth booke hath theſe words of it: *Iulianus* had the Chriſtians in a iealouſie for the fact, moued thereunto, as he thought, by enuy and malice. But the fame was, although but lightly reported and of ſmall credit, that this chapell was fired vpon this occaſion: *Aſclepiades* the Philoſopher comming to ſee *Iulianus* the Emperour, ſtaying in theſe ſuburbs, was woont whitherſoeuer he went to cary about him a little ſiluer image of the heauenly goddeſſe (*Dea cœleſtis*) which he ſet below vnderneath the feet of this idoll; and lighting torches and waxe candles, as the maner was, went his way: whereupon about mid-night, when no man could be there nor at hand to helpe, the ſparkles flying vp gat hold vpon the old rotten timber, and the fire being kindled and increaſing greatly by reaſon of the drineſſe of the fewell, ſtreamed vpward and caught hold vpon whatſoeuer it might reach, yea indeed were it neuer ſo high, and burnt it cleane downe to the ground. Notwithſtanding, we learne out of *Nicephorus Calliſtus*, That this ſame place from that time was not altogether forſaken and contemned, but was woont of a long time after to be frequented, and that games, playes and ſhewes were vſually held and kept there.

Aethicus (or, more truly, *Iulius Crator*) accounteth this *Daphne* (yet falſly and vntruely he calleth it *Daphe*, not *Daphne*) amongſt the moſt goodly and famous townes of the Eaſt ſea. *Metaphraſtes* alſo, in the life of *S. Artemius*, maketh it a citie: *Claudian*, the Chriſtian Poet, calleth it *Apollineum nemus*, *Apollo's* groue: *Dionyſius*, *Sacra Tempe*, The holy Tempe: and his old interpreter, *Optima Tempe*, The goodly Tempe: in ancient coines, we ſayd before, they were called *Conſtantiniana Tempe*, *Conſtantines* Tempe: in the iournall ſet forth by *Peter Pithoeus*, *Palatium Daphne*, The Palace of *Daphne*. But why ſhould I not here inſert theſe verſes of *Petronius Arbiter* written of it? *Nobilis æſtiuas platanus diffuderat vmbras, Et baccis redimita* Daphne, *tremulaquè Cupreſſus, Et circumtonſæ trepidanti vertice pinus. Has inter ludebat aquis errantibus amnis Spumeus, & querulo vexabat rore capillos. Dignus amore locus. In ſummer time the broad-leafd plane had caſt his ſhade about, Braue* Daphne *crowned was with bayes, ſweet Cypreſſe proud and ſtout, And here and there the taller pines with rounded toppes look'd out: Amid theſe ran a foaming brooke, with wandring ſtreame ſo faſt, That all their lower boughs beneath with water were bedaſht. This pleaſant place who can but loue?*

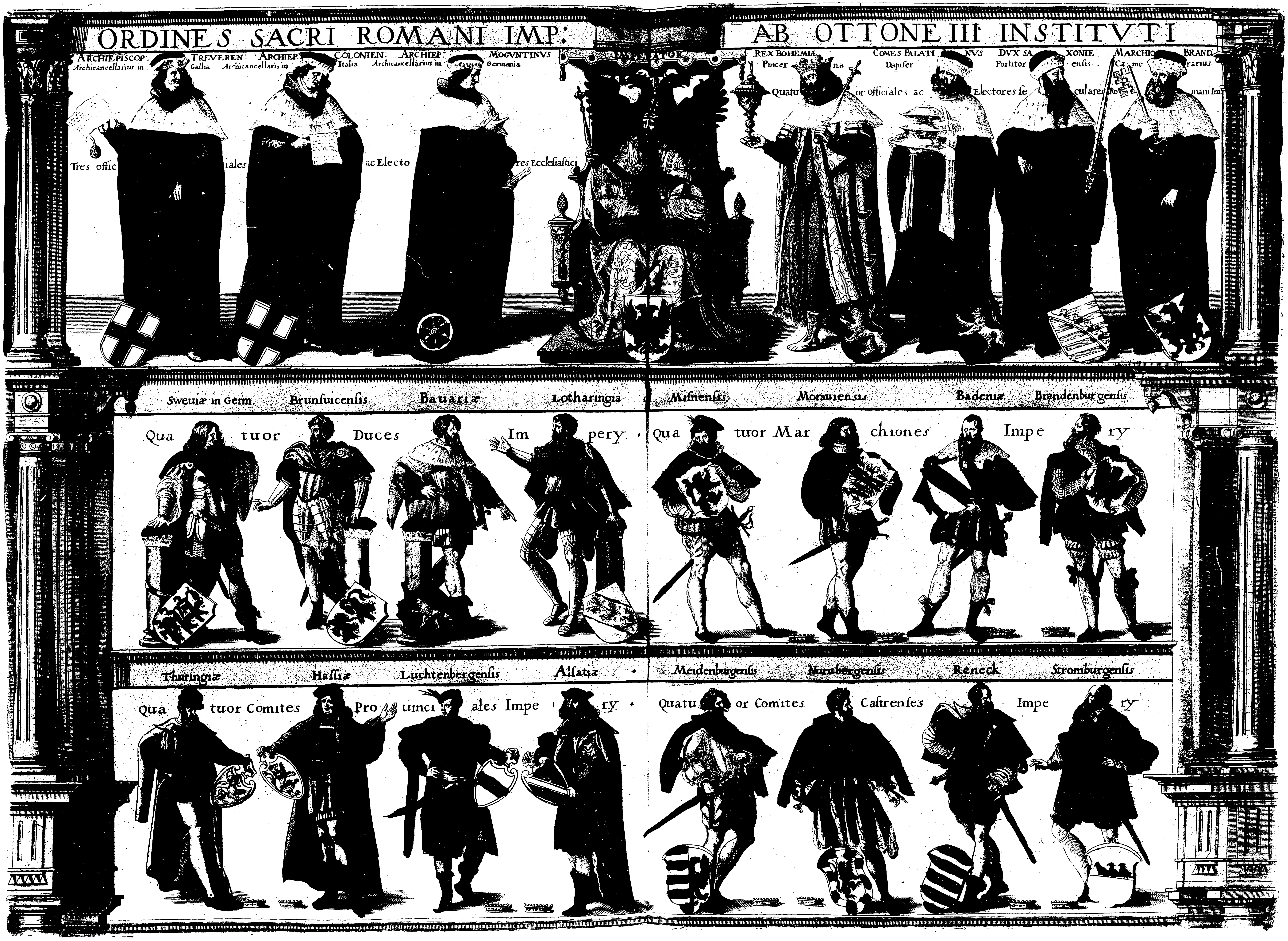
And thus much of the name, ſituation, & nature of this place: now there do yet remaine ſome things ſomewhat pertinent to this matter, which I thought good to adioyne to thoſe former. *Saint Hierome*, *Euſebius* in his Chronicle, and *Sextus Rufus* do write, that *Pompey* the Great, returning from *Perſia*, conſecrated this groue, and thereto adioyned a goodly large forreſt. *Ammianus* attributeth the building of the temple to *Antiochus Epiphanes*: *Sozomen*, and *Calliſtus*, to *Seleucus*: *Theodoret* ſaith, that the image or ſtatue, within was of wood, but on the outſide gilt all ouer: this alſo *Simon Metaphraſtes*, in the place before cited, doth iuſtifie to be true: where he maketh a large deſcription of the ſame: *Cedrenus* affirmeth, that this image was the workmanſhip of *Bryxides*, or, *Bryaxides*, as I had rather reade with *Vitruuius*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Columella*; and *Pliny*, who writeth that he was one of the foure that carued the *Mauſoleum*, that is, the tombe of *Mauſolus* king of *Caria*, made by his wife *Artemiſia*. It was inhibited by proclamation, That no Cypreſſe tree ſhould be taken from hence, or cut downe, and that whoſoeuer ſhould fell any of them, was to be grieuouſly puniſhed by an act made by *Theodoſius* the Emperour. Theſe Cypreſſe trees were preſerued here, as *Philoſtratus* writeth, in memory of *Cypariſſus*, a yong man of *Aſſyria*, turned into this tree. *Suidas* recordeth, that this place was the natiue ſoile of *Theon* the Philoſopher and Stoicke, who wrote a defence of *Socrates*. I doe alſo remember, that I haue read in ſome good authour, whoſe name I haue forgotten, that there was one of the *Sibylla's* borne here. *Ammianus* telleth of a monſter borne here, as he himſelfe both ſaw with his eies, and heard with his eares from the relation of others: namely, of a childe hauing two mouthes, two teeth, a beard, foure eies, and two very ſhort or little eares. In *Strabo* I finde recorded from the relation of *Nicolaus Damaſcenus*, that from *Porus*, a King of *India*, certaine Ambaſſadours came hither to *Auguſtus Cæſar*. *Procopius* in the ſecond booke of his Perſian ſtories writeth, that *Coſroes* the king of *Perſia* did here ſacrifice to the Nymphes. With what pompe and traine *Antiochus Epiphanes* did once come to this place, what ſhewes and bankets he made here, as alſo one *Grypus* at another time, if any man be deſirous to ſee, let him reade *Athenæus* his fifth and tenth books, and I doubt but he will greatly woonder. Of this *Daphne*, I would to God that worke of *Protagorides*, which he wrote of the Daphnenſian Playes, Feaſts, and Aſſemblies, whereof *Athenæus* maketh mention in his fourth booke; together with that oration written by *Libanius* the Sophiſter, which *Iulian* in his epiſtles ſpeaketh of, and ſo highly commendeth, were extant. *Agathias* in the procœme to his hiſtorie affirmeth that he wrote the hiſtories of this *Daphne* in Hexameter verſe. I ſayd before out of *Tacitus* that *Germanicus Cæſar* kept his Court in this forreſt, in whom, at this day in the 11 booke of his Annals, we reade theſe words: His tombe was at *Antioch*, where his corps was burnt: his court he held at *Epidaphne*, in which place he ended his dayes. Here for *Epidaphne* I reade *Daphne*, or, at *Daphne*: For of *Epidaphne*, for the name of a place, I finde no mention in any hiſtory, beſide in *Pliny*, in his one and twentieth chapter of his fifth booke, where thou haſt theſe words: *Antiochia libera, Epidaphnes cognominata*: as if this were a ſynonyme or equiualent to *Antiochia*; yet being indeed as corrupt and falſly written as that other, and ought to be thus amended, *Antiochia libera apud Daphnen*, *Antioch* by *Daphne* is free. That this is true, *Strabo*, *Plutarch*, *Ammian*, and others do ſufficiently teſtifie, as we haue ſhewed more at large in the ſecond edition of our Geographicall treaſure, in the word ANTIOCHIA.

Of the firſt FOVNDATION and ORDER of the GERMANE EMPIRE in the Weſt.

THE FIRST TABLE.

AFter that IVLIVS CAESAR had by continuall warres appeaſed almoſt all thoſe broiles and ſeditious quarels which for certaine yeeares paſſed had much troubled the Romane ſtate, and had ſent Pompey and thoſe other vnfortunate enuiers of his valour and proſperous ſucceſſe in martiall affaires, either dead vnto the Diuell, or aliue by baniſhment had remooued them farre off into forren countries, as a valiant Conquerour of all entereth triumphantly into ROME: where challenging and aſſuming vnto himſelfe a ſoueraigne authority and honour aboue all (himſelfe indeed as a Monarch at his pleaſure commanding all) was the firſt that began the FOVRTH MONARCHY, which of the place where it firſt ſeated it ſelfe, was ſirnamed, *The Romane Monarchy*. In this dignity, which was the greateſt that could be giuen to any mortall man, carrying himſelfe moſt tyrannouſly and proudly (for he commanded that his ſtatue or image ſhould be ſet vp amongſt the odious and wicked kings, and that his chaire of Eſtate ſhoud be made of beaten gold, and withall requeſted the Citizens to giue vnto him diuine honour; and to worſhip him as a god) certaine Aldermen or Senators, loathing that his lordly gouernment in the Senat houſe wounded him in three & twenty ſeuerall places, whereof he died, in the yeare 709. after the building of the city of Rome. Notwithſtanding he being thus made away, the chiefe authority and Empire ceaſſed not to reſide amongſt the Romanes, for AVGVSTVS, the ſole adopted heire of Cæſar, preſently ſteppeth into the Imperiall ſeat, and by force of armes layeth hold vpon the ſoueraigne dignity and whatſoeuer elſe his predeceſſour had by hooke or crooke poſſeſſed and enioyed. Vnder his gouernment all things being ſtill and huſhed, there being now not ſo much as the leaſt noice of tumultuous warres ſtirring in the world, all men generally admiring this bleſſed and happy peace, do withall in like maner of all policies, highly extoll the monarchy, as authour and preſeruer of the ſame. Vnder the name of this title, the Romanes alone for many ages together moſt honourable and fearefull to others, were victours and conquerours whereſoeuer they became; vntill at length certaine idle and cruell minded men being promoted vnto that dignity, did chooſe rather tyrannouſlie to ſhew their force and power at home againſt their kinsfolke, friends, ſubiects, and beſt men of all ſorts, then abroad againſt the publicke enemy and diſturber of the ſtate. Theſe men by all maner of vnlawfull meanes ſucceeding one another, at laſt the Empire and managing of the common-wealth was onely in the hands of Tyrants and Vſurpers: neither was there any man now that euer would once trouble himſelfe to defend the ſame from the furious aſſault of the raging enemy: and no maruell. For euen the Empire it ſelfe, and whatſoeuer did of right belong vnto the ſame, was by the ſouldiers bought and ſold for money, or giuen for fauour and affection. While all things ſtood thus in the Roman Empire, ODOACER, king of the *Hunnes*, with a mighty army inuadeth the ſame, and in all places whereſoeuer he became, ouerthroweth and beateth downe the Romane forces and garriſons: for at this time in the idle and diſſolute ſouldiers there remained neither ſtrength nor true fortitude. AVGVSTVLVS the Emperour, hearing of theſe newes, being ſmitten into a great feare, flieth, and that he might the better eſcape vnknowen, in the flight throweth off his imperiall robes and ornaments. In the meane time Odoacer ſpeedeth himſelfe toward Rome, beſiegeth it, taketh it, and within a few daies after he was wholly and quietly poſſeſſed of it, changeth the name of it, and after his owne name cauſed it by proclamation to be called ODOACRIA: but together with the ancient name this city leaueth the former beauty and luſture, there is nothing now heere to be ſeene but miſerable deſtruction and ruine. This proſperous ſucceſſe and eaſie inuaſion of the city of Rome by Odoacer, within foureteen yeares after, giueth occaſion to THEODORICVS, king of the *Gothes*, who was then in Thrace, to attempt the ſame. Therefore muſtering his men, with many thouſands of Goths, he entreth Italy, driueth Odoacer out of Rome, and again the ſecond time neere to Verona ſetteth vpon him, and putting him & his forces to flight, followeth him to Rauenna, where he beſiegeth him continually for the ſpace of three yeares together, but at length being forced to yeeld the city he was by him taken and put to death. Neither did this ſatiſfie frowning Fortune that Rome was thus once or twiſe taken, ſacked and conſumed with fire, except the LONGOBARDI, *Lombardes*, a ſtrange and cruell people do alſo inuade Italy, to deface and ouerthrow all things whatſoeuer the former enemies had left vntouched and ſtanding. All things are now deformed and caſt downe whatſoeuer in former times were moſt beautifull and glorious, the Romane citizen is compelled to forſake that ancient and famous title ſo long enioied by them, and by meanes of this ſo irrecouerable a dammage the name of an Emperour was for euer baniſhed out of Italy. The caſe thus ſtanding with the Romanes, deſtitute of all helpe at home, and in vaine expecting the ſame from the Greeks, (who for their Empire contented themſelues only with Conſtantinople) the Pope of Rome for defence of the Church was forced in this great diſtreſſe to entreat aid of Charles, king of the Frankes, who afterward was ſirnamed CHARLES THE GREAT. This good king pricked on forward with a godly zeale for the maintenance of Chriſtian religion, paſſing with a great army ouer the Alpes, putteth the Lombards to flight, taketh their king Deſiderius with his wife and children, vtterly ouerthroweth their kingdome and cleane extinguiſheth that impious race. The Pope obſeruing his inuincible courage, and his ſingular loue that he bare to the Church and religion, with the generall conſent and admirable applauſe of all men, in the yeare after Chriſts incarnation 801. crowneth him with the Imperiall diademe, and giueth him the title of AVGVSTVS and GREAT EMPEROVR of the Weſt. This king was the firſt that of the Dutch was called Emperour, and that tranſlated that dignity from the Greekes vnto the Germanes. He valiantly aſſailed the Hunnes, and at laſt with continuall wars ſo afflicted them that they were neuer after able to gather head againe. The Normanes, Freiſles, Danes, Angles, Saxons, and others moleſting the Empire, he wonderfully vexed and weakened. Hauing on all ſides greatly enlarged his Empire, and for the ſpace of fowreteene yeares ſwaied the ſcepter quietly at home, void of tumults and noiſe of warre, he committed the gouernment of the ſame to his ſonne Lewis, ſirnamed the Religious, and ended his life at Aquiſgran. After the reigne of this Charles, the dignity and title of the Empire remained not amongſt the Germanes without continuall warres and bloudſhed, diuers kings coueting to annex the ſame to their crowne and nation, by dint of ſword aſſaied by all meanes to bring their purpoſe to paſſe. To ſeat it amongſt the French, Charles the Bald, ſpareth no coſt, ventureth life and limme, and ſetteth all the world together by the eares: yet the Germanes valiantly fighting for the Imperiall title and dignity; do after many ſore conflicts quite and cleane driue him out of Germany. Lewis the Fourth moſt furiouſly ſetteth vpon Berengarius an vſurper lately proclaimed Emperour in Italy, ouercommeth him in the field, and forceth him to betake him to his heeles. The Italians oft deſired that this dignity once loſt might againe be reſtored to them. (and no maruell: ſeeing that euery nation doth account it a moſt honourable thing to haue the name of an Empire reſident amongſt them.) Yet maugre all externall ſpite this dignity for many ages together remained in the hands of the Germanes, the Princes of this country manfully defending and preſeruing it by force of armes from all iniuries and forren inuaſions whatſoeuer. Vntill at length the forenamed Princes, foreſeeing what was beſt for the ſtate and good of the Empire, did chuſe for their Emperor, Otto the Fourth, the naturall ſonne of Otto the Third, a yong man brought vp at Rome, & had been ſomtime in the cuſtody and tuition of Henry Duke of Bayern. This Emperor perceiuing that it would not be an eaſie thing to appeaſe and end the warres and controuerſies that did ariſe about the election and choice of the Emperor, except by ſome other meanes & order this choice were made, did therefore inuent a certaine order and maner of election, whereby heereafter all cauſe of diſſention and tumult, was wholly taken from all men, and by which for euer it might quietly be retained amongſt the Germanes. This order is heere expreſſed in this Mappe, and is in effect thus much: In the firſt ranke are the Seuen PRINCE ELECTOVRS and Officers of the ſacred Romane Empire, inſtituted by Otto the Third: whereof the Three vpon the right hand, are Eccleſiaſticall perſons or Churchmen, to wit, the ARCHBISHOP OF TRIER, (a city ſituate vpon the riuer Moſelle) chiefe Chancellour for the Empire in the kingdome of France: The ARCHBISHOP OF COLEN, vpon the Rhein, Chiefe Chancellour in Italy; and the ARCHBISHOP OF MENTZ, Chiefe Chancellour in Germany: The other Foure vpon the left hand, are Secular or Lay men: the Firſt, is the KING OF BOHEMIA, the Cup-bearer: the Second is the COVNTY PALATINE of Rhein, the Sewer: the Third is the DVKE OF SAXONY, the Sword-bearer: the Fourth is the MARQVESSE OF BRANDENBVRG, the Lord Great Chamberlaine to the Emperour. In the Second ranke doe follow, firſt the Foure Dukes of the Empire, to wit, the DVKE OF SVVITZERLAND, the DVKE OF BRVNSVVICKE, the DVKE OF BAYERN, and the DVKE OF LOREIN. Then vpon the left hand, the Foure MARQVESSES, *videlicet*, the MARQVESSE OF MEISSEN, the MARQVESSE OF MORAVV, the MARQVESSE OF BADEN, and the MARQVESSE OF BRANDENBVRG. In the Third and laſt ranke do follow the Eight EARLES of the Empire: whereof the LANDTGRAVE OF DVRINGEN, the LANDGRAVE OF HESSEN, the Earles of LVCHTENBVRG, and of ALSATIA, are Earles Prouinciall: the other Foure, MEIDENBVRG, NVRVBERG, RENECK, and STOMBVRG, are Earles Marſhall or of the field.

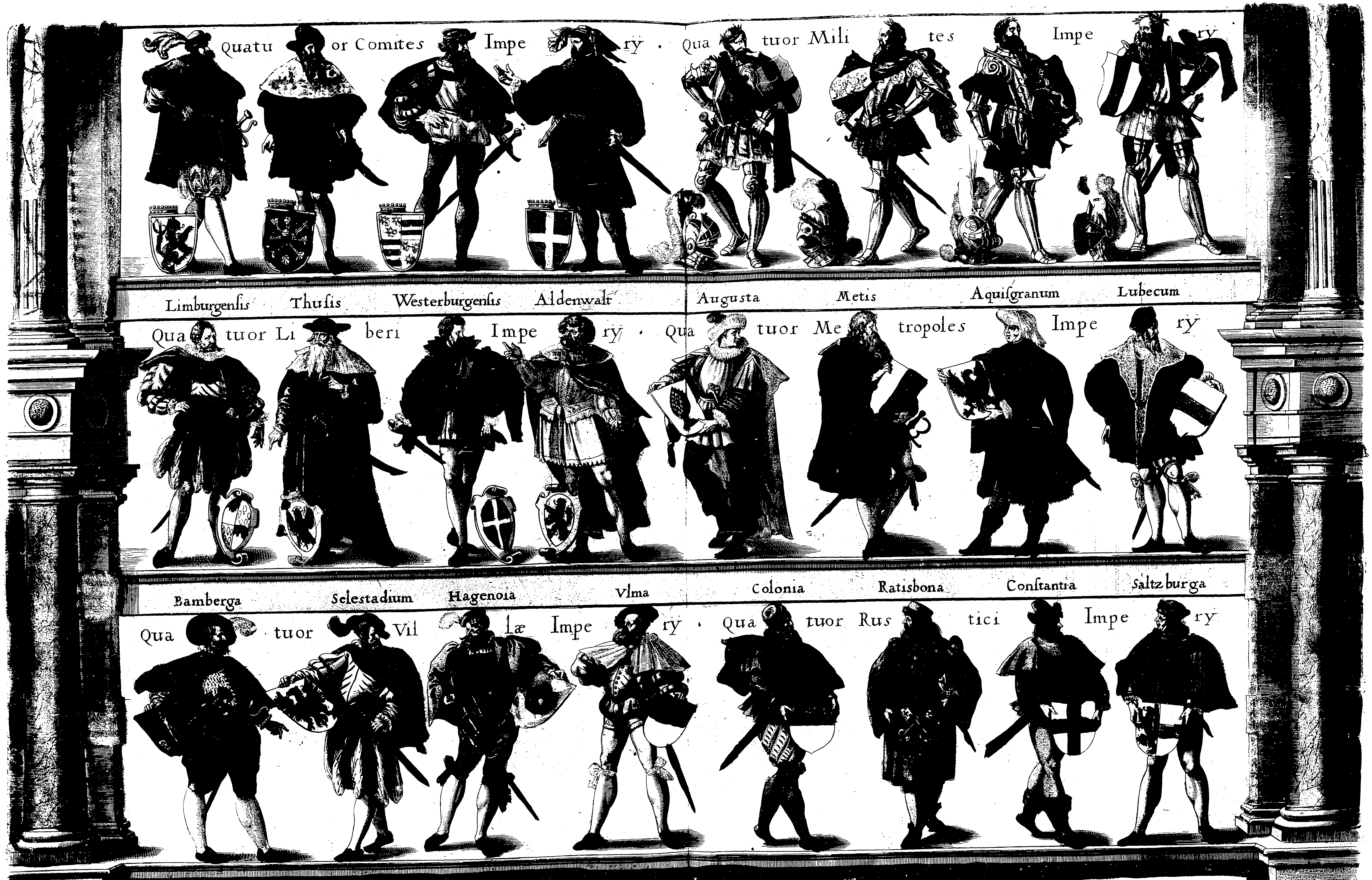
ORDINES SACRI ROMANI IMP: AB OTTONE III INSTITVTI


ARCHIEPISCOP. TREVEREN: Archicancellarius in Gallia
ARCHIEPS. COLONIEN: Archicancellari, in Italia
ARCHIEP. MOGVNTINVS Archicancellarius in Germania
Tres officiales ac Electores Ecclesiaſtici
IMPERATOR
REX BOHEMIÆ Pincerna
COMES PALATINVS Dapifer
DVX SAXONIE Portitor enſis
MARCHIO BRAND: Camerarius
Quatuor officiales ac Electores ſeculares Romani Im.
Sweuiæ in Germ.
Brunſuicenſis
Bauariæ
Lotharingia
Quatuor Duces Impery.
Miſnenſis
Morauienſis
Badeniæ
Brandenburgenſis
Quatuor Marchiones Impery
Thuringiæ
Haſſiæ
Luchtenbergenſis
Alſatiæ
Quatuor Comites Prouinciales Impery.
Meidenburgenſis
Nurubergenſis
Reneck
Stromburgenſis
Quatuor Comites Caſtrenſes Impery

Of the FOVNDATION and ORDER of the GERMANE EMPIRE in the Weſt.

THE SECOND MAPPE.

OTTO the Fourth, or, as ſome haue written, OTTO the Third, of whom wee haue ſpoken in the former Mappe, vnderſtanding that Gregory the Fifth, Pope of Rome, whom he had not long ſince promoted to that dignity, was driuen out of his Sea, and Creſcentius a Conſul or Alderman of Rome by the Romanes made Emperour, paſſeth the Alpes with a great power, furiouſly aſſaulteth Italy, forceth the Romanes, and any other cities that had ſtood out againſt him for the aduerſe part, to ſet open their gates and to yeeld themſelues to his mercy. Creſcentius, when he heard that the enemy was receiued into the city, was exceedingly amazed, and therefore betaketh himſelfe with Pope Iohn, the vſurper which he had promoted to that dignity, vnto Adrians caſtle, which not long before he had fortified and repaired, for their laſt refuge and ſuccour. But being not able to ſuſtaine the batterie and violent aſſaults which dayly the Emperours ſouldiers made againſt him, at length yeeldeth the caſtle and himſelfe to Otto: who preſently commandeth Creſcentius the authour of this commotion to haue his eies put out, his noſe cut off, and to be caried on horſebacke round about the towne with his face to the horſetaile: This being done his iudgement was to haue his hands and feet to be cut off, and at the townes end to be hanged vpon a paire of gallowes, where, before he was altogether dead, the ſouldiers do pitifully wound and mangle him from top to toe. Moreouer Pope Iohn, the vſurper, being diſplaced, Gregory vpheld and maintained by Otto, the Emperours authority, climbeth vp againe into the Papall throne, from which before he had moſt iniuriouſly, by Creſcentius, beene expelled. Then Gregory to requite the kindneſſe of the Emperour and his Germanes, and withall that he might ſufficiently reuenge himſelfe of the Romanes for the intolerable wrongs that they had done vnto him, conſulteth with the Emperour about a new law and forme of election of the Emperour, to be made by the Princes of Germany, that this choice might only and for euer remaine in their power, and againe that they ſhould alwaies chooſe one of their corporation or body, as it were, vnto that dignity, which cuſtome remaineth euen to theſe our daies duely kept and obſerued. By vertue of this their choice, he is by and by vpon that their election to be called only, CAESAR and KING OF THE ROMANES, but hauing receiued the Imperiall diademe from the hands of the Pope, he was euer after to beare the title of IMPERATOR AVGVSTVS. But before theſe ordinances were publiſhed, Otto calling together the Princes and States of Germany, ſhewed them how confuſedly and diſorderly the choice and election of the Emperor had hitherto beene made, and how many there haue beene, which haue aſſaied by all meanes poſſible to preferre their friends and kinsfolke vnto that dignity, which thing cannot but in continuance of time, breed great diſſention and danger to the Chriſtian commonwealth: and that it were therefore good that ſome of the Princes of Germanie were choſen, which might haue the whole power and authority of this election; and withall admoniſheth them, that the fewer there were of thoſe Electours, ſo much leſſe the contention would be that ſhould ariſe about the choice. Moreouer he endeuoured to perſwade them that theſe Electours might bee appointed and taken out of the Peeres and Officers of the Empire, for that they of all other beſt knew what was good for the body and ſtate of that kingdome and empire. All men generally liking of that courſe and counſell by him propoſed, the Emperour and the Pope nominated vnto them firſt, *Three eccleſiaſticall Princes*, biſhops of Germany, which they wiſhed might be the Lord Chiefe Chancellours of the Empire, to wit, *The biſhop of Mentz*, for all matters in Germany; *The biſhop of Colen*, for Italy; *The biſhop of Trier*, for France; To theſe they adioined *Foure Secular Princes*, which ſhould in all things aid the Emperour, attend vpon his perſon, and that ſhould acknowledge him for their Lord and Monarch of the World: viz. *The Duke of Saxony*, Sword bearer to his Maieſty, ſignifying that hee is the fountaine of Iuſtice: *The Marqueſſe of Brandenburgh*, Lord Great Chamberlaine: *The County Palatine of Rhein*, Sewer: and *The King of Bohemia*, Cup-bearer: theſe were to attend vpon the Emperour and to gard his perſon. By theſe the King of the Romans was choſen, the Cæſar (or he that was next to be Emperour) was appointed: in their hands the whole right, intereſt and authority of chooſing that king reſided, leſt any man heereafter, as heeretofore had beene vſuall, ſhould challenge this dignity vnto himſelfe as due by inheritance from his anceſtours. Charles the Fourth many yeares after this compriſed this inſtrument or act into a bullion or tablet of gold, which to this day is extant, wherein hee explaned euery particular more expreſly and ſignificantly. It is reported that this ordinance was decreed vpon, and made in the yeare of Grace 1001 and did much diſcontent the Frenchmen, who tooke it heinouſly as a great indignity offered vnto them. Yet beſide theſe there were then, and afterward in ſuccedent ages were, made many and ſundry other ordinances and decrees in the Romane Empire, and diuers other Offices appointed and erected for the ſtate and greater maieſty of the Empire. For beſide theſe ſeuen *Electours*, there were appointed, Foure *Dukes*, Foure *Marqueſſes*, Foure *Landtgraues*, Foure *Burggraues*, Foure *Earles*, Foure *Barons*, Foure *Knights* of the field, Foure *Cities*, Foure *Villages*, and Foure *Yeomen* or Ruſticks, all which offices we haue expreſſed in their true characters in theſe two mappes appointed for that purpoſe only. Notwithſtanding other Emperours following, not content with theſe conſtitutions and ordinances, haue daiely made new Dukes and Earles, yea and many that were but Earles before they haue aduanced to the title and honour of Dukes. To theſe forenamed dignities, that they might, as much as was poſſible, ſtrengthen the ſtate of the Empire, they haue adioined certaine other new officers, to wit theſe which follow: Foure HIGH MARSHALS, as *Bappenheim*, *Gulich*, *Meiſſen*, and *Vniſtingen*: Foure LORDS OF THE SOILE, *Millan*, *Scala*, *Padua*, and *Mirandula*: Foure BORROVGHS of the Empire, *Aldenburgh*, *Meidenburgh*, *Rotenburgh*, and *Mecklenburgh*: Foure KNIGHTS or Seruants, *Waldeck*, *Hirten* of Fulchen, *Arnſperg*, and *Rabnaw*: Foure SOVLDIERS, *Andlaw*, *Meldingen*, *Strondecke*, and *Fornberg*: Foure LORD ABBOTS, *Fulden*, *Campidon*, *Wiſſenburgh*, and *Murbach*: Foure HVNTSMEN, *Hurn*, *Vrach*, *Scomburgh*, and *Metſch* neere to Curia: Foure VILLAGES, *Ingelheim*, *Altdorff*, *Lichtenaw*, and *Deckendorff*: Foure MOVNTAINS of the Empire, *Nunſterberg*, *Friedberg*, *Heydelberg*, and *Nurnberg*: Foure OFFICES hereditary to the Dukedome of Switzerland, *The Sewer of Waldprugh*, *The Cupbearer of Radach*, *The Marſhall of Merkdorff*, and *The Chamberlaine of Kemnat*. Yet many of theſe dignities are altered and changed into others, or wholly aboliſhed and extinct by the death of thoſe which held them, as it is at large to be ſeene in Munſters Coſmography. If any man be moreouer deſirous to know the names of the Imperiall cities, let him repaire to the ſame authour, he ſhalbe ſatisfied to his full content. Item Charles the Fourth, Emperour of Germany did make beſides theſe many other conſtitutions. When the Emperour ſitteth in his Maieſty and chaire of Eſtate then the Archbiſhop of Trier ſitteth ouer againſt him, the Archbiſhop of Mentz vpon his right hand, and the Archbiſhop of Colen on his left: The King of Bohemia taketh his ſeat vpon the right hand of the Archbiſhop, and by him the County palatine of Rhein placeth himſelfe, the Duke of Saxony ſitteth vpon the left hand of the Archbiſhop, and by him the Marqueſſe of Brandenburgh. But of theſe offices, diuers authours do write diuerſly; wherefore it being not our purpoſe to make a large diſcourſe of this matter, we ſend the Reader, for further ſatisfaction heerein, to the forenamed Sebaſtian Munſter and other Hiſtoriographers of Germany, who haue handled this argument more amply.


Quatuor Comites Imperij . Quatuor Milites Imperij
Limburgenſis
Thuſis
Westerburgenſis
Aldenwalt
Augusta
Metis
Aquiſgranum
Lubecum
Quatuor Liberi Imperij . Quatuor Metropoles Imperij
Bamberga
Selestadium
Hagenoia
Vlma
Colonia
Ratisbona
Conſtantia
Saltzburga
Quatuor Villæ Imperij . Quatuor Rustici Imperij

Otho III Saxoniæ Dux, Othonis II filius, a principibus Germanis, Imperator Romæ dictus, a Gregorio V pontif. Max. consanguineo ſuo (Bruno antea Vocabatur) quem ille pontificem crearat, diadema imperiale accepit: Sed cum Saxoniam peteret Imperator, Gregorius pontifex. a Iohanne ponti: Vrbe pellitur Quare Otto irarum plenus maximis copijs Italiam ingressus Vi Romam capit. Crescentium consulem dissidij authorem cum ſuis coplicibus punit, Gregoriumque pristinę dignitati restituit. Cum Verò consideraret sapientissimus Cæsar perpetuo æstuare Gallos et Italos, tranſferende imperialis maiestatis cupiditate a Germanis, et inter Germanos quoque propter electionem nonnūquā dissensiones defuisse apud suos Maiores: tulit cum Gregorio sanctionem Vt in posterum sola authoritas eligendi Imperatoris, penes septem Germaniæ principib. primarios remaneret: Erat tum Otto natus annos 28 et propter ingenij promptitudinem miraculum mundi dictus: factum hoc asserunt Aº salutis nongentesimo septuagesimo quarto, licet scriptores tempore multum Varient, quod lectori manifestum erit ex lectione Historiarum.

De his conſule Munſter:

Nomina 4 Comitum et Militum Imperij ſuperius omiſſa, hic legenda ponimus.

4 Comites Imperij.
Swartzeburgēſis; Clivenſis,
Ciliæ, et Sabaudiæ.

4 Milites Imperij.
Andelato, Meldingenſis,
Strongendoch, Frauwēberg.

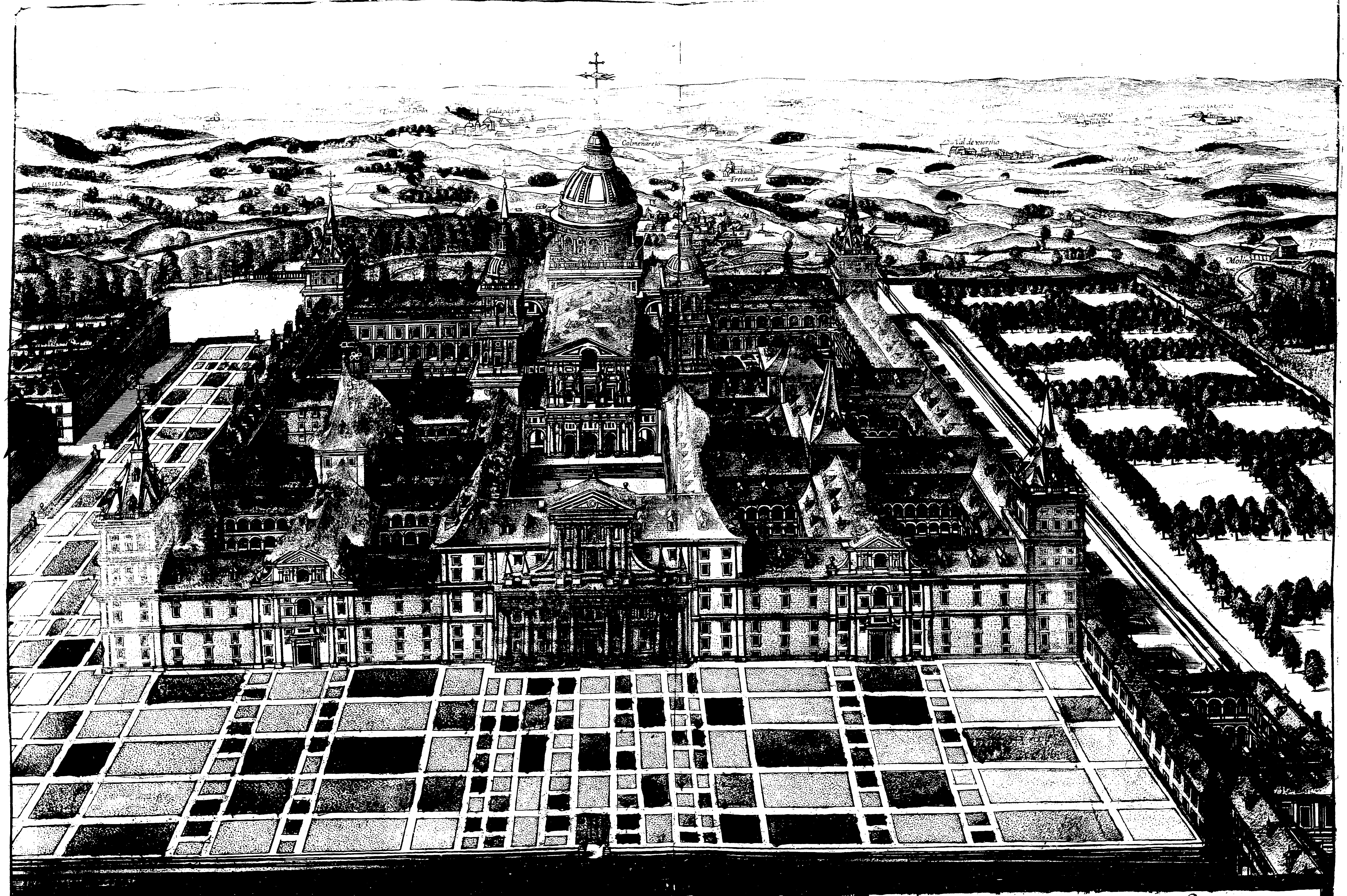
Gerard. de Iode. Exc.

Anton. Wierix. fe.

The KINGS MONASTERY

of Saint Laurence, for Friars of the order of Saint Hierome, *in Eſcuriall in Spaine.*

OLd ſtories do much talke of ſeuen wonders of the World, whereof hitherto it hath much bragged, yet
notwithſtanding they,(ſuch is the mutability of fortune) at this day are all conſumed, and by tract of time,
brought to nothing, ſo that now there remaineth not any monument or mention of them at all. This
our age alſo hath certaine wonders and ſtrange things equall or ſuperiour to the moſt of thoſe. Spaine,
amongſt other, hath a moſt ſtately and princely building, a worthy worke of the Catholike King, of in-
finite coſt and charges conſecrated to holy and religious vſes; to wit, a Church, not ſuch as that was in
Aſia, ſometime dedicated to the Epheſian Diana, and at laſt ſet on fire and defaced by Heroſtratus, but one
as gorgeous and ſumptuous as that, conſecrated to Saint Laurence, that zealous Martyr and glory of the
Spaniſh nation, of whom they crake ſo much. The cauſe of the dedication, as they ſay, was a vow. For
in the voiage vnto Saint Quintins, the Metropolitane and chiefe city of Vermandois, vndertaken by the
Catholike King, Philip the ſecond, of the houſe of Auſtrich, againſt Henry the ſecond, the French King, there was a notable battell
fought betweene the Frenchmen and the Burgundians, in the yeare of our Lord 1557. Vpon the tenth day of Auguſt, in which the
flower of chiualrie and chiefe Nobility of France being ſlain and ouercome, the victory fell vnto Philip and his Burgundians: which
victory was ſuch, as I am not able to ſay whether the houſe of Auſtrich euer ſaw a greater or not. This day euery yeere is kept holy for
Saint Laurence the Martyr, to whom and his good praiers this good Prince doth thinke himſelfe beholding for this victory. There-
fore, the King, aſſoone as he was returned home, remembring his vow, tooke care for nothing more then to performe his promiſe
made to God and his holy Martyr Saint Laurence. Therefore he performeth the ſame very magnificently, and moſt bountifullie
laieth on coſt, beſtoweth many yeares and almoſt infinite treaſures vpon this worke: ſo that now it is not onely one, and that a moſt
gorgeous and ſtately Monaſtery, but foure, according to the number of the corners of the building, beſide a maruellous princely
Palace with a Library well ſtored with diuers and ſundry ancient manuſcripts and rare bookes. The village, which by reaſon of the
great multitudes of labourers and workemen which reſorted thither of all trades, now is become a pretty towne, commonly called
ESCVRIAL (*Eſcuriacum*, in Latine) is fiue miles from Madrid, an ancient city which Ptolemey in his time called *Mantua Carpeta-*
norum. Round about it are diuers very ſteepe and high hils, out of which almoſt all the ſtone was digged, that was vſed about this
building. The Friars which do inhabite and poſſeſſe theſe Monaſteries are of the order of Saint Hierome, who very deuoutly euery
day at nine of the clocke in the quire of that Church do ſing Pſalmes and powre out their praiers to Almighty God for the health and
preſeruation of all Chriſtian Princes. There alſo the King hath erected an Vniuerſity, and hath allowed large maintenance not onelie
for the Profeſſors and Readers of Diuinity, Philoſophy and other liberall ſciences: but alſo for the ſcholars and ſtudents of the ſame.
Yet it is a place of no great reſort, being of purpoſe built a good way diſtant from the high rode way, leſt the great reſort thither of
ſtrangers, which oft times commeth to paſſe, ſhould corrupt the maners and minds of the ſtudents, or alienate them from their books.
But let vs come to ſome particulars heere well worth the obſeruation. Within the inner Court, on the foreſide of this building, you
ſhall ſee a goodly cloiſter or walke couered ouer head, which beginning at the Weſt ſide of the Abbey, runneth all along by the
North ſide, paued with ſmall ſtones partly round and partly ſquare. The foreſide and chiefe ſhew of this Abbey is toward the Weſt,
and in the foure corners of this building there are foure turrets. Ouer the fore-dore of this Church, vpon their ſeuerall footſtals doe
ſtand the ſtatues or counterfets of the ſixe kings of Iſrael carued out of white marble and blacke touchſtone, each of them being eigh-
teene foot high. The great porch of this Abbey vpheld and ſtanding vpon pillars of Ionicke and Doricke worke is all of Geat or
blacke Agate. Vpon the North ſide there is a Courtyard, through which they go to the Kings palace, the foure walkes of the Col-
ledge and the Vniuerſitie: all which are built vpon this North ſide. Here alſo you ſhall ſee ſome of the ſhops and worke-houſes of
thoſe handicrafts, tradeſmen and others that do belong aſwell to the Church and Colledge as to the Monaſterie. On the South ſide
alſo are certaine gardens, orchardes, the walke belonging to the Hoſpitall, certaine Stilling houſes, with an Apothecaries ſhop and
a gallery by which they paſſe from the Monaſtery vnto the gueſſen parlour. Let vs come now vnto the inner ornaments of this ſtate-
ly peece of work. And firſt, with the ſtaires by which they go vp from the great doore of the Church, a goodly gallery, which leadeth
vnto the open walke which is betweene the Colledge and the Monaſtery, doth offer it ſelfe to thy view. In this gallery you may go
vp by a broad paire of ſtaires to go into the Church, and from thence you come vnto another floore, which leadeth to the croſſe en-
try which is before the Church, from whence they of the Monaſtery go one way, thoſe of the Colledge another way, into the church,
and ſo from thence into the lower roome of the Quire. The place or platforme of this Quire is ſquare, hauing within the ſquare three
Cloiſters. By this place of the lower Quire on each ſide there is an open Court, from whence the lower Quire and the two Chap-
pels ſituate by this Court, do receiue their light. In this Quire there are two ſtately Altars. Ouer this Quire, which is arched, there
is another Church with a Quire belonging to it. Which Church beſide the great Chappell, the Inner and Outter roomes of the
Quire, is ſquare, ſtanding vpon foure pillars, and other neceſſarie ſtaies and vpholders. In it are two paire of Organes, each of them
hauing, as they terme them, two and thirty Regiſters. Moreouer in this Churh are ſix and thirty Altars, with a moſt ſtately Dore, by
which they go vnto the great lower Vault, at ſuch time as praiers are ſaid. This Church is thirty foot higher then the lower Quire:
and the vpper Quire is as many foot higher, then the Church it ſelfe. The floore is laid checkerwiſe with white marble and a kind of
blacke ſtone, in like maner as the floores of the outter and inner Quires are: Heere are to be ſeene diuers and ſundry Seruice bookes
and Maſſe bookes, both written and printed, with others many belonging to ſuch Church buſineſſes. In the roofe of this Quire the
Sunne, the Moone, the Starres and all the hoaſt of heauen are moſt curiouſly painted, like as alſo vpon the wals of the ſame the coun-
terfets of diuers vertues are ſo cunningly portraitured as one would thinke them to be liue perſons, beſide certaine hiſtories of Saint
LAVRENCE and S. HIEROME. The Seates are made of very fine wood, carued and ſet out with turned pillars of Corinthiacke worke
moſt artificially. Vpon the South ſide of the Church is the Porch doore beautified and adorned with diuers and ſundrie goodly pi-
ctures. In this Porch is a Fountaine made of diuers kinds of iaſper and marble, running at ſeuen cockes for the vſe and benefit of ſuch
as are purpoſed to go to Maſſe there. The floore is paued and garniſhed with blacke and white marble. The Veſtrie alſo is a very
ſtately place, and richlie adorned, in which are diuers coffers and cheſts wherein are laid vp and kept the copes, veſtments and other
ornaments belonging to the altars and Prieſts which they put on when they ſay Maſſe. Out of this veſtry they go vp to the high altar
which ſtandeth vp a loft in the vpper end of the Church. The place where this altar ſtandeth is paued with the beſt iaſper ſtone of di-
uers colours. To this are adioning certaine Chappels and cloſets where the Noblemen and Princes do ſit to heare maſſe. This way
they



SCENOGRAPHIA TO-
TIVS FABRICÆ S. LAV-
RENTII IN ESCORIALI.

AD PHILIPPVM II. HISPANIARVM ETC. REGEM CATHOLICVM.

Michaelis vander Hagen Antverpij carmen.

Cæſareas moles, atq; alta palatia Regum
Ne poſthac Latium, aut Græcia iactet ouans;
Pyramides, et aquæductus, mira Amphitheatra,
Et Circos veteres Inclyta Roma premat;
Priſca fides ſileat vaſti Miracula Mundi;
Nam faciunt noſtra ad ſecula, priſca nihil;
Vnus enim Heſperiæ Rex Maximus ille Philippus
Miracla exuperans omnia condit opus;
Non opus; at Molem. qualem neque tota vetuſtas
Vidit: et hæc ætas non habitura parem.
Nempe Duces olim parti monimenta triumphi
Victi erexerunt ambitione mala;
Atque trophea Dijs poſuerunt capta profanis,
Aut operis magni in ſecla perenne decus;
Relligionis Apoſtolicæ verum vnicus ille
Defenſor, voti Rex memor vſque pij,
Sancti operis dudum æternos molitur honores;
Quo maius nihil hic Maximus Orbis habet.
Is Collegium enim Auguſtum, et Regale dicauit,
Laurenti, ſacrum, tempus in omne, tibi;
Cuj certo numero præsunt Hieronymiani:
O felix Ordo; ô corda ſacrata Deo.
Non eſt hic aliud niſi Magni Sponsa Tonantis;
Maieſtate Dei terribilisque locus;
Eſt vbi Maieſtas, et Magnificentia Regis
Prodiga, inexhauſtas et bene fundit opes.
Regia ſic ſummi eſt ibi Principis, atq; ſupremj
Numinis. ô qualis gloria? quale decus?
Quis gazas? quis ſplendorem fando explicet omnem?
Anguſtum ingenium eſt, linguaq; noſtra nimis.
Quis vero Regi par, atque ſecundus Ibero?
Miraclum Mundi ſolus et ille facit.
Macte animis; porro tua tanta potentia creſcat;
O Heros populi Inuicte Philippe tuj.
Euge autem ô felix Hiſpania, et euge Madrida;
Quæ niſi tam Magno haud Præſide tanta fores.

they goe into the chappell which is vpon the North ſide of the church, where diuers pretious reliques of Saints are kept incloſed in their ſeuerall cheſts and boxes. Such another there is for all the world vpon the South ſide. Hard by the high altar there is a little roome moſt richly adorned, where the holy communion is adminiſtred. Within this roome by the high altar there is a cloſet, where the Sacrament is kept and reſerued, ſet out moſt ſtatelily with ſeuen pillars, of the beſt iaſper, and the ſtatues of the twelue Apoſtles, as curiouſly wrought as arte might deuiſe. The Doores of this cloſet made of the beſt and pureſt Cryſtall, which they call Cryſtall of the mountaine, are encloſed and hanged in certaine hinges of caſt mettal double gilt and laid ouer with gold. This work is thought to be the moſt curious and artificiall that elſewhere is to be ſeene in all the world. The ſurueyor and famous architect of this building, Maſter Ieames Trezzo, was ſixe whole yeares at the leaſt in cutting and poliſhing of the iaſper which was vſed in this worke onely. Moreouer the high altar is a worke as coſtly and curious as this, made in like maner of iaſper and marble, and garniſhed with ſundry ſtately pictures and ſtatues.

The MONASTERIE, or place of reſidence for the monkes and friars, hath a very goodly *Steeple* wherein doe hang a fine ring of *Bels*, with a *Clocke* and *Diall*, with an Index ſhewing the Naturall and Planetary howres. The Wardrope, Hall or Roome where the monkes and friars do vſe to dine and ſuppe, with the ſpittle, are moſt goodlily built with Sollers, Galleries and Walkes. Moreouer heere is a faire Cloiſter or Square, where publike praiers are daily read: In the middeſt of this ſquare is a very fine garden moſt artificially diuided into beds and curious knots. In the middeſt of it is a goodly piece of worke, built eight ſquare in maner of a temple, with fountaines of the beſt iaſper. To this Cloiſter is adioining the Chapter-houſe, with another roome very like vnto it. The Seats of the monkes are round about by the ſides: but the Seat of the Priour doth farre excell the reſt, a famous piece of worke made of marble, gloriouſly ſet out with pictures, and curiouſly arched ouer the head. The LIBRARY which is vpon the toppe of the Abbey, is 185. foot long, and 32. foot broad. It hath three ſundrie roomes; In the firſt are all the Liberall Sciences protraitured. At the feet of euery picture, are the Bookes of that facultie very orderly and finely placed, all of them gilt, and bound alike. Heere alſo is an huge Parchment booke, wherein all manner of liuing creatures that are in all the whole world, elſewhere to be ſeene, are moſt curiouſlie drawen and expreſſed in their true and liuely colours. In the Second are onely manuſcript Latine, Greeke and Hebrew bookes of Diuinity. In the beginning of euery booke is ſet the picture and counterfet of the authour of the ſame. In like maner the third roome is furniſhed only with manuſcript copies of ſundrie writers, and different argument in diuers languages, to wit, Hiſtoriographers, Poets, Mathematicians &c. Theſe alſo haue, where they might poſſibly be gotten, the liuely portraitures and counterfets of their authours ſet before them. This Library was much augmented by the addition of the Library of Didacus Hurtadus Mendoza, who hauing ſometime beene Ambaſſadour for Charles the fifth, Emperour of Rome, vnto the Venetians, receiued from the High country of Greece a ſhip full of manuſcript Greeke copies: ſo that excepting the Vaticane in Rome, which is the Popes Library, there is not, as moſt men thinke, a more ſtately and better furniſhed library then this in all Europe.

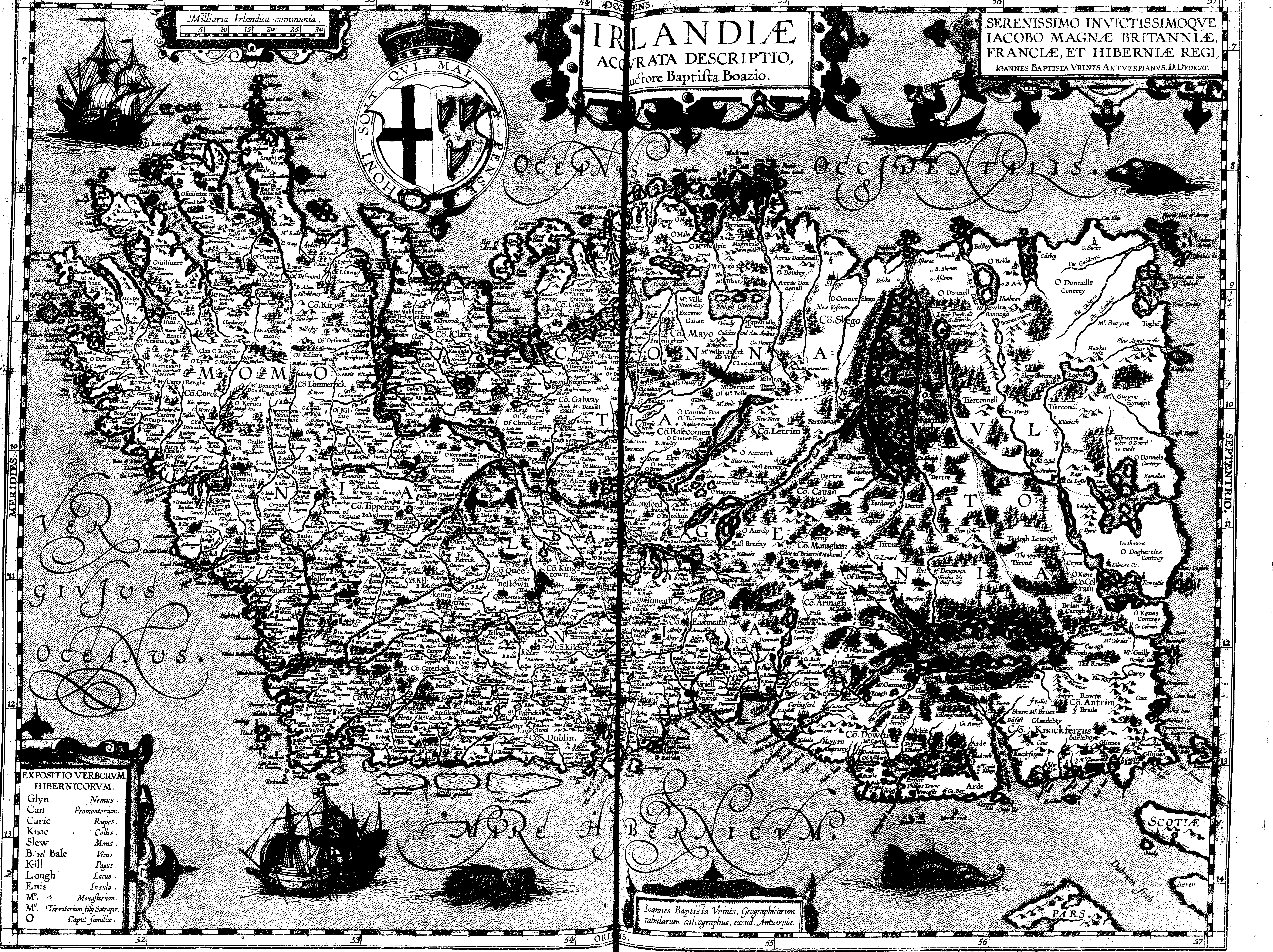
I come now to the VNIVERSITY, and the KINGS PALLACE, both which are vpon the North ſide. In the VNIVERSITY there are three ſeuerall Schooles or Hals, where the three moſt famous and worthy artes *Diuinity*, *Law* and *Phyſicke* are read by their ſeuerall and proper Lecturers, beſide the other liberall Sciences which together with them are there taught and expounded vnto the yonger ſort of ſtudents. To this is adioined a Free Schoole for Grammar ſcholars, with ſundry other court yards, and hals or dining roomes.

The PALACE is ſo ſituate, that from thence you may eaſily goe vnto the Church, the Colledge and monaſtery. It were a long diſcourſe particularly to deſcribe the ſeuerall lodgings of the King, the Ambaſſadours, Comptroulers, Chamberlaines, Noblemens, Penſioners, Yeomen of the guard and other Officers belonging to the Court. The Kings Gallery openeth toward the North ſide of the Church, vpon whoſe wall is painted the battell at Higueruela, in which King Iohn the Second ouercame the Moores of Granado. Which picture doth ſo liuelily expreſſe the whole ſtory and euery thing in it as it was done, as it is wonderfull. It ſheweth in what order, and how the maine battell was ſet, where the Horſemen, the Footmen, the Pikemen, the Targeters, the Archers, which then were in great requeſt, did ſtand, and how and where they ſeuerally charged the enemy. This piece of worke was made at the commandement of Philip the ſecond, king of Spaine, by an old patterne drawen in a piece of linnen cloth of an hundred and thirtie foot long, found in the old Towre of Segouia, which was firſt drawen at that time that this battell was fought. Moreouer vpon the Eaſt and South ſides of this building there is a moſt goodly and pleaſant Garden, which is an hundred foot broad, and is ſet out and beautified with diuerſe knots, rare hearbs, floures and fountaines. To this garden is adioined an Orchard planted and ſet with all maner of trees. Within the precincts of this monaſtery there are more then forty fountaines. Such is the wonderfull number of Keies and Lockes about this houſe, which do amount vnto certaine thouſands, that there is a ſeueral and proper Officer for to looke to them onely, called, The maſter of the Keies. The forme of the monaſtery is foure-ſquare, and euery ſide is two hundred and twenty foure paſes long; only that ſide except that is next to the Pallace, which of purpoſe was made ſhorter then the other three, that the compaſſe or externall forme of the Abbey might repreſent the faſhion of the ſquare of a gridiron, for that S. Laurence, to whom this houſe was dedicated, was broiled to death vpon a gridiron. The Monkes which are in number three hundred, and as I haue ſhewed before, of the order of S. Hierome, do inhabite not paſt the third part of this whole building. Their yearly reuenews do amount to 35000. Duckets. The other part of the reuenewes they doe beſtow vpon the king and his family. That I may conclude, it is furniſhed with ſo many Hals, Parlours, Chambers and other cloſets and roomes for neceſſary vſes in an houſe, that there is roome inough to entertaine and lodge fowre Kings and their Courts at once, to that it may worthily challenge the firſt place amongſt the greateſt miracles of the whole world.

FINIS.

IRELAND.

GIraldus Cambrenſis, a good Writer, that liued in the time of Henry the Second, & wrote aboue 400 yeeres ſince, deſcribeth IRELAND on this maner: HIBERNIA, ſaith he, *poſt Britanniam, inſularum maxima, vnius contractioris diei nauigatione vltra Britannicas VVallias, in occidentali Oceano ſita eſt. Intra tamen Vltoniam & Scoticas Galwedias duplo ferè anguſtiore ſpacio mare coarctatur. Vtraq; verò vtriuſque terræ promontoria, hinc diſtinctius, illinc ratione diſtantiæ confuſius, ſatis apertè ſereno tempore perſpici poſſunt & notari. Inſularum occidentalium hæc vltima. Hiſpaniam, ab Auſtro, trium dierum naturalium nauigatione, collateralem habet: Britanniam Maiorem, ab Oriente: Solum Oceanum, ab Occidente: Ab Aquilonari verò parte, trium dierum velifico curſu, borealium inſularum maxima Iſlandia iacet.* That is: IRELAND, the greateſt iland of the world but Britaine, lieth in the maine ſea, diſtant Weſtward from Wales about a dayes ſaile: but betweene Vlſter and Gallaway, a prouince of Scotland, the Sea is not much more than halfe ſo farre ouer. The promontories, capes, or forlands (as you pleaſe to call them) of both theſe countries, may very eaſily, in a bright ſunne-ſhinie day, from hence be ſeene and deſcried: yet theſe more plainer, thoſe, by reaſon they are farther off, more obſcurely. Of all the ilands of Europe this lieth fartheſt into the Weſt. Vpon the South ſide it hath Spaine, diſtant from it about three dayes and three nights ſaile. Vpon the Eaſt lieth Great Britaine. On the Weſt ſide of it is nothing but the vaſt Ocean ſea. Vpon the North, three daies iourney off, lieth Iſland, which of all the Northren iles is by farre the greateſt. Againe, a little beneath he addeth: *Hibernia quantò à cætero & communi Orbe terrarum ſemota, & quaſi* ALTER ORBIS *eſſe dignoſcitur: tantò rebus quibuſdam, ſolito naturæ curſu, incognitis, quaſi peculiaris eiuſdem* NATVRAE THESAVRVS, *vbi inſignia & pretioſiora ſui ſecreta repoſuerit, eſſe videtur.* Looke by how much Ireland is diſioyned from the reſt of the knowen world, and in that reſpect is commonly holden to be as it were ANOTHER WORLD: ſo, for certeine things, by the common courſe of Nature, to others vnknowen, it ſeemeth to be a ſpeciall and peculiar Treaſurie or STOREHOVSE OF NATVRE, where it hath beſtowed and layed vp her moſt excellent and rareſt ſecrets. Oroſius (and Iſidore from him) reporteth, That Ireland is much leſſe than England, but by reaſon of the ſituation, and temperature of the aire here, it is generally more fertile than England. Yea and reuerend Beda, our countryman, he ſayth, That the aire in Ireland is more healthfull and cleare than it is in England. (*Hiberniam tum aëris ſalubritate, quàm ſerenitate multum Britanniæ præſtare.*) Yet Giraldus denieth the latter. For (ſayth he) as France for thinneſſe and clearneſſe of the aire doth far excell England, ſo England for the ſame doth as far excell Ireland. For, this is certaine, the farther you go Eaſtward, looke by how much the aire is more ſubtile, pure and thinne, ſo much is it more fierce, ſharpe and piercing. On the contrary, the farther you go toward the South and Weſt parts of the world, by how much the aire is more thicke, cloudy and foggy, by ſo much it is more temperate, kinde and healthfull. For this countrey, lying in the midſt indifferently ſeated betweene frozen Iſland, and parched Spaine, and by that meanes getting a meane temperature betweene hot and cold, aſwell in reſpect of that temperature and holeſomneſſe of the aire, is a moſt goodly & fertile iland. The champion fields do yeeld great ſtore of corne; the mountaines do feed many heards of cattell, the woods affoord many Deere and other kind of wild beaſts, the lakes and riuers great variety and plenty of good fiſh. Yet the ſoile of this iland is better for Paſtorage than Arable-ground; for Graſſe than Corne. *Multam fruges in Hibernia*, ſaith he, *plurimam in culmis, minorem in granis ſpem promittunt. Abundè ſatis & campi veſtiuntur, & horrea farciuntur, ſola verò granaria deſtituuntur.* Here their corne, as long as it is in the graſſe (for *Hibernia* I read *herba*) is maruellous good, but much better it ſeemeth to be when it is ſhot vp and ſpindled, only it faileth when it commeth to the threſhing, then it is ſeldome found to be caſty. In the field it maketh a goodly ſhew, yea ordinarily it is as thicke as may ſtand vpon the ground, their barnes are crammed full and mowed vp to the top, only their garners are empty. Thus farre Giraldus: and becauſe we haue handled the generall deſcription of this iland in another place of this our worke, we will conclude this diſcourſe with a briefe deſcription of ſome few of their cities and principall townes, as we haue learned of that worthy gentleman Richard Stanihurſt, this countreyman bredde and borne. DVBLIN, ſituate vpon the riuer Liffe, in the countie of Dublin, the Metropolitan and chiefe citie not only of Leynſter, but alſo of all Ireland, for goodly faire buildings, multitude of people, ciuility, for ſweet aire and ſituation, doth as farre excell all the other cities of this ile, as the lofty cypreſſe doth the loweſt ſhrubs. The *Cathedrall church* of S.Patricks was firſt founded by Iohn Cinim Archbiſhop of Dublin, in the yere of our Lord God 1197. That great and goodly ſtrong *Caſtle* was built by Henry Loundres Archbiſhop alſo of Dublin, about the yere of our Lord 1220. This city is very ancient, and was in Ptolemeys time (as learned men thinke) called *Ciuitas Eblana*, The city Eblan. The next city in order and dignity is WATERFORD, a well gouerned towne, and one that hath been alwaies faithfull to England. It is very populous and ciuill, and (for that the hauen here is far better and more ſafe than that of Dublin) much reſorted vnto for trade and trafficke, by merchants of forren countreys. The ſtreets of it are very narrow and darke. Here no cutthroat-Iewiſh vſurer is permitted to vſe his diuelliſh occupation, that is, as Cato ſayd, to kill men, or to liue by the ſweat of other mens browes. The third is LIMMERICK, which in regard of the goodly riuer Shenyn whereupon it is ſeated and ſtandeth, as alſo for the commodious ſituation of the ſame, might iuſtly challenge the firſt place. For this riuer is the greateſt and goodlieſt of all Ireland, whoſe depth and channell is ſuch, that notwithſtanding the city ſtandeth at the leaſt threeſcore miles from the maine ſea, yet ſhips of great burden doe come vp euen to the towne walles: beſides that it is woonderfully ſtored with great variety of freſh fiſh. King Iohn did like the ſituation of this city ſo well, that he cauſed there a goodly caſtle and faire bridge to be built. The laſt and leaſt is CORCK, ſituate vpon the riuer Leigh. This hauen is one of the beſt in all Ireland, and therefore the citizens are very wealthy and great merchants. Theſe three latter are all within the prouince of Mounſter. But if thou deſireſt a larger diſcourſe of theſe particulars, I wiſh thee to repaire to the foreſayd authour Richard Stanihurſt, he ſhall ſatisfie thee to the full.



IRLANDIÆ
ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO,
auctore Baptista Boazio.

SERENISSIMO INVICTISSIMOQVE
IACOBO MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGI,
IOANNES BAPTISTA VRINTS ANTVERPIANVS, D. DEDICAT.

EXPOSITIO VERBORVM HIBERNICORVM.

Glyn	*Nemus.*
Can	*Promontorium.*
Caric	*Rupes.*
Knoc	*Collis.*
Slew	*Mons.*
B. *vel* Bale	*Vicus.*
Kill	*Pagus.*
Lough	*Lacus.*
Enis	*Insula.*
Mc.	*Monasterium.*
Mc.	*Territorium filij Satrapæ.*
O	*Caput familiæ.*

Ioannes Baptista Vrints, Geographicarum tabularum calcographus, excud. Antuerpiæ.

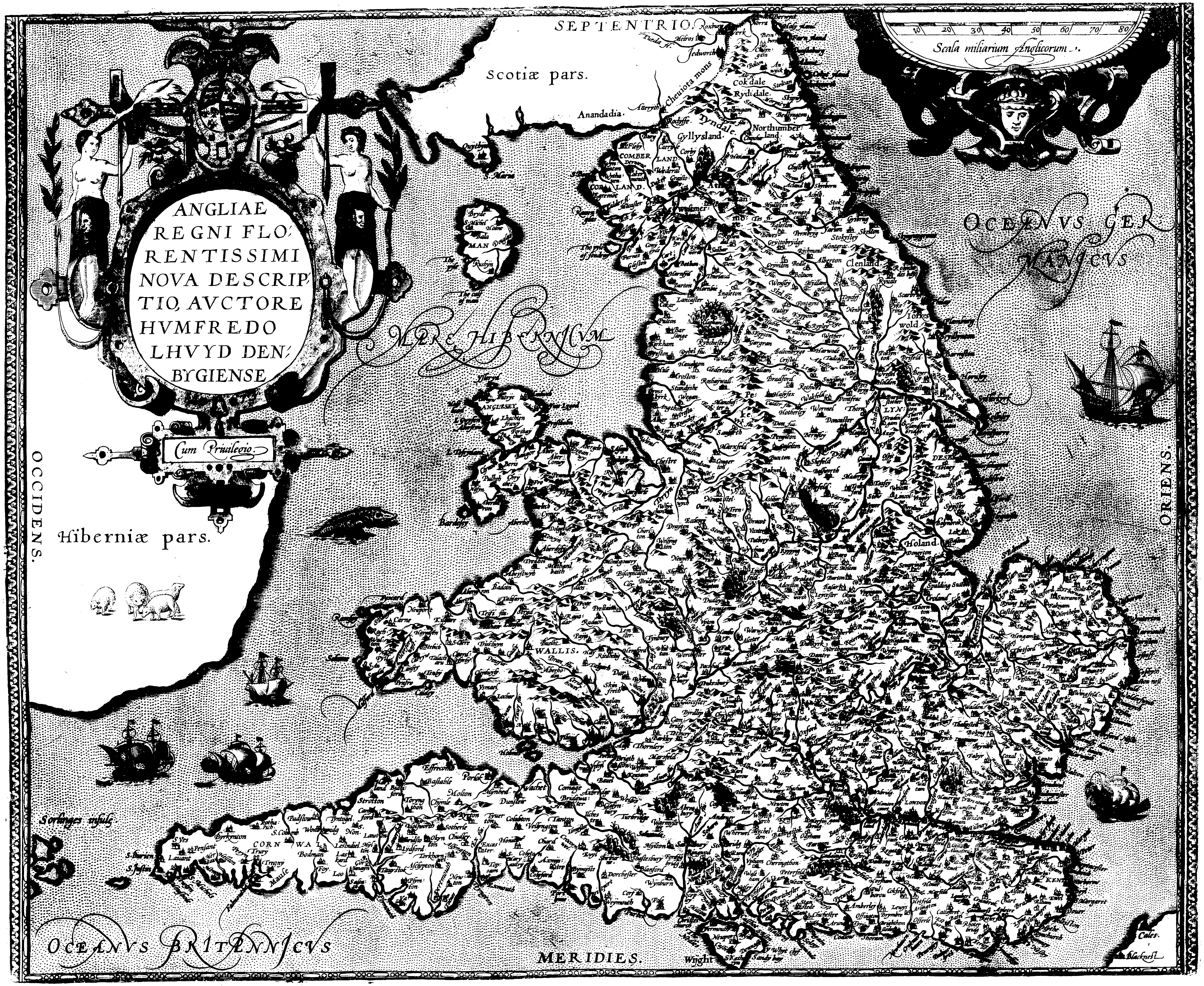
ENGLAND,
OR
The Ile of GREAT BRITAIN, as it ſtood about the time of the entrance of the Normans, deſcribed by [a] *Nubienſis the Arabian.*

The ſecond ſection of the ſeuenth Climate.

IN this ſecond part of the ſeuenth Climate we comprehend a part of the [b] Ocean ſea,
where [c] ENGLAND, which is a very great iland, in forme and faſhion not much
vnlike to a [d] Storkes head, ſtandeth apart from the reſt of the world. In this Iland
there are many [e] populous Cities well inhabited, ſteepe Hilles, running Waters, and
goodly Champion grounds. [f] Heere it is alwaies Winter. The neereſt of maine land
vnto it, is [g] Wady-ſhant, in the prouince of Flanders. Betweene this Iland and the
Continent, the paſſage is about [h] twelue miles ouer. Amongſt the cities of this ile,
which are in the outmoſt borders of it Weſtward, and in the entrance of the narrow-
eſt place thereof, is the citie [i] SIHSETER, which is diſtant from the [k] ſea twelue miles. From this citie vn-
to the citie [l] GORHAM, by the ſea ſhore, are threeſcore miles. From this citie vn-
moſt border of the iland Weſtward, are [m] three hundred and foureſcore miles. From it alſo vnto the hauen
[n] DARTERMOVTH, are foureſcore miles. Then from thence vnto the [o] LANDS END called *Cornwallia*,
are an hundred miles. From the citie *Sihſeter* vnto the citie [p] SALEBVRES within the land, Northward, are
threeſcore miles. Item, from the citie *Gorham* vnto the liberties of the citie [q] HANTONA, which ſtandeth
vpon a *Creeke* that falleth into the ſea, are fiue and twentie miles off: into this creeke there runneth from the
Eaſt part thereof the riuer of [r] *Wynſeter*. From [r] WYNSETER vnto *Salebures*, Weſtward, are fortie miles.
From *Hantona* vnto the citie [t] SHORHAM, are threeſcore miles. This citie is neere the ſea. From it, along
by the ſea coaſt, vnto the city [u] HASTINGES, are fifty miles. From it, following the ſhore Eaſtward, vn-
to the citie [w] DVBRIS, are ſeuenty miles. This city is at the head of the [x] paſſage whereby they paſſe from
England vnto the maine Continent on the other ſide ouer againſt it. From the citie *Dubris* vnto the citie
[y] LVNDRES, vpland, are forty miles. This city ſtandeth vpon a great riuer which falleth into the ſea be-
tweene the city *Dubris* and the city [z] GIARNMOVTH. From which city *Giarnmouth* vnto the city [a] TAR-
GHIN are foureſcore and ten miles. This city *Targhin* riſeth vp higher into the countrey about the ſpace of
ten miles. From the city *Targhin* vnto the city [b] AGRIMES, vpon the ſea coaſt, are foureſcore miles. From
the city *Giarnmouth* aforeſayd the ſea bendeth all at once Northward, in maner of a circle. And from the ci-
tie *Agrimes* afore-named vnto the citie [c] EPHRADIK are foureſcore miles. This city is farre from the oce-
an ſea, hard vpon the borders of the iland of SCOTIA, which is notwithſtanding ioyned to the ile *Eng-
land*. From the citie *Ephradik* vnto the fall of the riuer of [d] *VVyska* are an hundred and forty miles. [e] This
WYSKA is a fortification vpon that riuer, vp higher into the countrey, from the ſea twelue miles. From
the citie *Agrimes*, before-mentioned, vnto the city [f] NICOLA, vpland, are an hundred miles. A [g] riuer di-
uideth this citie in the middeſt, and runneth from it vnto the citie *Agrimes*, and ſo vpon the South ſide of it
falleth into the ſea, as we haue ſayd before. From *Nicola* an vpland citie vnto the city *Ephradik*, are likewiſe
foureſcore and ten miles. From thence, vnto the citie [h] DVNELMA, are foureſcore miles Northward, vp-
land, and farre from the ſea. Betweene the coaſt of the Wild of *Scotia*, vnto the coaſt of the ile [i] IRELAND,
are two dayes ſaile, Weſtward. From the coaſt of the ile *England*, vnto the iland [k] DANAS, but one dayes
ſaile. From the coaſt of *Scotia*, Northward, vnto the iland [l] ROSLANDA, are three dayes ſaile. From the
coaſt of the ile *Roſlanda*, Eaſtward, to the ile [m] ZANBAGA, are twelue miles. The length of the ile *Roſlanda*
is [n] foure hundred miles: the bredth of it, where it is broadeſt, is but an hundred and fifty miles.

ANNOTATIONS, by the Tranſlatour, vpon ſome particulars, for the *better helpe and direction of the Reader.*

[a] THe Arabicke Geography, imprinted at Rome, in the yeere of our Lord 1592, ſet out by Baptiſt Raymund, at the coſt and charges of the
moſt illuſtrious Prince Ferdinand Medices, Graund Duke of Tuſcane in Italie, is but an Abridgement of a greater worke, intitled
Nazahti'lmoſhtak, that is, The pleaſant garden, as the authour himſelfe in his Preface, to that his worke, doth plainly confeſſe: which
Abbreuiatour, as he himſelfe, in the beginning of the fourth ſection of the firſt Climate, teſtifieth, was an African, borne in Nubia: For he there
ſaith, that in this Parallel there be two riuers called Nilus; whereof the one, which is vulgarly knowen by that name, and is for difference ſake cal-
led Nilus of Egypt, runneth along by our countrey, (*Ardtana*) from South to North, vpon whoſe banks almoſt all the cities both of E-
gypt and of the Iland are built and ſituate. By many places of this his worke it is manifeſt that he was a Muſſulman, that is, by profeſſion a Ma-
hometane. He liued, as I gather, aboue fiue hundred yeeres ſince, preſently after the entrance of the Normans into England: For at the ſecond ſe-
ction of the fourth climate he writeth that when he wrote this his worke, Roger was King of Sicilia: but whether this Roger were Roger the fa-
ther, ſonne of Tanchred the Norman, who draue the Saracens from thence; or Roger his ſonne, who in the yeere after Chriſts incarnation 1103
tooke vpon him the gouernment of that kingdome, it is vncertaine, and (for ought I know) not to be learned out of his words.
[b] *Albahri'lmodtlim*, or *Bahri'ldtulimato*, The darke or dangerous ſea (for the word in Arabicke ſignifieth both.) Baſil


ANGLIAE REGNI FLORENTISSIMI NOVA DESCRIPTIO, AUCTORE HUMFREDO LHUYD DENBYGIENSE
Cum Priuilegio
Scala miliarium Anglicorum
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
Scotiæ pars.
Hiberniæ pars.
MARE HIBERNICUM
OCEANUS GERMANICUS
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS
Sorlinges insulæ
MAN
ANGLESEY
WALLIS.
CORNWALL
COMBERLAND
Northumberland
Tyndale
Cheuiota mons
Anandadia
Holand
Wight
Cales
Blacknes

the great Diuine calleth it, *Mare magnum, & nauigantibus horrendum*, The Great ſea, hideous and fearefull to Sailours and ſea faring men: whereupon it was in former times thought to be a miracle or ſtrange wonder for any man to paſſe theſe ſeas in the dead of Winter, as Iulius Firmicus (not the Aſtrologer but another a Chriſtian) in his Tractate of the errour of profane religions dedicated to the Emperours Conſtance and Conſtantius, in theſe words doth plainly teach vs: *Hyeme (quod nec factum eſt aliquando, nec fiet) tumentes & ſæuientes vndas calcaſtis Oceani Britannici, ſub remis veſtris.* In Engliſh thus much; In Winter (which neuer heeretofore was knowen to haue beene done, nor euer ſhall be done heereafter) by ſtrength of men and ſturdy oares you cut the raging ſourges of the Britiſh Ocean. Thus farre out of M. Camdens Britannia, to whom you are beholding alſo for that which followeth.

[c] *Alinkalaterra*, as the Spaniards, Italians and French do call it, that is, England, or The Angles land (ſo named by Egbert, king of the Weſt-Saxons, about the yere of our Lord 800) is of the three the greateſt, moſt fertile & flouriſhing kingdome of this whole ile: and therfore it is here by this our authour, in this place by a figure put for Great Britaine, the part for the whole. Neither is this any ſtrange thing, not vſed by any other: for Raymundus Marlianus, that adioyned thoſe Alphabeticall deſcriptions of Cities, Places, Mountaines and Riuers, to Cæſars Commentaries, doth put *Angliam Inſulam* and *Angliæ Inſulam*, The Ile England and The Ile of England, for *Britanniam*, Britaine. Such is the maruellous greatneſſe of this Iland, that when it was firſt deſcried by the Romans, they thought it almoſt well woorthy the name of ALTERIVS ORBIS, *Another world*. And he that made the Panegyricke oration to Conſtantius, writeth that Iulius Cæſar, who firſt diſcouered it to the Romans, ALIVM *ſe* ORBEM TERRARVM *ſcripſerit reperiſſe, tantæ magnitudinis arbitratus, vt non circumfuſa Oceano, ſed complexa Oceanum videretur*, did write vnto his friends, that he had found Another World; ſuppoſing it to be of that wonderfull greatneſſe, that it could not poſſibly be inuironed round on all ſides of the ſea, but rather that it contrariwiſe did encloſe the ſea. And for that it lieth ſo farre remote from the South, like as Thule, it was by poets and other ancient writers, intituled *Vltima Britannia*, Great Britaine, the fartheſt part of the world Northward.

[d] *Alnaama*, In Auicen is a fowle called of the Latines, *Struthium*, an Oſtrich; as Gerardus Cremonenſis, his interpretour, vnderſtandeth the word: and indeed the South part of the ile, the ſea falling in betweene Wales and Cornwall, doth repreſent the necke and head of ſuch a like fowle, with the mouth gaping wide open. Liuy and Fabius Ruſticus did liken it *Oblongæ ſcutulæ, vel bipenni*, To a ſwingling ſtocke or ſword, which thoſe vſe that dreſſe hempe and flax; to a twall or twibill, a kinde of warlike weapon vſed in fight by ſome nations. And indeed the whole iland being triangular (*triquetra*, they call it) but of vnequall ſides, (which kinde of figure the Geometers call *Scalenum*) may alſo aſwell as Sicilia be named TRINACRIA. For from *Taruiſium*, a promontory or forland in Scotland, now called Howburne, all along by the ſhore, vnto *Belerium*, the cape of Cornwall, are 812. miles: from whence to *Cantium*, The Forland of Kent, are 320 miles: from thence againe to Howburne in Scotland, 704 miles. So that by this account the circuit and compaſſe of Britaine is 1836 miles: which commeth much ſhort of that account of Pliny, and is ſomewhat leſſe than that of Cæſar.

[e] The firſt inhabitants which ſeated themſelues heere preſently after the vniuerſall floud in the dayes of Noe, came hither from France, as Neereneſſe of place, Likeneſſe of maners, Gouernment, Cuſtomes, Name and Language, doe very demonſtratiuely prooue and euince. And thereupon they call themſelues *Cumro*, as come from *Gomer* the ſonne of Iapheth (called of Hiſtoriographers *Cimber*) from whom are deſcended the *Celtæ* or ancient Gauls, the inhabitants not only of France, but generally of all the Northweſt parts of Europe. What thinke you then of that ſtory of Brute? Mary I thinke he wanted honeſty that firſt inuented that fable, and he wit that beleeueth it. But Iohn Wheathamſted, ſometime Abbat of S. Albans, a graue learned man and of good iudgement, ſhall ſpeake for me; *Totus iſte proceſſus*, ſaith he, *de Bruto, poëticus eſt potius quàm hiſtoricus, opinatiuuſq; magis propter varias cauſas, quàm realis*: That whole diſcourſe of Brute, is rather to be accounted as a fable and fiction forged in poets braine, then a true hiſtory, done and acted indeed. Item William of Newbury, a writer of good credit, and one that liued at the ſame time with this Geffrey of Munmouth, did accuſe him to his face of forgery, and challenged him for the ſame. For firſt, for the name of Britons they neuer knew what it meant vntill the entrance of the Romans, and was then as harſh vnto theſe *Cumbri*, as the name of *Welchman*, is to them at this day; which it is certeine diuers of the vpland people do not acknowledge nor vnderſtand what it ſhould meane. Againe, Ludouicus Viues, Hadrianus Iunius, Buchanan, Polydore Virgil, Bodine and other great men, do all iointly confeſſe that there was neuer in the world any ſuch man as this Brutus. Moreouer, That preſently after the confuſion at Babell, in the infancy of the world, when the iles of the Gentiles were diuided into their lands, as the Scripture ſpeaketh, euery man after his tongue, after their families in their nations, that is, That ſuch men as by reaſon of difference and diuerſity of language, did ſeparate themſelues from ſuch as they vnderſtood not, and therefore could not conuerſe withall, into their ſeuerall companies and hords, did beare the name and denomination of their father and prince of that family, it is very plaine and manifeſt: but that any nation was named or called after the name of the chiefe leader and conductour of a colony, I yet find not auouched by any good authour. It is moſt certaine and without all controuerſie true, That diuers countries haue beene called by ſundry names, by forreners and ſtrangers, neuer knowen nor acknowledged of the nations themſelues. Do you thinke that the ancient inhabitants of Spaine did euer know what *Heſperia* meant? None ſurely euer called that countrey by this name, but the Græcians only. *Albion* and *Britannia* doubtleſſe were names as barbarous vnto theſe our *Cumbri*, and neuer heard of before the entrance of the Romans. There is no Colony, although neuer ſo ſmall and few, but will reteine much of their owne countrey language, either wholly vncorrupt, or els manifeſtly to be diſtinguiſhed by the phraſe and proprietie of ſpeech. Thoſe few Flemmings who (their countrey being by the breaking in of the ſea ouerflowen and drowned) obteined of King Henrie the firſt, a part of Penbrooke ſhire in Wales which the Welchmen call Roſſe, lying betweene two riuers, not farre off from Milford hauen, are they not to this day diſtinguiſhed, from their neighbours round about them by their ſpeech and language? And becauſe their ſpeech doth much reſemble the Engliſh, is not their countrey commonly called, of thoſe which inhabit neere vnto them, *Little England beyond Wales*? The like you ſhall obſerue by the Britiſh colony, which aboue eleuen hundred yeeres ſince tooke poſſeſſion of that part of France, which of them euer ſince hath beene knowen by the name of Britaine: Of the colony of the Scots in Ireland, and of the Iriſh in Scotland. If any man will ſay that there is the like reſemblance betweene the Welch tongue and the Greeke or Latine, I will iuſtifie it that there is as great affinitie betweene the Welch and Arabicke, and againe that theſe are as like the one to other as an apple is to an oiſter. Moreouer, this entrance of Brute was an abſolute conqueſt, the giants (if there were euer any ſuch) being vtterly deſtroyed or quite chaced out of the land, and therefore there is no reaſon to the contrary but they ſhould haue, for the ſpace of ſeuen hundred yeeres, kept their language from corruption, as well as they haue done ſince, being ſince the entrance of the Romans ſixteene hundred yeeres and more. The Latines or Greeks ſo prodigall alwayes in their owne commendation, would doubtleſſe not haue forgotten to record the ſetting forth of ſuch a famous colony. Could this affinity haue beene hid from Cæſar? would they not, thinke you, haue claimed kindred of the Romans? Conſtans and Conſtantius Emperours of Rome were the firſt, by the teſtimony of Iulius Firmicus, that euer durſt venture thorow theſe ſeas. How then did this Brutus, ſo many hundred yeeres before, in ſuch ſmall barks, ſo ſlightly built, paſſe the ſame? Æneas, they report, of his many ſhips loſt all but one before he could get home, in the Midland ſea, which is nothing ſo dangerous and troubleſome. Can it be thought credible that ſuch a warlike nation as theſe Troians, hauing ſo lately got footing and ſeated themſelues in ſo goodly a countrey as Italy, would ſo ſuddenly remoue ſo farre off, to a place vnknowen? The Romans hauing ſuch dangerous warres, and ſuch occaſion to vſe men and braue commanders, would neuer haue ſuffered them in ſuch troopes to paſſe out of their countrey. If it had tooke the name of Brutus, it ſhould doubtleſſe haue been called Brutania, not Britannia, as Cæſar nameth it, nor Bretania, Pretanice, or Pretanis, as the Greeks do write it. But liſt what Cæſar ſayth of this matter, *Britania pars interior*, ſayth he, *ab iis incolitur, quos natos in inſula ipſi memoria proditum dicunt. Maritima pars ab iis, qui prædæ ac belli inferendi cauſa ex Belgio tranſierant.* The inner part of the ile is inhabited of ſuch people as were bred and borne there, as they themſelues do report from their anceſtours. The ſea coaſt is poſſeſſed of ſuch as haue come thither from Flanders and thereabout, to robbe and ſpoile the country. If this were all that was then knowen, and that Gildas Sapiens and Venerabilis Beda knew nothing to the contrary, how came this our authour, ſo many hundred yeeres after them, to the knowledge of this ſo abſolute an hiſtory, where not only perſons, places, and actions are ſo diſtinctly ſet downe with their preciſe difference of time, as if they had beene done but yeſterday? The hiſtorian, for things done in his owne time, or not long before, is beleeued vpon his owne word, but for ſuch things as were done many ages before he was borne, he muſt bring his author to iuſtifie his aſſertion. If there had beene any ſuch tradition commonly deliuered from man to man, it would queſtionleſſe haue beene intimated to Cæſar. Records can not be preſerued but by writing; and that knowledge came in with the Romans. But if it be a queſtion whether there were euer any ſuch city as that Troy, ſo much renowmed by meanes of that learned poëme of the famous Poët Homer, what will become of the ſtories of Æneas (which, if I miſtake him not, the great Hiſtoriographer Titus Liuius doth make a doubt of) and of this our Brutus neuer patronaged by any great learned wiſe man? I know that is improued by ſome, and I thinke it may be demonſtrated. For further ſatisfaction I referre thee to M. Camdens Britannia, where this argument is handled at large and moſt learnedly. Only in defence of Gaulfridus, leſt any man ſhould thinke that I haue all this while ſpoken againſt his perſon, I conclude with this ſayng of a learned man of our time; *Cardanus ait*, ſayth he, *illius ætatis ſcriptores tantopere mendacio & fabulis fuiſſe delectatos, vt in contentionem venerint quis plura confingeret.* Cardane ſayth, That the Hiſtorians and Writers of thoſe times (betweene foure hundred and fiue hundred yeeres ſince) were ſo much delighted with fables and lies, that they ſtroue who ſhould lie faſteſt, and win the whetſtone. It was, you ſee, the fault of the time and age wherein he liued, not of the man. The learned Oratour Tully, in the ſecond booke of his Offices, as I remember, thus deſcribeth the vertues of a true

Hiſtoriographer: *Ne quid falſi ſcribere audeat; Ne quid veri non audeat; Ne quam in ſcribendo ſuſpitionem gratiæ; Ne quam ſimultatis oſtendat.* A good Hiſtorian may not dare to write any thing that is falſe; He may not be afrayd to write any thing that is true; He muſt not ſhew any partiality or fauour in writing; He ought to be void of all affection and malice. Learned Antiquaries follow this good counſell of the graue Philoſopher; Sell vs no more droſſe for pure mettall; Refine what you reade and write; Euery tale is not true that is tolde: Some authours want iudgement; others honeſty: Let no man be beleeued for his antiquity: For you know what Menander ſayd, Οὐκ αἱ τρίχες ποιοῦσιν αἱ λευκαὶ φρονεῖν; Grayhaires are not alwayes a ſigne of wiſdome and deepe vnderſtanding; olde men do ſometime dote, and will lie as well as others. One ſayth; *Neſcio quo caſu illud euenit, vt falſa potius quàm vera animum noſtrum captant.* I cannot tell, ſayth he, how it commeth to paſſe, but ſurely true it is, that we are more eaſily caried away with lies and fables, than with truth. And how hard a matter it is to remoue one from a ſetled opinion, though neuer ſo falſe and abſurd, any man meanly experienced doth very well know.

[f] Yet Cæſar ſaith that *Britanniæ Loca ſunt temperatiora, quàm in Gallia, remiſſioribus frigoribus*: The temperature of the aire in England, is better then in France, the cold is nothing ſo bitter. That is, as the authour of the Panegyricke oration made to Conſtantius the Emperour doth interpret it, *In ea nec rigor eſt nimius hyemis, nec ardor æſtatis*: In it neither the cold of winter, nor the heat of ſummer is very exceſſiue. And Minutius Felix hee writeth that, *Britannia ſole deficitur, ſed circumfluentis maris tepore recreatur.* In England the Sunne ſhineth not very hotte, but that defect is repaied by a certaine ſteame or hot vapour which aſcendeth vp out of the ſea that inuironeth this iland on all ſides round.

[g] What place this ſhould be, I dare not for truth conſtantly affirme, Perhaps he meaneth *Vitſam*, or as we call it *Whitſan*, a little towne in the country of Bolloine, ſome fiue or ſix miles from Calais, ſituate vpon the ſea coaſt, built at the mouth of a ſmall riuer, which peraduenture he calleth *Shant*: For in the Arabicke tongue *Wadi-ſhant*, importeth ſo much.

[h] This is falſe and by himſelfe contradicted: for in another place, if I be not deceiued, he maketh it twenty fiue miles ouer: wherefore I doubt not but for a mile the authour did put a paraſange, which conteineth three Engliſh miles: And this is ſomewhat neere the mark.

[i] I take it that he meaneth *Cerceſter*, in Gloceſterſhire, which vulgarly they now call *Ciceter*. It is an ancient city called of Ptolemey *Corinium*, of Antonine *Durocornouium*, of the Saxons *Cyrenceaſter*, taking the denomination from the riuer *Corinus*, or *Churne*, vpon which it is ſituate. The tract of the decaied wals of it which are two miles about, doe teſtifie that it was ſometime a very great citie. Many antiquities and auncient monuments doe plainly ſhew that in the time of the Romans it was a place of good rekoning. Now it is nothing ſo populous and well inhabited.

[k] From the Seuerne, I vnderſtand it, which at euery floude enterteineth the ſalt water a great way vp into the countrey.

[l] *Warham*, is a ſea towne in Dorſetſhire, ſtrongly fortified by nature, vpon the South and North with two riuers, Ware, and Trent (this now they call Piddle) and with the maine ſea, vpon the Eaſt, only vpon the Wew it lieth open to the aſſailaunt. Yet it was in times paſt defended with a faire wall, and a ſtrong Caſtle. It was very populous, well inhabited, and graced with the Kings mint, for the refining and coining of his mony, vntill the time of Henry the Second: ſince whoſe daies by reaſon of ciuill warres, caſualty by fire, and ſtopping of the hauen, it is much decaied, and hath loſt much of that former beauty.

[m] This diſtance is much too great, whether he meaneth the lands end in Cornwall, or the farther part of Wales Weſtward, which I rathe rincline to. But obſerue this once for all, that there is no great heed to be taken to thoſe his accounts of miles and diſtances.

[n] *Dartmouth*, an hauen towne in Deuonſhire, ſituate vpon a little hill running out into the ſea, at the mouth of the riuer *Dart* or *Dert*, as ſome write it. The hauen is defended with two ſtrong Caſtels or Block-houſes. It is very populous, well frequented with Merchants, and hath many goodly tall ſhippes belonging to it. King Iohn granted them certaine priuiledges and euery yeere to chuſe a Maior for their ſupreme magiſtrrate and gouernour in ciuill cauſes vnder the King.

[o] Thus our ſeamen cal it at this day: The Arabian termeth it *Tarf'ilgarbi mina'lgiezira*, The Weſterne bound of the iland. Maſter Camden, in his Scotland, that I may note this by the way, affirmeth that *Taruus*, in Welch, doth ſignifie the end or limbe of any thing. Heere in Arabicke, thou ſeeſt, it ſignifieth the ſame. And in Engliſh wee call, if I be not deceiued, the brimmes of an hatte, The tarſe.

[p] SALISBVRY or rather SARISBVRY a ſweet and pleaſant city, within the County of Wilt, ſituate in a plaine at the meeting of the riuers Auone and Nadder. It is not that ancient city *Sorbiodunum*, mentioned by Antoninus in his Iournall, but built of the ruines of it, as ſeemeth very probable. For this old towne being often diſtreſſed for want of water, and at length ſpoiled and raſed to the ground, by Swein the Dane, in the yeare of our Lord 1003. (although it reuiued againe a little after, about the time of William the Firſt) was forſaken and abandoned by the citizens, who laid the foundation of this new citie about 400. yeares ſince, at what time Richard the Firſt was King of England. That moſt ſtately Cathedrall Church, which they report hath as many doores as there be months in the yeare; as many windowes as the yeare hath daies; and as many pillars as there are houres in the yeare; was at the ſame time begunne by Richard, Biſhop of Sarum, in a moſt goodly plot of ground, which vulgarly was called MERIFEILD, and in fourty yeares with infinite coſt and charges, it was by him and others finiſhed and brought to that perfection which it is at now at this day.

[q] SOVTH-HANTON (we now call it,) built vpon an arme of the ſea betweene two riuers, is encloſed with a double ditch and a faire ſtone wall. For the better defence of the Hauen Richard the Second cauſed a very goodly caſtle to be built all of free ſtone. It is a paſſing fine city, very populous, rich, and well frequented of Merchants. *Clauſentum*, that ancient city mentioned by Antoninus, and ſtood ſometimes in that field which at this day is called Saint Maries, was often ſpoiled and ſacked by the Danes, and at length, in the time of Edward the Third was vtterly conſumed and burnt downe to the ground by the French-men: Of whoſe ruines this New city was built in a place much more better and commodious.

[r] This riuer, peraduenture, was anciently called WENT, and thereof the citie *Wentcheſter*, happily tooke the name: like as the cite *Colncheſter* in Eſſex, was ſo called of the riuer Colne, vpon Which it ſtandeth.

[s] WINCHESTER, A very auncient citie, well knowen to the Romanes, and is oft mentioned in old hiſtorians. Afterward in time ſo the Saxon Heptarchie, the Weſt Saxon Kings ordinarily kept their court heere. Straite after the entrance of the Normans, and peraduenture ſomewhat before, the Records for the whole land were here beſtowed and laied vp. It was once or twiſe much defaced by caſualty of fire, and oft ſpoiled and ſacked by vnruly ſouldiers in time of ciuill warres: but Edward the Third, to ſalue theſe damages and hinderances of the citizens and townesmen, placed heere THE STAPLE, or marte for wooll and cloth. At this time it is very populous and well inhabited. The wals of this citie are about a mile and an halfe in compaſſe. It hath ſix faire gates, and very large Suburbes adioyning to euery one of them.

[t] SHORHAM, an ancient Borough and hauen towne in Suſſex, firſt called, as Maſter Camden writeth, CIMENSHORE of *Cimen*, the brother of *Ciſſa*, who together with *Ælla* their father, landed a greater multitude of their Saxons. But in continuance of time a greate part of that towne being eaten vp with the ſea, and the mouth of the hauen with beech and ſand det vp, of a goodly towne it is become a ſmall village, at this day knowen by the name of OLD SHOREHAM, the decay of which gaue occaſion of the building and name of another not farre off from it, commonly called NEVV SHOREHAM.

[u] Heere Athelſtane King of the Weſt-Saxons, who made a lawe that no man ſhould be ſo hardy as to dare to coine money out of great townes priuiledged by the King for that purpuſe, erected a Minte for the coyning of his Siluer and other mettals, by which means it became ſo famous that in the time of the Saxons it deſerued the name of a city and was then called by them HASTINGACEASTER. In a plaine, before this towne, that bloody battaill betweene William, the baſtard, Duke of Normandy, that cruell tyrant, and Harold the vſurper, ſonne of Earle Goodwin, was fought vpon the fourteenth day of October, in the yeare of our Lord 1066. It is one of the cinque ports.

[w] DOVER, before the entrance of the Saxons was called *Dubris*, as Antoninus in his Iournal teſtifieth, who nameth it *Portus Dubris*, The hauen Dubris. Vpon that ſide next the ſea that was ſometime defended with a ſtrong wall, whereof ſome part is to be ſeene at this daie. Victred King of Kent did heere erect a goodly Church, which hee dedicated vnto Saint Martines. The caſtle which ſtandeth vpon the toppe of an exceding high cliffe, and is thought to be the ſtrongeſt holde of all England, and therefore called by Matthew Paris *Clauis & repagulum Angliæ*, The key and barre of England, was begunne, as is probable, by the Romans; yet not by Iulius Cæſar, as they would faine make men beleeue. Vpon another rocke or cliffe, ouer againſt this on the other ſide of the towne, there was, as ſeemeth, a lanterne or watch-tower (*Pharus*, they call it) oppoſite and anſwerable to that which the Romans had built at Bollein, beyond the ſtraights in Fraunce, which afterward being decaied was repaired by Charles the Great, and at this day is called by the French, *Tour d' order*, by the Engliſh, THE OLD MAN OF BVLLEN.

[x] This is that famous paſſage (*traiectus*,) from the Continent vnto this Iland, by which Cæſar and the Romans alwaies entred and had acceſſe hither: For vntill the time of Conſtans and Conſtantine Emperours of Rome, it was thought almoſt impoſſible to come hither from Rome, with a nauy thorough the maine Ocean: And ſince that long, it was, in time of Chriſtianity, by proclamation forbidden, that, whatſoeuer hee were, borne within the alleageance of England, that had a minde to goe beyond the ſeas for religion or pilgrimage, it ſhould not be lawfull for him to take ſhipping any where elſe but heere. The Frenchmen vulgarly call it *Le pas de Calais*, but the Engliſh call it *The ſtreights of Douer*.

[y] *London*, (we now call it) but of the French and Strangers it is commonly called *Londres* or *Londra*. Yet Tacitus, Ptolemey, Antonine, and Ammianus Marcellinus doe with one conſent write it LONDINVM or LONGIDINVM, ſo named of the Britons, as is probable, of *Llong*,

Ships, and *Dinas*, a Citie : anſwerable to thoſe places of Græcia *Naupactus*, *Nauſtathmo*, &c. denominated of Ships. It is doubtleſſe a very ancient citie, as Ammianus Marcellinus teſtifieth, who twelue hundred yeares ſince called it *Vetuſtum oppidum*, An ancient towne. Yet Iulius Cæſar neuer mentioned it in all his writings. Cornelius Tacitus, who liued in the daies of Nero, that bloody Emperour, was the firſt, if I be not deceiued, that euer wrot of it, calling it by the name of *Oppidum, copiâ negotiatorum, & commeatu maxime celebre*, A Towne very famous both for trafficke and great concourſe of Marchants, as alſo for victualls and all manner of prouiſion whatſoeuer. Nay he that made the Panegyricke oration to Conſtantius the Emperour, and Marcellinus who liued after him, giue it no better title. Yet at this day it is An abridgement or breefe view of the whol Iland, The Imperiall ſeate of the Brittiſh iles, *Regumq; Angliæ camera*, and The chamber of the Engliſh Kings : and therefore it may now iuſtly aſſume that title of Avgvsta, The roiall city, which Ammianus ſo many hundred yeeres ſince gaue vnto it. And being ſituate vpon the riſing of a little hill, in a moſt wholſome and healthfull aire, in the middeſt of the richeſt countries of the land, all a long vpon the North ſide of the Thames, one of the goodlieſt riuers of Europe, it is at this day as famous a Marte, for all manner of trade and trafficke as any in the whole world beſide. The wals of this citie, which are about three miles in compaſſe, are not ancient, although ſome doe write, that at the entreatie of Queene Helena, Conſtantine the Great cauſed them to be built. Beſide thoſe many and large Suburbes without the wals, there is ioined to it, vpon the Weſt the citie of Westminster, and vpon the South by a faire ſtone bridge the Borovgh Of Sovthvvarke, equall for bigneſſe and multitude of people to many great and good cities : So that London in this reſpect may iuſtly be called *Tripoli d' Angliterra*. This *Bridge* was begunne firſt of timber, and afterward in the time of King Iohn it was made all of Free-ſtone. The foundation of that goodly Mynſter or Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul was firſt laid by Ethelbert King of Kent.

[z] *Yarmouth*, as we now call it, a very goodly ſea towne in the county of Norffolke, ſituate at the mouth of the riuer Gerne (*Garienis*,) whereof it tooke the name, and was firſt called *Giernemouth*, and then by corruption in proceſſe of time *Garmouth*, and *Yarmoth*. It is incloſed almoſt on all ſides with water, vpon the Weſt with the riuer aforeſaid : vpon the South and Eaſt with the maine ſea : only vpon the North it lieth open to the firme land, vpon which ſide it is defended from the aſſault of the enemy by a very ſtrong wall, which together with the riuer doe make a kinde of Square figure longer one way then an other. On the Eaſt ſide ſtandeth a Block-houſe, well furniſhed with great ordinance to defend the hauen and towne from pirates and ſea robbers. It hath but one Church, but that is a marueillous faire great one with a very high Spire, ſeene far off both by ſea and land.

[a] What this towne ſhould be, and where it ſhould ſtand I cannot ſay for certaine. The letters in the Arabicke, and the proportion of diſtance from Yarmouth and Grynsby, doe directly point at Drayton in Northhampton-ſhire. But becauſe it is too far off from the ſea, and was neuer greater then now it is, and for that I finde him ſo often faulty in thoſe accounts, I doe not beleeue that he meant that place. The name commeth very neere to *Torkſey*, which is ſituate vpon the Trent, and, as Maſter Camden ſaith, although now it be but a ſmall towne, yet in times paſt it hath beene much greater and more famous. For in time of William the Firſt, as appeareth by Doomeſday booke, it had two hundred citizens, and enioyed many great and large priuileges.

[b] *Grimſby*, in Lincolnſhire, ſometime a very great Marte towne, much reſorted vnto from all quarters both by Sea and Land, ſo long as the hauen lay open ready to entertaine Ships of any reaſonable burden. But as the hauen did in continuance of time decay, ſo the glory of the towne, by little and little vaniſhed, and reſigned vp her trade vnto Kingſton vpon Hull, her ouerthwarte neighbour, which euer ſince the time of Richard the Second, hath greatly flouriſhed, in whoſe daies of a ſmall village and a very few poore Fiſher-mens cottages it began to grow to that greatneſſe, that of a ſudden it was not much inferiour to many prety cities.

[c] *Yorke*, a very goodly citie, ſituate vpon the riuer Ouſe. For beauty, greatneſſe, ſtrength, riches and pleaſure it is inferiour to none in all England, but London only. Old writers call it Eboracvm, the Welchmen *Ebrauc*, or *Effroc* : the Saxons *Eferwic* : And therefore I ſuſpect that this my authour did write it *Efferwic*, not *Effradic* : but I alter nothing. It is a very ancient citie oft mentioned in Roman Coines and hiſtories, whereby it is manifeſt that *Legio ſexta victrix*, the ſixth conquering legion, did ordinarily reſide in this city. The Emperours Seuerus and Conſtantius, father to Conſtantine the Great, ſo long as they abode in this ile, did keepe their court heere, and dying in theſe parts, were buried, in this city. This Conſtantius being a very godly and religious Chriſtian Prince; made it firſt as our hiſtories report, a Biſhops ſea, which Honorius Biſhop of Rome, afterward aduanced vnto the dignity of a Metropolitane, or Archbiſhopricke, which, beſide the large iuriſdiction that it had heere in England, had alſo vnder it all Scotland.

[d] *Wiſke*, it is called at this day. It riſeth in Richmond-ſhire not farre from Wharleton Caſtle, as Chriſtopher Saxto maketh me beleeue.

[e] I finde no mention at all of this place, either in Maſter Camden, or any other. Onely in the ſame Saxton vpon the foreſaid riuer, ſome two or three miles aboue Northaluerton, I finde *Danby Wiske* : but whether our authour meant this or not I cannot tell. But I would gladly learne of what place the Lord of *Veſcy*, tooke his name.

[f] *Lincolne*, a large and faire city, ſituate now vpon the North ſide of the riuer Witham, called by Ptolemey and Antonine Lindvm, by Beda *Lindecollinum*, by the Normans, as Maſter Camden teſtifieth, *Nichol*.

[g] This is very falſe : For this riuer hauing hitherto, from his fountaine, bent his courſe Northward as if it meant indeed to vnload it ſelfe at Grimesby, doth notwithſtanding heere alter that determination, and turning it ſelfe cleane another way at length falleth into the ſea at Boſton; a place almoſt full South both from Lincolne and Grimesby.

[h] *Durham*, ſituate vpon the top of an hill, by the riuer Weare, which runneth almoſt round about it, and thereupon was called by the Saxons *Dun-holme*, that is, if we ſhall interpret it into Engliſh, The hill-ile, is no ancient city : For the firſt ſtone of it, as our hiſtories report was laid by the Monkes of Lindesferne, in the yeere of our Lord 995. before that we find no mention of it. William the Firſt built the Caſtle vpon the top of the Hill, which ſince that time was the Biſhops palace.

[i] *Ireland*, the greateſt iland in theſe Seas, Brittain only excepted : for it runneth out in length from South to North about foure hundred miles: and where it is narroweſt it is well neere two hundred miles ouer. But of this we haue ſpoken in another place.

[k] *Denmarke*, (we now cal it) is for the moſt part inuironed and waſhed with the ſalt ſea: and therefore he doth not greatly erre, in that he termeth it An Iland.

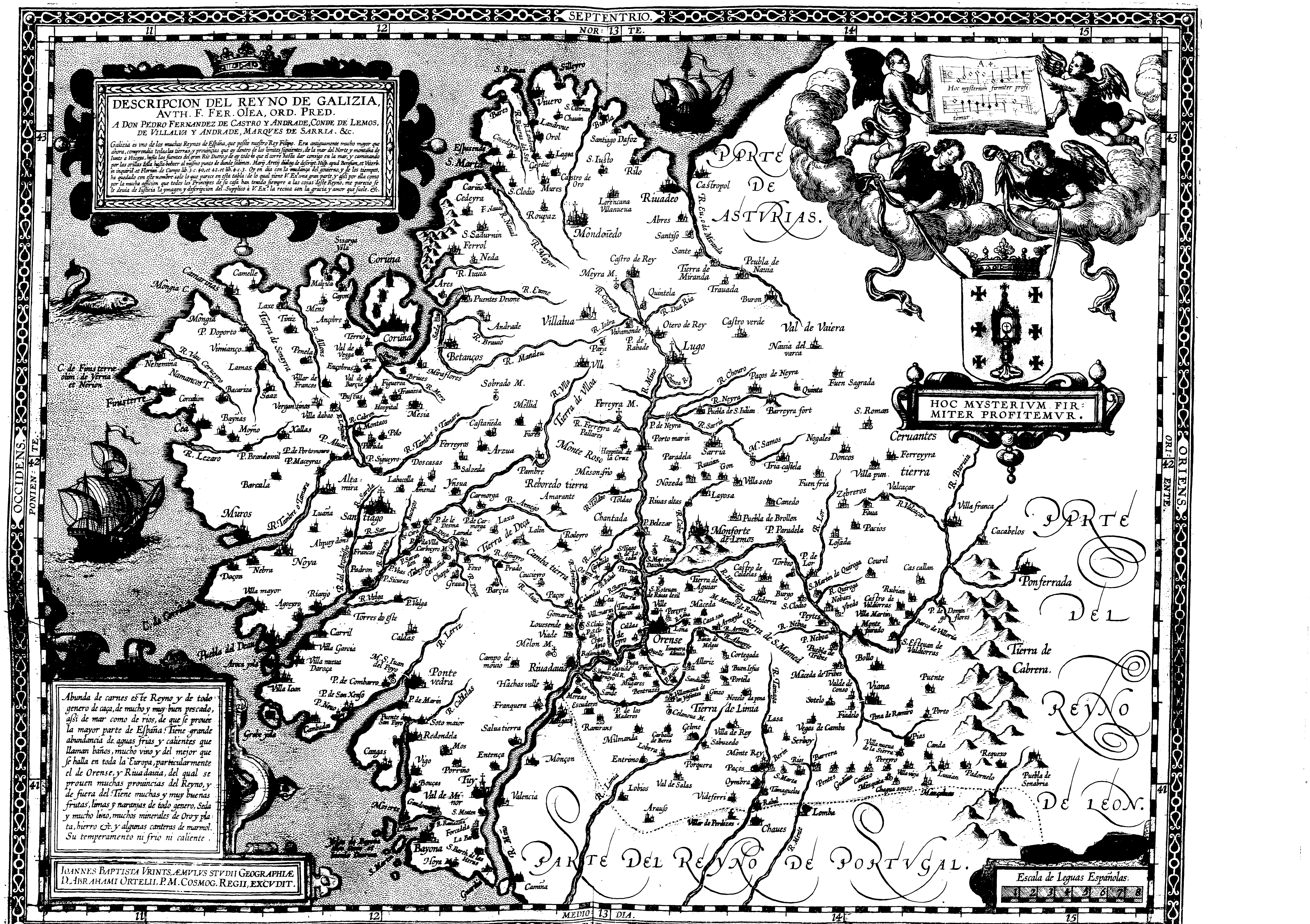
[l] *Iſland* (if I be not deceiued) which Solinus in the thirtie fiue chapter of his Polyhiſtor, ſaith, is two daies ſaile from Cathneſſe, the North cape of Scotland : His words are theſe, *A Caledoniæ promontorio Thulen petentibus bidui nauigatio eſt*. Thoſe that doe trauell betweene the cape of Caledonia or Cathneſſe and Thule, doe make it two daies ſaile. Item in the ſame chapter, a little beneath, he writeth that, *Ab Orcadibus Thulem vſq; quinq; dierum & noctium nauigatio eſt*. From the Orkney iles, to Thule are fiue daies, and fiue nights ſaile. Yet Iſland is not that ancient Thule, as Maſter Camden, in his Britania, proueth at large. The poſition and diſtances anſwer well to Thule, but the quantity or bigneſſe argueth that he meant Iſland, which is much farther off either from the coaſt of Norway, or borders of Scotland, as we ſhall by and by ſhew more plainly.

[m] So it is written apparently : But obſerue heere, That of the Arabicke letters, diuerſe in forme and ſhape of body, are the very ſame, and are onely diſtinguiſhed one from another by pricks or points, placed either ouer their heads or vnderneath them. Heereupon it is that that Arabicke word which heere I call *Zanbaga*, (ſuppoſing only one letter to be miſplaced, which might be the fault of the printer) may indifferently be either *Norbaga*, or *Norwega*, as the Danes call it : or *Neriga*, or *Nerigon*, whereof Pliny ſpeaketh; which is all one in effect. For Pomponius Mela ſaith that *Thule Bergarum* (thus the learned Clarencieux readeth, not *Belgarum*) *litori appoſita eſt* : that is, Thule is vpon the coaſt of Norway, ouer againſt the citie Bergen. And it is out of all queſtion, ſaith the ſame authour, that by Nerigon Pliny did vnderſtand that ſame country which at this day we call Norway.

[n] That our authour did meane Iſland, if there were no other argument, this one were alone ſufficient to prooue it. For I doe not remember that any one of the ancient writers euer tooke vpon him to define Thule according to his length and breadth : only Ptolemey and thoſe other authours haue pointed at it, as we haue ſhewed before, and haue told vs whereabout it lieth in the Sea by the longitude and latitude of it, as alſo by the ſituation of it from Scotland, The Orkeney iles, and Bergen in Norway. Whereas he ſaith that the length of Roſland is 400 miles, it is, I ſay, apparant that he meant Iſland. For Ortelius in his Iſland thus writeth of it : *Patet hac inſula in longitudiue centum milliarium Germanicorum, vt vulgus ſcriptorum habet*: The length of this Iland, as the common ſort of writers doe teſtifie, is one hundred Germane miles : Now that a common or ordinary Dutch mile, doth containe foure Engliſh or Italian miles, it is a thing ſo commonly knowen that it needeth no proofe. But hauing handled, Gentle Reader, the particulars, for the moſt part before in their ſeuerall places, leaſt I be too tedious in a thing not greatly needfull I ceaſe to trouble thee any longer.

GALIZIA, a kingdome of Spaine.

THe kingdome of Galizia is bounded vpon the Weſt and North, with the Ocean ſea; vpon the Eaſt, with the Aſturias and the kingdome of Leon : vpon the South, with the riuer Miño, and the Kingdome of Portingall. It was ſometime, as Ferdinand Oiea, the authour of this Mappe, writeth, much greater then now it is at this daie, and was then held to be one of the largeſt kingdomes of all Spaine : For it extended it ſelfe Eaſtward vp as farre as the mountaines of Biſcaya, and the head of the great riuer Duero, (*Durius* Pliny calleth it) and ſo from thence it ranne all along by the banke of this riuer euen till where it falleth into the maine ſea, as our ſaid authour prooueth, by the teſtimony of Marius Aretius in his deſcription of Spaine, of Annius Viterbius, and Floriano de Campo in the 40. chapter of his fourth booke; and likewiſe in the third chapter of his fourth booke. It is very vneuen, and mounteinous, or euery where full of dry barrein hils and dales, and therfore much of it, by reaſon it wanteth water, is waſte and not inhabited. Their Villages and townes, (eſpecially the greater and better ſort of them,) are ſituate vpon the Sea, or vpon ſome great riuer not farre from thence, except Santiago, Lugo, and Mondoñedo with one or two more. Yet, which is very ſtrange, heere are bred ſuch woonderfull ſtore of horſes, that that fable, which reporteth that hereabouts in Spaine the mares conceiue with foale by vertue of the winde, may ſeeme to be ſomething probable. Yea and this our authour Fernandez Oiea, ſaith, that it hath great ſtore of cattell, and of all manner of Deere aſwell for neceſſary prouiſion and mainteinance of the houſe, as for game and diſporte for the nobility and gentry of the land. But of Fiſh heere taken, not only in the Sea but alſo in the freſh riuers, there is ſuch variety and woonderfull ſtore that it is from hence conueighed to moſt places throughout all Spaine. It hath many hot bathes, and other ſprings and waters of rare and ſoueraigne vertues. It yeeldeth great plenty of wine, and that ſo good, eſpecially that which is made about Orenſe and Riuadauia, that it is tranſported from hence farre and neere into all countries Chriſtian. It offordeth much good fruite of all ſorts, but eſpecially of Limons and Orenges. Silke and Flax, are verie great and gainefull commodities vnto the inhabitants. Heere were ſometime, as Pliny teſtifieth, very rich Mines of gold. And Niger writeth that, amongſt the Artabri, (who inhabited not farre from Cape finiſter,) the riuers and brooks did bring downe, after any great ſtore of raine, Earth mingled with Siluer, Tynne and Gold-ore : yea and that the ſoile heere was ſo fertile of Gold, Copper and Lead, that ofttimes the husbandmen with their ploughes did turne vp great cloddes of good gold. Yet we know now, ſaith Maginus, that the Mines of this country at this day are of no great account. It hath alſo ſome quarreis of fine marble. Pedro de Medina reckoneth vp threeſcore Cities and townes of note in Galizia, of which theſe following are the moſt famous and renowmed, and therefore the more worthy the ſpeaking of in this place. Compostella, a goodly city ſituate betweene the two riuers Sar, and Sarela, is now commonly called and knowen by the name of Santiago, *Saint Ieameſes*, for that the body of the glorious Apoſtle Saint Iames, elder brother to Iohn the Euangeliſt, who firſt preached the goſpel heere and planted Chriſtianity amongſt the Spaniards, lieth heere interred : and in honour of this bleſſed Apoſtle, by the conſent generally of all, Prince, Nobles and Prelates, it was long ſince adorned with the title and dignity of Metropolitan. This by-word is common amongſt the Spaniards, That there be three Apoſtolicall Churches in the world moſt renowmed and famous, Saint Peters in Rome, Saint Ieamſes in Spaine, and Saint Iohns in Epheſus. They commonly hold, that the firſt Church that euer was built in Spaine, was that of our Lady in Saragoſa, the ſecond was this of Saint Iames. Heere alſo is a goodly Vniuerſity and ſchoole of good learning, where all the Liberall Sciences are profeſſed and taught, and many ſtudents are brought vp and maintained vntill they come to be of age and abilitie for publike ſeruice either in the Church or Commonwealth. The Groine, is a very goodly towne, ſituate in an iſthmos or demy-ile, betweene two baies or creeks of the ſea, whereof the one is held to be one of the beſt hauens of the world : And therefore heere for the moſt parte of the Kings ſhips, in time of peace doe lie at anchor. Lvgo, one of the principall cities of all Galizia, ſtandeth vpon the Miño, not farre from Caſtro de Rey where this riuer ariſeth. It is very ancient, and was out of doubt, knowen to the Romans, at ſuch time they bore the ſway in theſe parts : yet there be ſome which doe thinke it to haue beene built by the Vandals, long ſince the decay of that eſtate. Mondonnedo is a faire city ſeated vpon a little riuer toward the Northren ſea coaſt, not farre from Riuadeo. It was auncienly called *Glandomiro*. Orense, ſituate vpon the riuer Miño, is a very great and large citie. The wines that are heere made, are counted to be of the beſt, and equall to thoſe of Riuadauia. Some thinke that it was in old time called *Auria*, yet the Romans, as it is probable, called it *Aquas Calidas*, of the hotte bathes, which heere are founde, and are now of the Spaniards called *Burgas*. Tvy, or, as ſome write it, *Tuyd*, built alſo vpon the riuer Miño, not farre from the maine Sea, was firſt founded, as they fable by certaine Greeks, who came hither from Troy with Diomedes. Lucius Marineus Siculus maketh Bvrgos to be a city of Galizia. His words are theſe: Burgos, ſaith he, is a very famous and ancient city of Galizia in Spaine. It was ſometime, as ſome authours reporte, called *Maſburgi*, *Liconitiurgis*, *Brauum*, and *Auca*, or as Pliny writeth it, *Ceuca*. It is a very rich and populous citie, much reſorted vnto by Gentlemen and Marchants : of the one ſorte for pleaſure, of the other for profit; and therefore it is euery day greatly enlarged with goodly and ſumptuous newe buildings. If thou deſire more of this city, I wiſh thee to repaire to George Braun his Theater of the chiefe cities of the world : If more of this kingdome, read Peter de Medina his *Las Grandezas y coſas notabiles de Eſpaña*, of the ſtrange and memorable things of Spaine; and I make no doubt, if not with truthes and good hiſtoricall diſcourſes, yet with tedious tales and fables, thou ſhalt haue thy bellie full.



DESCRIPCION DEL REYNO DE GALIZIA,

AVTH. F. FER. OlEA, ORD. PRED.

A DON PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO Y ANDRADE, CONDE DE LEMOS, DE VILLALVA Y ANDRADE, MARQVES DE SARRIA. &c.

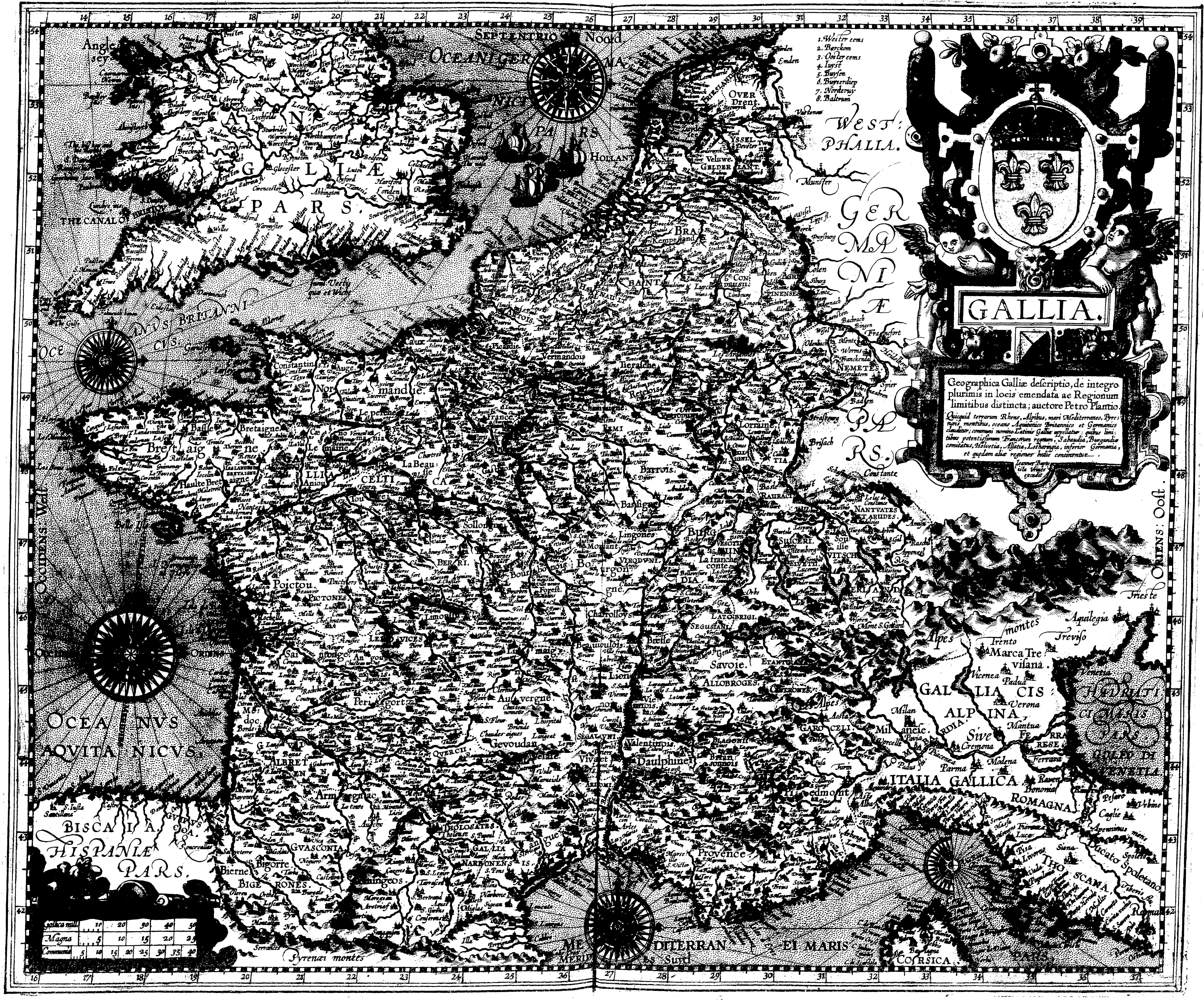
Galizia es vno de los muchos Reynos de España, que posee nuestro Rey Filipo. Era antiguamente mucho mayor que ahora, comprendia todas las tierras, y prouincias que ay dentro de los limites ſiguientes, de la mar del Norte y montaña de Iunto à Vizcaya, hasta las fuentes del gran Rio Duero, y de ay todo lo que el corre hasta dar consigo en la mar, y caminando por las orillas della hasta boluer al mismo punto de dunde ſalimos. Marij Aretij dialog. de deſcript. Hiſp. apud Beroſum, et Viterb. in inquirid. et Florian. de Campo lib. 3. c. 40, et 42. et lib. 4. c. 3. Oy en dia con la mudança del gouierno, y de los tiempos, ha quedado con este nombre solo lo que parece en esta tabla: de lo qual tiene V. Exª. vna gran parte. y aßi por ella como por la mucha afficion que todos los Principes de ſu caſa han tenido ſiempre a las cosas deste Reyno, me parecio ſe le deuia de Iuſticia la ymagen y deſcripcion del. Supplico à V. Exª. la reciua con la gracia y amor que ſuele. &c.

Abunda de carnes este Reyno y de todo genero de caça, de mucho y muy buen pescado, aßi de mar como de rios, de que ſe prouee la mayor parte de España. Tiene grande abundancia de aguas frias y calientes que llaman baños, mucho vino y del mejor que ſe halla en toda la Europa, particularmente el de Orense, y Riuadauia, del qual se prouen muchas prouincias del Reyno, y de fuera del. Tiene muchas y muy buenas frutas, limas y naranjas de todo genero, Seda y mucho lino, muchos minerales de Oro y plata, hierro &c. y algunas canteras de marmol. Su temperamento ni frio ni caliente.

JOANNES BAPTISTA VRINTS, ÆMVLVS STVDII GEOGRAPHIÆ D. ABRAHAMI ORTELII, P.M. COSMOG. REGII, EXCVDIT.

FRANCE.

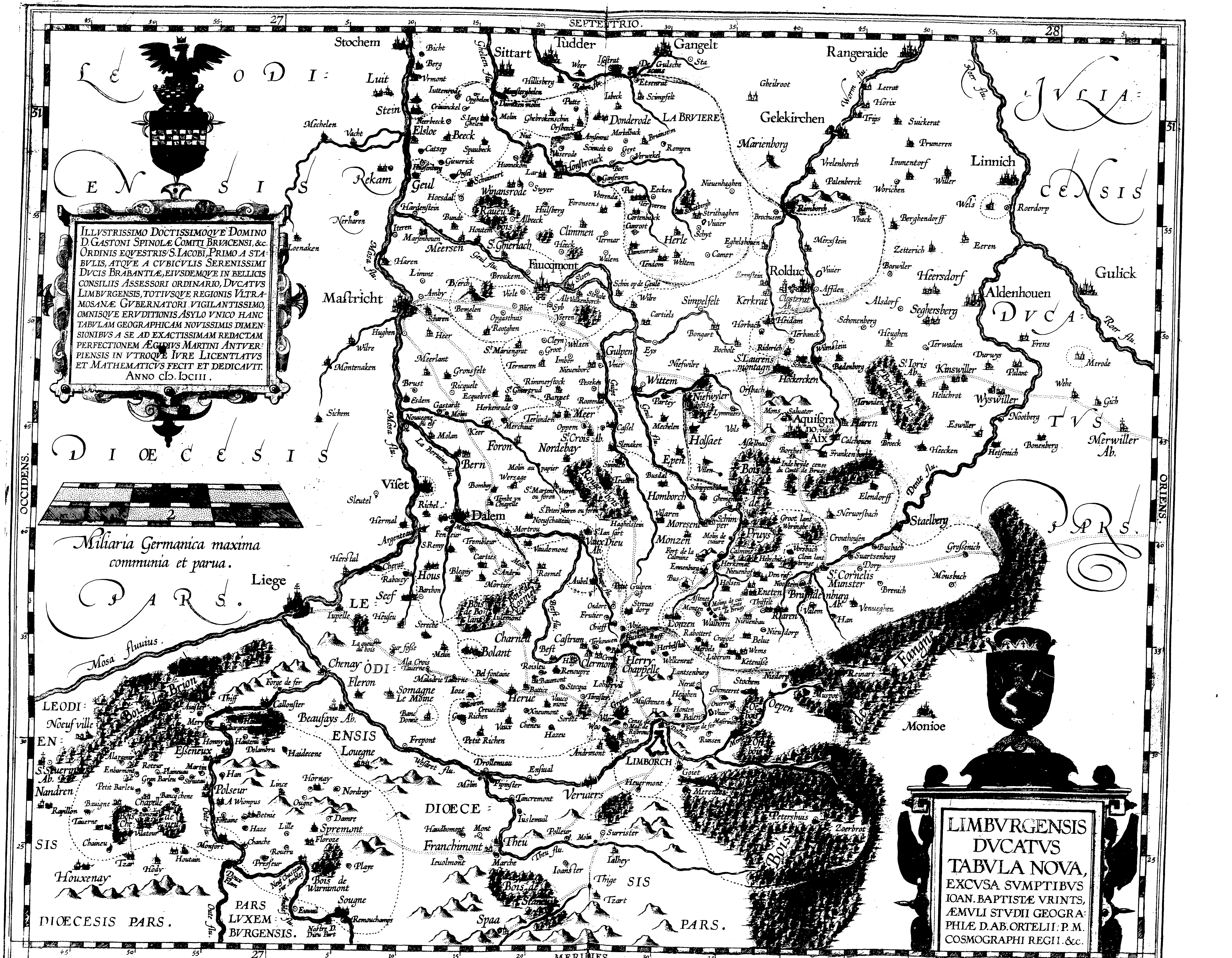
FRANCE (or GALLIA, as the Latines called it,) at this day one of the goodlieſt and greateſt Kingdomes of Europe, hath notwithſtanding in forepaſſed ages, beene much larger then now it is. For in Iulius Cæſars time it conteined all that Weſterne part of the Maineland inhabited and poſſeſſed by the *Belgæ*, *Aquitani*, *Celtæ* and *Heluetij*, bounded vpon the North by the Rhein, vpon the Weſt by the maine Ocean ſea, vpon the South with the Pyreney mountaines, and vpon the Eaſt with the ſtately Alpes. For thus he writeth in the Firſt booke of his Commentaries of the warres of France : GALLIA *eſt omnis diuiſa in partes tres : Quarum vnam incolunt* BELGAE, *aliam* AQVITANI, *tertiam qui ipſorum lingua* CELTAE, *noſtra* GALLI, *appellantur. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, à Belgis Matrona, et Sequana diuidit.* All FRANCE is diuided into three parts : whereof the one is poſſeſſed of the *Belgæ*, the other of the *Aquitani*, the third of thoſe people which they in their language call *Celtæ*, wee in ours *Galli*. The *Galli* (or *Gaules*) are diuided from the Aquitanes by the riuer Garonne ; and from the *Belgæ* by the Marne and Seine. Item a little beneath hee ſaith that, GALLIA beginneth at the riuer Rhoſne, and it is bounded with the Garonne, the Ocean ſea, and Belgium ; moreouer toward the Sequani and Heluetij it abbutteth vpon the Rhein : It bendeth ſomewhat Northward. BELGIVM beginneth at the outmoſt borders of Gallia; and from thence it coſteth along by the inner ſide of the riuer Rhein : It lieth North and by Eaſt from the reſt of Gallia. AQVITANIA ariſeth at the riuer Garonne, and ſo from thence it falleth downe to the Pyreney mountaines, and the Spaniſh ſeas : It lieth Weſt and by North from the reſt of France. Nay beſide this diuiſion, there was yet another much more large, extending the bounds of France beyond the Alpes which did include a good part of Italy, and therefore it was of the Romans named GALLIA CISALPINA, Fraunce on this ſide the Alpes, or *Italia Gallica*, France in Italy. But of theſe and the like diuiſions we haue in the former ſpoken plentifully, and therefore we now ſurceaſe to repeat them againe in this place. And we are not ignorant how much of this large compaſſe heere deſcribed is at this day ſeuered from the crowne of France, and hath theſe many yeeres beene gouerned by ſeuerall Lords and Princes. A great part of Gallia Belgica, as namely Flaunders, Brabant, Artois, Limburgh and other) belongeth vnto the King of Spaine; Holland, Zeland, with the reſt of the Low-countries are gouerned by the States : Zuittzerland, Cleue, Lorrain, Alſas, Sauoy, Piemont, and ſome other prouinces are held of the Emperour, and are ſubiect to their proper Princes : and no one foote, for ought I know, of Italy beyond the Alpes doth belong now to the crowne or kingdome of France. The ſeuerall Shires or Prouinces of this kingdome are very many, whereof the moſt principall are theſe, Boulennois, Ponthieu, Caux, Picardy, Normandy, Fraunce, Beauſſe, Bretaigne, Aniow, Le Maine, Poitow, Lymoſin, Santoine, Guien, Gaſcoigne, Perigot, Quercy, Champaine, Berrey, Gaſtinois, Sologne, Auuergne, Niuernois, Lyomois, Charrolois, Bourbonois, Maine, Daulphein, Prouince, Languedocke, Bloys, or Blaſois, Forram, Burgundy, La Franche Conte, Vermandois and ſome few others mentioned in this Mappe. The whole land generally is very fertile and withall paſſing pleaſant and healthfull : and thereupon they vſe to ſay that Lombardy is the garden of Italy, and France is the garden of Europe. Yet ſome places are more fertile for ſome one commodity then others are. Picardy, Normandy, and Languedocke are as goodly countries for Corne, as any in all Chriſtendome beſide. Some places doe afforde great ſtore of fruits, ſome as great plenty of Wood : In ſome places Flax and Hempe doe grow in great abundance, in other places they make as great a commoditie of their Woad. The whole countrey generally in all places affordeth much wine, but the beſt is made in Beauſſe about Orleans. They haue ſome mines of Iron, but many of Salt. Whereupon La Noüe ſaith, that the Corne, Wine, Salt and Woad that is from hence tranſported into forraine Countries, doth bring in yeerely to the ſubiects and crowne of France twelue hundred thouſand pounds of currant mony. And Iohn Bodine affirmeth that Such ſprings of Corne, Salt and wine doe heere flow ſo copiouſly, that it is almoſt impoſſible to empty them or drawe them quit dry. Another, a country man of ours, a worthy gentleman and of as good iudgement, as the beſt of them, ſaith that in the prouince of Limoſin, are the beſt Beeues : about Orleans, the beſt Wines : in Auuergne, the beſt Swine; and in Berry, the choiſeſt Mutton, and greateſt ſtore of Sheepe. In France there are twelue Archbiſhoprickes : and one hundred and foure Suffraganes, or Biſhops. Bodine ſaith that there are in France twentie ſeuen thouſand and foure hundred Pariſh Churches, counting onely euery city for a Pariſh. The cities and walled townes in this country are very many, but of them all PARIS is the chiefe, which doth as much excell the reſt, as the lofty cedar doth the loweſt ſhrubbes : And I haue heard ſay, if my memory faile me not, that the King of France, being demaunded by an Embaſſadour, how many cities there were in all that his whole country and kingdome, reckoned vp a great number, and amongſt them made no mention at all of Paris : and being againe asked the reaſon why he did not account that for one amongſt the reſt, anſweared that Paris was another world. This towne is ſeated in the Ile of France vpon the riuer Sein, in as pleaſant and fertile a place as elſewhere may be found in this whole kingdome. It is a very ancient city, called by Cæſar *Lutetia*, by Ptolemey *Lucotecia*, and by Iulianus in his Miſopogonus, Leucetia. Zoſimus nameth it *Pariſium*, and Marcellinus, *Caſtellum Pariſiorum*, The caſtle of the Pariſij : For this prouince which now they call properly France, or The Ile of France, was the ancient ſeat and habitation of the Pariſij. The riuer Sein, (*Sequana*) parting it ſelfe into two ſtreames, diuideth this towne into three parts, to wit, The *Burge* vpon the North ſide : The *Vniuerſity*, vpon the South : and The *Ville*, in the middeſt, in the ile aforeſaid, which ſeemeth to be the old towne mentioned by Cæſar. For thus he writeth in the ſeuenth booke of his Commentaries of the warres of France : *Id oppidum* (*Lutetia* hee meaneth) *Pariſiorum, poſitum in inſula fluminis Sequanæ.* Lutetia that towne of the Pariſij, is ſituate in an iland in the riuer Sein. It is, as our learned countryman reporteth, tenne Engliſh miles about by the wals. The Vniuerſity was founded by Charles the Great in the yeere of our Lord eight hundred. For other particulars I wiſh thee to looke backe to that which we haue written before generally of France, or particularly of diuers and ſundry ſeuerall Prouinces of the ſame. And beſide thoſe authours before named, thou maieſt adioine that our learned countriemam, who not long ſince ſet out a diſcourſe of this kingdome intituled, The view of France.

GALLIA.
Geographica Galliæ deſcriptio, de integro plurimis in locis emendata ae Regionum limitibus distincta; auctore Petro Plantio.
Quicquid terrarum Rheno, Alpibus, mari Mediterraneo, Pyrenæis montibus, oceano Aquitanico Britannico et Germanico clauditur; communi nomine Latinis Gallia appellatur: quibus limitibus potentisſimum Francorum regnum, Sabaudia, Burgundiæ comitatus, Helvetia, Alſatia, Lotharingia, inferior Germania, et quędam aliæ regiones hodie continentur.
Ioannes Baptista Vrints excudit
1. Wester eems
2. Barckom
3. Ooster eems
4. Iuyst
5. Buyſen
6. Buyserdiep
7. Norderuy
8. Baltrum
SEPTENTRIO Noord
OCEANI GERMANICI PARS
ANGLIÆ PARS
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS
OCEANUS AQUITANICUS
OCCIDENS West
ORIENS Ooſt
WEST: PHALIA.
GERMANIÆ PARS
GALLIA CISALPINA, Sive ITALIA GALLICA
MEDITERRANEI MARIS
MERIDIES Suyd
HISPANIÆ PARS
BISCAIA
Pyrenæi montes
CORSICA
THOSCANA
GOLFO DI VENETIA
Gallica milli. 10 20 30 40 50
Magna 5 10 15 20 25
Communia 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

The Duchie of LIMBORGH,

in the Low Countries.

GERMANIA INFERIOR, or, as we now call it, The Low countries, is at this day diuided into theſe ſeuenteene prouinces: to wit, foure *Duchies*, Brabant, Limbourgh, Lukenburgh & Guelderland: ſeuen *Counties*, or *Earldomes*, Flanders, Artois, Heinault, Holland, Zeland, Namur, and Zutphen: one *Marquiſate*, commonly called The Marquiſate of the Sacred Empire: fiue *Grand Signeories*, Frizeland, Mechlin, Vtreckt, Ouer-iſſel, and Groninghen. Of the moſt of theſe we haue in the former ſpoken ſeuerally and at large, onely of Limborgh, which although it be one of the leaſt, yet in honor and dignity not the leaſt, we haue hitherto ſpoken little or nothing. The Dukedome of LIMBOVRGH, therefore, is a very little prouince, ſituate in the middeſt betweene the Duchie of Gulich, Gelderland, the Biſhopricke of Leege and Lutzenburge: The citie Limburgh, or as they vulgarly call it *Lympurch*, the chiefe towne of this prouince and whereof it tooke the name, ſtandeth vpon the riuer Weſſe, or Weſdo, as they name it, and is diſtant from Aix three leagues, but from Leige it is foure at the leaſt or ſomewhat more. It is a very ſtrong towne both by nature and arte: For being built vpon the riſing of a ſtony hill, it is encloſed round with a very defenſible wall, garded heere and there with diuers ſtrong towers, beſide a goodly large Caſtle all of free ſtone vpon the toppe of the hill. The ſituation and proſpect of this citie is moſt pleaſant and commendable. For at the foote of the hill, at the townes ſide, runneth the riuer, vnto which adioineth a goodly fertile plaine where daily great ſtore of cattell are kept and mainteined to the great commodity and gaine of the inhabitants round about. This city is not ancient, nor once mentioned by any old writer, as D. Remacle Fuſch, a learned Phyſician, this countriman borne, plainly confeſſeth, and yet he ſaith that hee had diligently ſearched and turned ouer all authours, who either of ſet purpoſe, or by the way, haue handled that kind of argument. The ſoile is very good and fertile, both for corne and paſture, eſpecially about Heruey, a fine village not farre from Clermont. Onely wine it yeeldeth none at all; but in ſted of that, they make of barley ſteeped and ſodden, a kinde of very ſtrong drinke, which will aſſoone make the toſſe-pot drunke, as the ſtrongeſt wine in France. Lewis Guicciardine writeth that, about halfe a Dutch mile off, from this towne, there is a Mine or quarry of ſtone, that is very like to mettall: of Pliny, in the 10. Chapter of the foure and thirtieth booke of his Naturall hiſtorie it is called *Lapis ærosus*, *Cadmia*, and *lapis calaminaris* (if I be not deceiued) The braſſe ſtone, or Copper ore. D. Fuſch teſtifieth that it hath alſo diuerſe veines of Lead and Iron. A kinde of blacke ſtone cole, like vnto that which we heere call Seacoale, of a ſulphurous nature, a good fuell and much vſed of Farriers and Smithes, is in diuers places of the country digged out of the ground in great abundance. Moreouer heere are found diuers ſorts of ſtone, not much vnlike to Marble or Iaſper party coloured, very beautiful and good for building. This countrey at the firſt was no more but a County or Earldome: vntill that Fredericke, ſurnamed Barbaroſſo, in the yeere of our Lord 1172. graced it with the title and dignity of a Duchie. The firſt Duke that enioied this honor was Henry the Firſt, lineally deſcended from Henry the Fourth, that valiant and religious Emperour. At length Henry the Second Duke of Limburgh, dying without heire male, Iohn the Firſt Duke of Brabant, about the yeere after Chriſts incarnation 1293, by right of inheritance claimed the ſame, and by dint of ſworde, driuing out Reynold Earle of Gelderland, the Vſurper, obteined it, ſince whoſe daies it hath beene quietly poſſeſſed by the houſe of Brabant. Therefore for iuſtice in ciuill cauſes, not only Limburg, but alſo Faulconburg, Dalem and other liberties and free townes beyond the Moſe, do come to the courts of Brabant, which ordinarily are held at Bruſſels: otherwiſe for eccleſiaſticall iuriſdiction they doe belong to the dioceſſes of that Biſhop of Leige. But beſide this dukedome of Limburgh there are diuers other Iuriſdictions and Signiories deſcribed in this Charte, of the which theſe following are the chiefe, whereof it ſhal not be amiſſe to ſpeake a word or two. *Faulconburgh*, (*Valckembourg* it is called of the Dutch, but of the French, *Fauquemont*) is a very prety towne, which hath iuriſdiction and command ouer a large circuite of ground conteining many fine villages. It is three great Dutch miles from Aix, and but two ſmall miles from Maſtricht. It was conquered and taken by Iohn the third, Duke of Brabant; who ouercame Ramot the Lord of Faulconburgh, a troubleſome man, that at that time laid ſeege to Maſtricht and had much and oft vexed the country round about him. DALEM is a prety fine towne, with a Caſtle, but of no great ſtrength. It is three long miles from Aix, and two from Liege: It was honoured with the title of an Earldome, and had iuriſdiction and command ouer many villages and a great circuit of ground vp as high as the riuer of Moſe. Henry the Second, Duke of Brabant conquered it and adioined it to his dominions. ROIDVCK, or, as Guicciardin calleth it *Rhode-le-duc*, is an ancient little towne with an old Caſtle, about one long Dutch mile, as the forenamed authour would haue it, from Faulconburg: yet this our Mappe maketh it about two. AIX or AIX LACHAPELLE, if we may beleeue Munſter, was that which the Latines called *Aquiſgranum* ſo much ſpoken of and mentioned in the ſtories of Charles the Great and others of thoſe times. Others would haue it to be that which Ptolemey in the 9 chapter of the ſecond booke of his Geography calleth *Veterra*, and where he ſaith the thirtieth Legion, called *Vlpia legio* did reſide. Limprand nameth it *Palais de Grau*, Rheginon, *Palais de eaux*, that is, the Water palace; which in my iudgement ſeemeth moſt probable; becauſe I find that that city in Prouence in France which the Romans called *Aquæ Sextiæ*, the Frenchmen do at this day call *Aix*. This city is ſituate betweene Brabant, Limburgh, the Duchie of Gulicke, and the Biſhopricke of Liege. Some thinke that it was deſtroied and laid leuell with the ground by Attila king of the Humes: others thinke that it was firſt founded by Charles the Great. But to leaue all theſe as doubtfull, this is certeine that it ſtandeth in a moſt pleaſant plaine and as healthfull and ſweet an aire, as any may be elſwhere found in theſe parts. That faire Church, of our Sauiour and the bleſſed Virgin his mother, was built by this Emperour, and by him was endowed with great lands, priuiledges, many holy and precious reliques brought thither from ſundry places of the world. Beatus Rhenanus writeth that Charles the Great made it the head and chiefe city of the kingdome of France, and generally of all the whole Empire, the ordinary Court and place of reſidence for the Emperour in theſe Weſterne parts of the ſame. Moreouer he ordained that heere the Emperour ſhould, by the Biſhop of Collen, Metropolitan of this prouince, be crowned with a crown of Iron: at Millan, with a crowne of Siluer; and at Rome with a crowne of Gold. Ouer one of the doores of the Towne-houſe are written theſe ſix Latine verſes, *Carolus inſignem reddens hanc condidit vrbem, Quam libertauit poſt Romam: conſtituendo, Quòd ſit trans Alpes hic ſemper regia ſedes: Vt caput vrbs cuncta colat hanc, & Gallia tota. Gaudet Aquiſgranum præ cunctis munere clarum, Quæ prius imperij leges nunc laureat almi.* And ouer another doore, theſe two, *Hic ſedes regni trans Alpes habeatur, Caput omnium ciuitatum, & prouinciarum Galliæ.* This famous Emperour hauing reigned ouer the Frenchmen 47. yeares and worne the imperiall diadem 14. ended his life in the yeere of our Lord 813. and was heere enterred in a tombe of Marble, in our Ladies Church with this plaine epitaph; *Caroli Magni Chriſtianiſsimi, Romanorum Imperatoris Corpus hoc conditum eſt ſepulchro.* That is, the body of Charles the Great, Emperour of the Romans, lieth heere interred in this tombe. Thus farre Guicciardine, to whom I wiſh thee to repaire if thou deſire a larger diſcourſe of theſe particulars.



LIMBVRGENSIS DVCATVS TABVLA NOVA,

EXCVSA SVMPTIBVS IOAN. BAPTISTÆ VRINTS, ÆMVLI STVDII GEOGRAPHIÆ D. AB. ORTELII: P. M. COSMOGRAPHI REGII. &c.

ILLVSTRISSIMO DOCTISSIMOQVE DOMINO D. GASTONI SPINOLÆ COMITI BRVACENSI, &c. ORDINIS EQVESTRIS S. IACOBI, PRIMO A STABVLIS, ATQVE A CVBICVLIS SERENISSIMI DVCIS BRABANTIÆ, EIVSDEMQVE IN BELLICIS CONSILIIS ASSESSORI ORDINARIO, DVCATVS LIMBVRGENSIS, TOTIVSQVE REGIONIS VLTRAMOSANÆ GVBERNATORI VIGILANTISSIMO, OMNISQVE ERVDITIONIS ASYLO VNICO HANC TABVLAM GEOGRAPHICAM NOVISSIMIS DIMENSIONIBVS A SE AD EXACTISSIMAM REDACTAM PERFECTIONEM ÆGIDIVS MARTINI ANTVERPIENSIS IN VTROQVE IVRE LICENTIATVS ET MATHEMATICVS FECIT ET DEDICAVIT.

ANNO CIƆ. IƆCIII.

AN EPISTLE OF HVMFREY LHOYD, WRITTEN TO ABRAHAM ORTEL, COSMOGRAPHER TO PHILIP, *the Second, King of* SPAINE, *wherein at large and* learnedly he diſcourſeth of the iland MONA, the *ancient ſeat of the* DRVIDES.

TO ſatisfie your requeſt concerning the Name and ſituation of the ile MONA, moſt learned Ortell, and to ſet downe in writing what I haue obſerued of that argument in the reading of ancient and moderne authours, what I haue found by experience and trauell, and what I haue gathered by the knowledge of the Britiſh tongue which to this day is ſpoken vulgarly by the inhabitants of this iland, were but ſo much as I confeſſe is due to your kinde loue and manifold courteſies, whereby you haue many wayes eternally bound me vnto you: Notwithſtanding in ſo doing I am ſure to be ſeuerely cenſured of many, condemned of ſome, and generally to be ſubiect and oppoſed to the obloquy, and ſcandalous ſpeeches of the baſer ſort, ſuch I mean as haue no maner of learning or ſound iudgement. For a preiudicate opinion, though neuer ſo falſe and abſurd, nay euen the groſſeſt errors if they be once receiued and ſetled in the heart, will hardly euer be remoued, eſpecially being patronaged and defended by the authority of Polydore Virgil, a graue learned man, and one that for thoſe times was accounted very eloquent. But by their leaue I may ſay, That this man hath ſtuffed his Hiſtories with many manifeſt errours, *mille mendis & mendacijs*, with a thouſand faults and falſhoods; which he fell into, not only for that he wanted the knowledge of the Britiſh tongue, (which now the Engliſh, after the maner of the Germans, call Welſh, that is, Strange or Barbarous) without which euen the very name of the iland can by no meanes be truely vnderſtood: But alſo either for that he neuer read the beſt of our Authours, or els for that he bearing a proud ſplene and malice againſt the Britons, (whom the beſt and moſt honorable of all the Romane Emperours did loue and greatly eſteeme) little weighed their authority, and haughtilie attributing too much to his owne, neglected the better, and followed the ſteps, poore blinde man, of one William Little, little in name and little in eſtimation and credit, as blinde a foole as himſelfe. But let this braſen faced diminiſher of the Britons honour, burſt himſelfe if he will, and do what he can to the vttermoſt of his might and malice, ſo long as Diodorus Siculus, Dion Caſſius, twiſe Conſul of Rome, Herodian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Ptolemey and Strabo, are extant amongſt the Greekes; Cæſars Commentaries, Tacitus his Annals, Eutropius, Suetonius, Oroſius, Ælius Spartianus, Iulius Capitolinus, Ælius Lampridius, Flauius Vopiſcus, Aurelius Victor, Ammianus Marcellinus, Sextus Rufus, The Panegyricks of Mamertinus and others, Pliny, Antonine, Mela and Solinus, amongſt the Latines; beſide the Annals of the three Gildaſes, Ninnius, and diuers other very learned men, written many hundred yeres ſince in the Britiſh tongue, who before the comming of the Engliſh, (which our countreymen to this day call by their ancient name, *Saxons*) haue learnedly penned the hiſtories of this their natiue countrey: and beſide Aſſerius, Obbern, Felix Monumetenſis, Henricus Huntingtonenſis, Malmesburienſis, Annouillanus, Iſcanus, Neccham, Gyraldus Pariſienſis, Trenetus, and infinite others, which ſince thoſe Saxons conquered that part of the iland, (which they call England, but we, reteining the old name Lhoëgria,) haue done the like. Let, I ſay, this proud Italian burſt himſelfe, and let him ſnarle at the worthy acts of the Britons, while ſo many, and ſuch ancient authours do liue to ſound the trumpe of their honour, no impudent lying fellow ſhall euer be able with his calumnies to obſcure the bright luſture of the Britons glory, to impeach the honourable fame of their renowned deeds, ſpread abroad by ſuch worthy men, or to faſten the leaſt infamy vpon them. But now it is time to come to our propoſed argument, and to ſpeake more particularly of MONA, which Polydore Virgil, taking vpon him more than he well might, hath depriued of the ancient name, and leauing it nameleſſe, hath giuen both it and Menauia, to the Ile of Man, as may thus be proued both out of the Greeke, Latine, and Britiſh writers, as alſo out of the language which here to this day is ſpoken by the inhabitants. It is apparent out of Cæſar, Tacitus, and others, that MONA was an iland very neere to the coaſt of Britaine, betweene it and Ireland: In which Sea there are but two (beſide the Hebrides) that are of any note and bigneſſe: Therefore it muſt needs follow, that one of thoſe two is that MONA which is ſo often mentioned in ancient hiſtories: Wherefore I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet downe before your eyes the poſition of them both, and how they do lie from the coaſt of England & other ilands round about them, that by that meanes that which followeth may the better be vnderſtood. The firſt of theſe, which Polydore calleth ANGLESEY, is very neere to that part of Britaine, which we call *Cumry*, and the Engliſh, *Wales*, from which it is ſeuered by a very narrow frith or bay of the ſea, (the countrey people call it *Menai*) which ouer-againſt the middeſt of the iland, is hardly a mile ouer. Vpon the Eaſt ſide of this ile there is a very ſtrong caſtle, and a prety fine citie, called Beaumariſh, *(Bellum mariſcum)* both built by Edward the Firſt, King of

England. On the other ſide of the iland, oppoſite to this city, there is a maruellous conuenient place to take ſhipping for Ireland, and therefore it is much for that purpoſe reſorted vnto and frequented by the Engliſh. They call it *Holy-head*, but of the Welſh men it is called *Caërgybi*, that is, Gubcheſter, or, The citie of Kybi. In this iland is *Aberfraw*, which within theſe three or foure hundred yeeres was the chiefe ſeat where ordinarily the King of Northwales, (*Gwynedia*, or as ſome barbarouſly write it *Venedocia*) did reſide and keepe his Court. This iland, for the bigneſſe of it, mainteineth and breedeth much *cattell* and *ſheepe*. It yeerely yeeldeth ſuch plentie of *wheat*, that in reſpect of that fertility it is commonly called, *The mother of Wales*. They haue little wood here growing: yet euery day the bodies of huge trees, with their roots, and firre trees of a woonderfull length and bigneſſe, are heere by the inhabitants found and digged out of the earth in diuers places, in low grounds and champion fields. The people ſpeake the Welſh tongue, and for the moſt part they do not vnderſtand one word of Engliſh: notwithſtanding they haue for theſe three hũdred yeeres and more beene ſubiect, as the reſt of Wales hath beene, to the Kings and Crowne of England. But now let vs come to the other iland, to which alſo Polydore Virgil hath not long ſince without any ground or good authoritie, giuen the name of MONA. That ſtandeth in the middeſt of the maine ſea, diſtant from the neereſt place of England at the leaſt fiue and twentie miles. It is almoſt as bigge as that other, but it is farre more barren and waſte, and thoſe men that are borne and bred there, are weake and nothing ſo fit for the warres and ſeruice in the field, only thoſe excepted that are ſent thither by the Earle of Darbie, to whom this ile doth by right of inheritance from his anceſtours belong. They do ſpeake the Scotiſh language, or the Iriſh, as you pleaſe to call it, for they be both one. The one is as farre from Ireland as the other. Theſe things being taught and conceiued, let vs now heare what the Romans haue written of *Mona*. The firſt authour that euer made mention of it, as I remember, was Cæſar; next after him, Pliny and Dion Caſsius: But they doe but name it only, and withall affirme it to be ſituate in the maine ſea betweene England and Ireland. Thus much we both confeſſe. Cornelius Tacitus, a very learned man, and one that by meanes of Iulius Agricola, his father in law, very well knew the ſtate of Britaine then, of the ſituation and diſtance of Mona from the Continent, teacheth vs many things making much to this our purpoſe. Therefore let vs liſten awhile to that which he ſpeaketh in the foureteenth booke of his Annals: *But then was Paulinus Suetonius Lieutenant of Britaine, one that for his great experience and knowledge of militarie matters, popular fame, and eſtimation amongſt the meaner ſort of men, (which for the moſt part ſuffereth no man of rare virtues and qualities to liue without a compere) did alwayes contend with Corbulo, labouring by all meanes poſsiblie to match that his honourable ſeruice in conquering Armenia, by ouercomming and quieting thoſe Rebels which in theſe parts did ſtand out againſt the Romans. Therefore he maketh great preparation, and prouideth all things neceſſarie for the aſſault and taking of the iland* Mona, *a place not only by nature, but alſo by reaſon of the multitude of people which do there inhabit, very ſtrong and defencible, and is indeed the ſanctuarie and place of common refuge for all ſuch as runne away from their Capteines or Commanders. He cauſed boats to be made with flat bottomes, becauſe the ſea there neere the ſhore is verie ſhallow, and euerie where full of flats and ſhelfs. Thus they conueyed ouer the footmen, the horſmen followed them partly wading thorow the foords and ſhallow places, and partly ſwimming where the waters were more deepe. Vpon the ſhore, to empeach our landing, a very great armie, verie well appointed and armed for all aſſaies, ſtood cloſe thronging together, intermedled with women running to and fro betweene the ranks with torches in their hands, in mourning gownes and their haire about their eares, of all the world like to the Furies or madde women. The Druides alſo on euerie ſide with hands lifted vp to heauen, powring out many bitter curſes and deadlie imprecation, with the ſtrangeneſſe of that ſight ſtrooke the ſouldiers into ſuch a dampe, that they ſtood ſtone ſtill, not once mooUing their bodies, as if they had willingly offered their throats to the enemie: yet at length by the exhortation and encouragement of the Generall, and one animating and heartening on another, that they might not ſeeme to be afrayd of a companie of ſeelie women and other frantike people, they aduance forward the ſtanderd, diſplay their banners, and ſuch as offered to reſiſt, they beat to the ground, and force them to runne into their owne fires. This being done, he placed garriſons in their townes and villages, and cauſed their woods to be cut downe and vtterlie deſtroyed; which, by reaſon of their cruell ceremonies and ſuperſtitious ſacrifices there offered, were by them eſteemed holy. For they accounted it lawfull to embrue their altars with the blood of their captiues, and to ſeeke to know the ſecret counſell of the eternall God and euents to come by the entrailes and bowels of men.* Thou heareſt, gentle Reader, how the footmen followed the horſmen in the foords and ſhallowes, and where the water was more deepe, they ſwomme ouer with the horſes. The ſame Authour alſo, ſetting forth, in the life of Iulius Agricola, the ſame Agricola's voyage into this iland, writeth on this maner: MONAM *inſulam, cuius poſſeſsionem reuocatum Paulinum, &c.* Thus tranſlated by the learned Sir Henrie Sauile (for I know not whether Great Tacitus ſcorneth any other interpretor or no) *He deliberated to conquer the iland* Mona: *from the poſſeſsion whereof, as before I haue rehearſed, Paullinus was reuoked by the generall rebellion of Britanie: But as in a purpoſe not purpoſed before, ſhips being wanting, the policie and reſoluteneſſe of the Captaine deuiſed a paſſage, commanding the moſt choiſe of the Aides, to whom all the ſhallowes were knowen, and who after the vſe of their countrey were able in ſwimming to gouerne themſelues with armour and horſes, laying aſide their cariage, to put ouer at once, and ſuddenly to inuade them. Which thing ſo amaſed the enemie, attending for ſhips and ſuch prouiſion by ſea, that ſurely beleeuing nothing could be hard or inuincible to men which came ſo minded to warre, they humbly intreated for peace, and yeelded the Iland. Thus Agricola at his firſt entrance into his prouince (which time others conſume in vaine oſtentation and ambitious ſeeking of ceremonies) entring withall into labours and dangers, became famous indeed and of great reputation.* Here thou ſeeſt againe, how the ſouldiers gat into Mona by ſwimming without the helpe of any ſhips or boats. Neither did this our authour heare this from the report of any obſcure fellow of little knowledge and leſſe vnderſtanding in theſe matters, but euen from the mouth of Agricola himſelfe, his wiues father, a man very famous, and one that was the Generall and chiefe commander in this voyage. But marke, I pray you, how Polydore Virgil anſwereth all this: For thus he writeth in the firſt booke of his Hiſtorie of England. This ſometime (he ſpeaketh of Mona) was ſeuered from Britaine by a very narrow arme of the ſea, ſo that ſo oft as the ſea did ebbe, which heere at all times maketh very high tides, it was ſo neere to the Continent, that men might go thither without boats. And againe, a little beneath he writeth thus of it: See, ſayth he, what continuance of time can bring to paſſe, That iland is now fiue and twentie miles from any part of England, which ſometime was ſcarſe one mile from it. What will not malice, and a croſſe humour alwaies oppoſing it ſelfe againſt other mens opinions, although neuer ſo much turning to his owne diſgrace and diſcredit, yea euen in the beſt wits, force a man to do? This Italian dreameth of a ſtrange inundation and ouerflowing of the ſea, whereof neuer any Hiſtorian, Latine, Engliſh, Iriſh or Scotiſh euer ſpake, I dare auouch, one word: and that which is moſt ſtrange of all, the countrey people neuer haue heard, as ſeemeth, from their anceſtours, of any ſuch kinde of drowning. He complaineth alſo of the ſtraightneſſe of that other iland, and of the ſcarſitie of Corne and Wood. Where alſo I could wiſh that the Authour had had a little more diſcretion and honeſtie: For this iland (I meane his Angliſea, which indeed is the true Mona) is about fiue and twentie Engliſh miles long, and ſixteene miles ouer, euery mile containing one thouſand and two hundred Geographicall paſes. Therefore it conteineth in compaſſe well neere threeſcore and twelue Italian miles: For in ſome places it is not full ſixteene miles ouer. That which he ſpeaketh of the ſcarſitie of wood here, it is very true: For Tacitus reporteth that the woods were cut downe and deſtroyed by the Romans, an infinite number of the bodies of which, as I haue ſhewed before, couered with earth and hid within the ground, are at this day by the countrey people found in ſundry places of the ile. And that there haue beene woods here within theſe foure hundred yeeres or thereabouts, it is very manifeſt by our hiſtories. Of the barrenneſſe of this Iland I know not well what to ſay, ſeeing that he is not aſhamed to write that which all men do know to be moſt falſe: For ſuch is the fertilitie of this iland, that our people vſe to ſay prouerbially, that Angleſey is the mother of Wales (*Mon mam Gymry.*) Moreouer, the inhabitants (for their proportion, and ſtate of our countrey) are verie wealthie, and withall, ſtout and valiant, as appeareth out of the Engliſh Hiſtoriographers: For the Engliſh men haue oft times aſſaulted this iland by ſea, and laboured to get the poſſeſsion thereof, but all in vaine: For they haue been alwaies there ſlaine, or put to the worſt. This, Hugh Earle of Shrewſburie and Arundell there ſlaine, can teſtifie to be true. This alſo Henrie the naturall ſonne of Henrie the Firſt, with many noble men with him there ſlaine can well teſtifie. [How true this is I can not tell; but this I finde, that two Hughs of the Norman blood, the one Earle of Cheſter, the other Earle of Shrewsburie, did enter this iland, greatly vexe the inhabitants; and that they might the better retaine them in due obedience, did build the caſtle at Aber Lhienioc: and of theſe two, Hugh Earle of Cheſter was indeed there ſlaine: but how? not in the entrance or aſſault of the ile, but in the defence of it after he had gotten quiet poſſeſsion of the ſame · yet not by the Welſh men, but by the Norweighians, who vnder the conduct of Magnus their Generall landed heere, ſlew many of the people, robbed the countrey, and departed with great ſpoile. Of that Henrie I finde not one word in others.] What ſhould I ſay more? Polydore Virgils Mona diſtant from the coaſt of Britaine twentie fiue miles, no whit bigger than this, but much more barren, and ſuch as breedeth a weaker kinde of men deſcended from the Iriſh, euen by the iudgement of Polydore himſelfe, doth now renounce the title of Mona. But what other men alſo do thinke of this matter, let vs heare in few words. Ptolemey the Prince of Geographers, vpon the Eaſt ſide of Ireland placeth foure ilands, MONARINA (or as other copies do reade, *Monaida*) MONA, ADROS and LYMNOS. The two latter are very well knowen vnto vs at this day; for that indeed they doe ſtill reteine thoſe auncient names. Adros of our countrey men is called *Ynys ador*, that is, as the words doe ſignifie, *The iland of birds*. Lymnos they now call *Enlli*, which the Engliſh men call *Bardeſey*, that is, as he would faine interpret it, *Inſula Bardorum*, The Bardes iland. [But I doubt whether our Saxons did euer vnderſtand what the Britons *Bardi* meant: yet of this I am ſure, that the learned M. Camden in his Britannia is of another opinion.] Of the other two then, the one muſt of neceſsity be our Mona, the other Polydores Mona. Monaria is by Ptolemey placed much farther Northward than Mona, and Mona hee maketh to lie ſomewhat more Eaſterly than Monaria: For this, Monaria, I meane, or Monaœda, as Ptolemeyes copies vulgarly haue it, lieth, as he writeth, from the Canaries Eaſtward 17 degrees and 40 minutes, but vp ſo high into the North, that the pole there is eleuated aboue the horizont 61 degrees and 30 minutes: when as the other, to wit, Mona, lieth from the Canaries but 15 degrees, and from the North but 57 degrees and 40 minutes. Polydores Mona leaneth both more toward the North and Eaſt than ours doth: Therefore it is Ptolemeys Monaria that he ſpeaketh of, not Ptolemeys Mona. And this our Mona ſhall ſtill reteine that ancient name of Mona, which Ptolemey gaue vnto it in his time. This we haue collected out of forreine hiſtories: Now let vs come to our owne Writers, who I thinke, in a matter of names of places in their owne country and language ought rather to be beleeued than an Italian, a meere ſtranger borne and brought vp beyond the ſeas, farre from this our countrey. But that theſe things may the better be vnderſtood, ſome few lines are here by the way to be inſerted. All men do know and confeſſe this to be true, that the Britons, before the entrance of the

Engliſh or Saxons did poſſeſſe this whole iland : vntill ſuch time as being by them conquered and ſubdued, they were forced to abandon the better part of the ſame , leauing it to the poſſeſsion of their enemies ; and to content themſelues with the Weſtern parts only : And they being thus ſeated, were called by the names of the places were they dwelt , as for example thoſe which poſſeſſed Cambria , were named *Cambri* : thoſe which inhabited *Cornouia* , were knowen and called by the name of the *Cornouij*. Yet the Engliſh men did, after the maner of the Dutch (who name the French and Italians, *VVelſh*) call them all generally *VVelſhmen* : Adding for difference ſake the names of the countries, as it is manifeſt by thoſe hiſtories, which yet are extant, written in the Saxon tongue. For thoſe our *Brits* , are in them called *VValæ* : and the Cornouij, *Cornwalæ* ; not, as the vnlearned do thinke, *Cornugalliæ*. Neither can I with ſilence ouerpaſſe that ſhameleſſe impudencie of Polydore, who braggeth that he was the firſt that euer found this out, and committed the ſame to writing ; when it is moſt certeine that he ſtole this etymologie and reaſon why this our countrie was called Wales, out of Sylueſter Giraldus. But, that I may returne vnto that where I left, the Welſhmen being thus cooped vp into a corner , did notwithſtanding reteine the ancient Britiſh tongue : ſo that the Countries, Cities, Riuers, Ilands, and people of Britaine, are by the Welſhmen called by thoſe names whereby they were knowen and called at ſuch time as they poſſeſſed the whole. For our countrey people , ſuch I meane as are borne and brought vp farre within the land , do not know what the name of an Engliſh man doth meane, but all the Engliſh they do generally terme *Saiſſon*, that is, Saxons, (for they haue no *x*) England they call by the ancient name *Lhoëger* : Wales, *Cambri* : Cornwall, *Corniw* : Scotland, *Alban* : Ireland, *Yuerdhon* : and indeed ſome old Writers do write the name of this iland not *Hibernia*, but *Iuernia*, as M. Camden ſheweth at large in his Britannia. So alſo we doe ſtill call all the Cities of England by thoſe names whereby they were ſometime called before the entrance of the Saxons. But let vs come againe to Mona. Our countreymen and the inhabitants of this ile (ſpeaking now at this day the ancient Britiſh tongue) doe know no other name of it than MON , for ſo they all generally call it. Polydore Virgil calleth it ANGLESEA , that is, The Engliſh ile. I grant that this iland being ſubdued by the Engliſh men, was beautified and graced with their name, and that the Engliſh men do ſo call it I do not denie. But, I pray thee, did the Engliſh men firſt deſcrie this iland , was it neuer ſeene before , or had it nó name at all before their comming? Heareſt thou Polydore, bethinke thy ſelfe ; thou mayeſt aſwell ſay that England is not that land which was ſometime called Britannia, nor that was not Gallia, which now we call France. Nay, which is a greater matter than this, and more ſtrange , the inhabitants of this ile (notwithſtanding they be ſubiect to the crowne of England) do neither know what England or an Engliſh man doth meane : For an Engliſh man they call *Sais*, (but in the plurall number ſpeaking of more than one , *Saiſſon*) and this their natiue countrey they name *Mon*. Moreouer, that faire citie built vpon that arme of the ſea or frith, aboue mentioned, on the other ſide ouer againſt the Weſt part of this iland, is called *Caeraruon*, that is, The citie vpon Mon : For Caer, in our language ſignifieth a walled towne ; (*Kir*, in Hebrew is a wall, and *Kartha*, in thoſe Eaſterne tongues is a walled citie :) *Ar*, is as much to ſay, as Vpon : and as for the *v*, in the laſt ſyllable, for *m*, that is the proprietie of the language in ſome caſes : for in all words beginning with *m*, in conſequence of ſpeech, that letter, after ſome certeine conſonants is changed into *v* , for which our nation doth alwayes vſe *f* : becauſe that *v*, with them is euermore a vowell : So we call Wedneſday (*Diem Mercurij*) *Die Mercher*, but Wedneſday night *Nos Fercher*. Mary , we call *Mair* ; but for our Ladies church we write and pronounce *Lhanuair*. Neither is this citie only thus named, but euen that whole tract of the continent of Britaine that runneth along by it is called *Aruon* , that is, Oppoſite or oueragainſt Mon. But let it be, that this iland was not that Mona ſo oft mentioned by the ancients, then ought Polydore for his credits ſake haue found another name for it, and not to haue left it wholly nameleſſe. Now let vs come vnto the other, which our countreymen do call MENAW : and which all the inhabitants generall, as alſo the Engliſh and Scots (reteining the Welſh name, but cutting it ſomewhat ſhorter) MAN. Therefore there is no man, for ought I know, beſide this proud Italian, and one Hector Boëthius, a loud liar, that euer called this iland by the name of Mona. But leauing theſe demonſtrable arguments , which indeed do make this matter more cleere than the noone day, let vs come vnto authorities and teſtimonies of learned men, which in ſome caſes are rather beleeued than any other arguments whatſoeuer : by theſe I doubt not but the true and proper name ſhall be giuen to ech of theſe ilands, and the controuerſie decided without any maner of contradiction. There is a piece of Gildas Britannus, that ancient writer, a man euery kinde of way learned, at this day remaining, in the Librarie of the illuſtrious Earle of Arundell , the only learned Noble man of his time ; in which he hath theſe wordes: England hath three ilands belonging to it : Wight, ouer againſt the Armoricanes, or Bretaigne in France : The ſecond lieth in the middeſt of the ſea betweene Ireland and England. The Latine Hiſtorians doe call it *Eubonia*, but vulgarly in our mother tongue we call it MANAW. Thou heareſt, gentle Reader, a naturall Welſhman ſpeaking in the Welſh tongue : For thus we call Polydore Virgils Mona in our natiue language euen at this day. Moreouer , the reuerend Beda, that worthy Engliſhman, famous thorow all Chriſtendome in his dayes for all maner of literature and good learning, in the ninth chapter of the ſecond booke of his Hiſtorie writeth thus : At which time alſo the people of Northumberland (*Nordan Humbri*) that is, all that nation of the Angles which did inhabit vpon the North ſide of the riuer Humber, with Edwin their king, by the preaching of Paulinus (of whom we haue ſpoken a little before) was conuerted vnto the faith of Chriſt. This king in taking of good ſucceſſe for his enterteinment of the Goſpel, did grow ſo mightie in Chriſtianitie and the kingdome of heauen, and alſo had that command vpon the earth , that he ruled (which neuer any king of the Engliſh did before him) from one end of Britaine to the other, and was king not only of the Engliſh but alſo of all the ſhires and prouinces of the Britons. Yea and he brought vnder his ſubiection, as I haue ſhewed before, the iles of Man (*inſulæ Menaniæ*.) Here I do thinke, that for *Menaniæ*, it ought to be written *Menauiæ* : ſeeing that there is ſuch ſmall difference betweene an *n* and a *u* , that they may eaſily be miſtaken, and one put for another. Moreouer, Henry Archdeacon of Huntingdon, a worthy Hiſtoriographer , who wrote about the yeere of our Lord 1140 , one that followed Beda in many things almoſt foot for foot, doth ſeeme alſo to correct this fault, and cleere the doubt. For he ſetting forth the great command and conqueſts of this Edwine King of the Northumbers , bruſteth out into theſe words : Eduwyn the king of the Northumbers ruled ouer all Britaine , not only ouer that part which was inhabited of the Engliſh, but ouer that alſo which was poſſeſſed of the Britons, Kent only excepted. Moreouer, he brought the ile *Menauia*, which lieth between Ireland and Britaine, and is commonly called MAN, vnder the obedience of the Kings of England. Here obſerue , that this Engliſh man did giue alſo to this iland (which Polydore Virgil falſly calleth Mona) the Engliſh name : for it is commonly, ſayth he , called *Man* : by which name it is knowen & called at this day of all the Engliſh. Beſides this alſo Ranulph of Cheſter in the foure and fortieth chapter of the firſt booke of his Polychronicon , doth thus ſpeake of thoſe ilands which are neere neighbours vnto Britaine : Britaine , ſayth he , hath three ilands lying not farre off from it (beſide the Orkney iles) which doe ſeeme to anſwer vnto the three principall parts of the ſame : For WIGHT lieth hard vpon the coaſt of *Loëgria*, which now is called England (*Anglia* :) MONA which the Engliſh call Angliſea, perteineth vnto *Cambria*, that is, to Wales : But the ile EVBONIA, which hath two other names , *Menauia* and *Mania* , lieth oueragainſt Scotland. Theſe three , Wight , Man, and Angliſea (*Vecta*, *Mania*, *Mona*) are almoſt all of one bigneſſe, and conteining the like quantitie of ground. Thus farre Ranulph of Cheſter. The reaſon why Gildas and others haue called this iland *Eubonia* , I take to be this ; becauſe it was firſt inhabited of the ſame nation (to wit, the Iriſh) of the which the *Euboniæ*, the Weſt iles, commonly of the Hiſtorians called *Hebrides*, are. The reuerend Beda and Henry Huntington, in that they write it *Menauia*, do ſeeme to allude to the Welſh name *Manaw* : but this is it which we would haue thee diligently to obſerue , that none of them do call it Mona. By theſe arguments and teſtimonies it is manifeſt that *Mona* is that iland which the inhabitants (as I haue ſhewed before) doe at this day name *Mona*, or Mon, acknowledging no other name , and is that which of the Engliſh is called Angliſea : but the other, which Polydore Virgil , and ſuch as doe loue with him to wallow in the mire , rather than to ſeeke for the cleere ſtreames, doe call Mona, is of Gildas called *Eubonia* , of Henry Huntington *Menauia* , and of others *Mania*. Here I will conclude this diſcourſe with this one teſtimonie, which may indeed woorthily ſtand for many ; to wit, this of Sylueſter Girald a Welſh man borne, a man no leſſe famous for his learning, than for his noble birth : For he was deſcended from that noble houſe of the Giralds , to whom the Kings of England are beholding for that footing which they haue in Ireland. Moreouer , he was greatly beloued of Henrie the ſecond King of England, and was afterward Secretarie to King Iohn his ſonne ; whoſe name alſo is very famous and oft mentioned in the Popes Decretals : For being but biſhop of S. Dauids in Wales, he did notwithſtanding contend with the Archbiſhop of Canturburie about the prerogatiue & primacy : This man, I ſay, in that his booke which he intituled *Itinerarium Balwini Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, crucem in infideles per Cambriam prædicantis*, The Iournall or trauels of Baldwin Archbiſhop of Canturbury , when as he preached the Goſpell and croſſe of Chriſt againſt the Infidels thorowout all Wales (whoſe company he neuer forſooke in all that peregrination) writeth thus of the ile MONA. On the morrow we paſſed by the caſtle of Caerarvon, and from thence thorow the valleys and ſteepe hilles and mountaines we came vnto Bangor, where we were moſt kindly enterteined of the biſhop (whoſe name was Gwian , who was almoſt conſtrained to take vp the croſſe of Chriſt) with a great lamentation and ſhout of all ſorts of people both men and women. From thence, croſsing a vety narrow arme of the ſea , we paſſed ouer to MONA , an iland lying about two miles off from the maine land. Here Rothericke the yonger ſonne of Owen came very deuoutly with all the people of that ile and of the countreys round about him, to meet vs. There they making as it were a theater of the craggie rocks, by the preaching of the Archbiſhop, and of Alexander the Archdeacon of that place, many were wonne vnto the croſſe and to beleeue in Ieſus Chriſt , but certeine yong men, luſtie-bloods, of the ſeruants and followers of Rothericke, which ſate oueragainſt vs, would by no meanes be drawen to beare the croſſe. Of theſe ſome, within a little while after, following certeine theeues or freebooters, being ſlaine outright, others hurt and dangerouſly wounded, did of their owne heads lay a worldly croſſe one vpon anothers backe. Rothericke was married to Prince Reeſe's daughter, who was allied to him in the third degree : her, by no admonitions, he could be made to put away from him, hoping that by her meanes he ſhould the better be able to defend himſelfe againſt his brothers children, whom he had diſherited and put by their lands and poſſeſsions : notwithſtanding it fell out contrary to his expectation, for within awhile after they recouered all againe out of his hands. This Iland hath three hundred three and fortie villages or farmes , yet it is eſteemed but at three Cantreds. Britaine hath three ilands lying not farre off from it , all almoſt of like quantitie and bigneſſe : *VVight*, vpon the South ; *Mon*, vpon the *Weſt* ;

and

and *Man*, vpon the Northweſt. The two former are very neere to the continent, the armes of the ſea by which they are ſeuered from England, being but very narrow and not farre ouer. The third which is called Man, lieth mid way betweene Vlſter, a prouince of Ireland, and Gallawey of Scotland. Mona, or Mon, of the inhabitants, by reaſon of the great plenty of wheat which it yeeldeth ordinarily euery yeere, is called The mother of Wales. And a little beneath, the ſame Authour writeth thus of this iland: Hugh Earle of Shrewsbury and Arundell, with Hugh Earle of Cheſter, entring this iland by force, did ſhut dogs all night in the church of Fetridanke, which the next morning were found all ſtarke madde; and he himſelfe afterward by the inhabitants of the Orkeney iles, comming thither as pirats and ſea-robbers, vnder the leading of Magnus their captaine, being ſhot in the eye (which part of his body only was vnarmed and ſubiect to the enemies weapon) fell ſtone dead from the decke of the ſhippe into the ſea: which Magnus beholding, cried out in the Daniſh language, *Leit loope*, that is as much to ſay in Engliſh, Let him leape. Moreouer, Henry the Second, going into North-Wales with an armie of men, ioyned battell with the aduerſarie at Caleſhull in a narrow ſtraight betweene two woods, and withall ſent a ſaile of ſhips into Mona, which ſpoiled the foreſayd Church with other places there: wherfore they were almoſt all ſlaine, taken, dangerouſly wounded, or put to fight by the inhabitants of that ile. There were in this company two noble men, and his vncle which wrote this ſtory, with other mo ſent hither by the King, to wit, Henry the ſonne of Henry the Firſt, and the vncle of Henry the Second, begotten of the honourable lady Neſta, daughter of Reeſe, Theodore's ſonne, borne in the confines of South-Wales, I meane in the skirts of it next vnto Demetia or Weſt-Wales, and the brother of Steuen, brother to Henry by the mothers ſide, but not by the fathers, a man that firſt in our dayes, breaking the way for others, not long after this, attempted the entrance and conqueſt of Ireland, whoſe worthy commendations the prophicall hiſtory doth at large ſet foorth. Henry being too venturous, and not being ſeconded in time, was killed at the firſt encounter with a pike. But Robert diſtruſting his owne ſtrength and doubting whether he ſhould be aided or not, fled, and being ſore wounded, very hardly recouered the ſhippes. This iland outwardly appeareth as if it were barren, rough, and ouergrowen, like as the countrey of Pebidion neere Menauia doth, although indeed it be very fertile of many things in diuers places. Thus farre Gyraldus. What could euer be ſpoken or written more plainly and euidently of the name, ſituation, fertility and valourous inhabitants of Mona; as alſo of the ſituation and name of that other iland? The ſame authour in his deſcription of Wales, thus ſpeaketh of this Iland: In North-Wales betweene Mona and Snowdon hilles is Bangor the biſhops ſea. As of all Wales, the South part about Cardigan ſhire, (*Ceretecam regionem*, he calleth it) but eſpecially euery where in Weſt-Wales, (*Demetia*) by reaſon of the champion plaines, and commodiouſneſſe of the marine coaſts, are farre the more pleaſant and better: ſo North-Wales (*Borealis Venedotia*) is knowen to haue many countries and places farre more ſtrong and better fortified by nature and ſituation, many more goodly braue men, euerie where to haue much better and more fertile ground: For like as Snowdon hilles are thought to be able to finde paſture for all the cattell in Wales if they were all driuen thither, ſo it is reported that the ile Mona (*Angliſea*) may for a time finde all Wales bread-corne; ſuch is the woonderfull ſtore of wheat that it doth yeerely yeeld. What man is he that is ſo blockiſh and void of vnderſtanding, that ſhall read and conſider theſe arguments and allegations, that will make any doubt whether Polydore's Angliſea be the true Mona, that ancient ſeat of the Druides, ſo renowmed by the Romane warres, and oft mentioned in their hiſtories? Moreouer, who can doubt, whether that other Iland, which the Welſhmen call *Manaw*, and the Engliſh *Man*, which he and ſome other learned men (chuſing rather to drinke puddle water from a neere channell, than to ſeeke farther for a cleere ſtreame or pure fountaine) haue falſly named *Mona*, or whether we ought not rather with Ptolemey to call it *Monaria*, or *Monaida*; *Eubonia*, with Gildas; *Menauia*, with Beda and Henrie Huntington; or *Mania*, with Gyraldus?

Many more arguments and teſtimonies of learned men I could in this place haue alleaged: but leſt I ſhould be too tedious and troubleſome to the Reader, I will at this time with theſe content my ſelfe: nothing doubting but theſe, to any learned man, or any one well acquainted with the Welſh hiſtories, ſhalbe thought ſufficient to ſtop the mouth of the ſcandalous aduerſary, and to anſwer all the cauils of the malitious enuiours of the Britons glory. Therefore I muſt entreat thee, moſt learned Ortell, for that thy kindneſſe and humanity which thou art wont to ſhew to others, to take this in good part, and in that thy goodly Theater, to ſet out this our Mona, in the ancient colours, to the publicke view of the world: And I hope before it be long to ſend you a more abſolute deſcription, not only of this our Mona, but alſo of all Wales, illuſtrated both with the ancient names vſed by the Romans and Britons, and alſo with the moderne Engliſh, whereby they are knowen at this day of that nation. Moreouer, I haue a Geographicall Chart or Map of England, deſcribed according to the moderne ſituation and view, with the ancient names of riuers, townes, people and places, mentioned by Ptolemey, Pliny, Antonine and others, that thoſe groſſe and ſhameleſſe lies of Hector Boothe may by that means the eaſilier be deſcried: againſt which Hector Boothe our Leland, that famous and learned Antiquary wrote this moſt worthy Epigramme: *Hectoris hiſtorici tot, quot mendacia ſcripſit, Si vis vt numerem, Lector amice, tibi; Me iubeas etiam fluctus numerare marinos, Et liquidi ſtellas connumerare poli. Would'ſt haue me, gentle Reader, tell The lies that Hector Boothe did write? I may aſwell count ſand of ſea, Or ſtarres of heauen in cleereſt night.* I haue alſo a very exact deſcription of the marine tract or ſea coaſt of Scotland: all which when I ſhall come vp to London (which God willing ſhall be before the end of April next) I will ſend vnto you: Whereby the manifeſt and palpable errours of certeine learned men ſhall be diſcouered: who in their Geographicall Chart, truſting too confidently to certeine vnlearned mens relations and writings haue moſt falſly and erroneouſly ſet downe the names of diuers places, cities and riuers, to the great preiudice and danger of ſuch as ſhall giue heed vnto them. In the meane time I bid you heartily farewell, beſeeching you, of all loues, if there be any thing wherein I may pleaſure you, not to entreat it, but to command it, by the law of friendſhip and league of learned ſcholars. Richard Clough, a verie honeſt man, and one that was the cauſe and procurer of this our loue and acquaintance, aſwell your friend as mine, ſhall both bring your letters from you to me, and mine to you, that intereſt I know we both haue in him. Againe farewell, moſt kinde ORTELL: from *Denbigh* in *Guynedh* or North-Wales this fifth of April, in the yeere of our Lord God CIↃ. IↃ. LXVIII.

Thine to his vttermoſt power, **HVMFREY LHOYD**
of Denbigh *in* Wales.

LONDON,
Printed for IOHN NORTON and
IOHN BILL.
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CONTEMNO, ET ORNO, MENTE, MANV.

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